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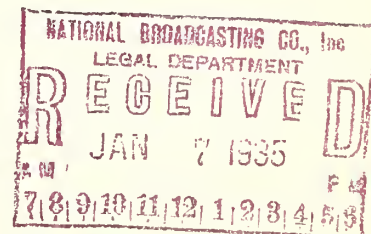
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CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 787.





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January 4, 1935.

JUDGE SYKES TELLS OF STUDIES BY FCC

With three separate divisions, each operating independently, the Federal Communications Commission is functioning these days as a tri-parite body, with each division having its "hands full," Chairman E.O. Sykes, of the FCC, declared in an interview over a nationwide NBC-WEAF network.

Defining the scope of the FCC's work and the reasons which prompted the administration in bringing about its creation, Judge Sykes declared in response to Mr. Codel's questioning, that the creation of this new agency "was not dictated by any political considerations." He asserted that it was "a natural sequel to the growth and expansion of communications services that the government should regulate them in the interests of the public whom both the FCC and the companies serve."

Judge Sykes enumerated the current investigations being conducted by the three separate divisions. Apropos of the Broadcast Division, he said:

"The Broadcast Division, as you know, is expected to report to Congress by Feb. 1 on the proposal that a fixed percentage of the broadcasting facilities be allocated to particular types of non-profit activities. In addition to its routine work, the Broadcast Division has also begun a survey of the wave lengths, with particular attention to clear channels, to determine whether our present system of allocations is the most efficient in the light of recent advances in radio engineering."

Paying high tribute to the work of the FCC staff, Judge Sykes said the "teamwork being displayed" could be justly attributed to the leadership of the six other members of the FCC, whom he described as "public servants of the very highest calibre." The feeling of the entire organization, he asserted, is that "we will contribute something real and lasting to the American radio listener and the American user of the telephone and telegraph services."

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WJSV's EQUIPMENT SOLD TO COLUMBIA

Purchase of the broadcasting equipment of Radio Station WJSV, Alexandria, Va., was announced by the Old Dominion Broadcasting Co., a subsidiary of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

1. The first part of the report

describes the general situation

and the results of the survey. It is a very interesting and informative report, and it is well worth reading. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the results of the survey, and he has also provided a very clear and concise explanation of the findings.

The second part of the report discusses the various factors which may have influenced the results of the survey. This is a very important part of the report, as it helps to explain why the results are what they are. The author has done a very good job of identifying the various factors, and he has also provided a very clear and concise explanation of how they may have influenced the results.

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Though officials of the purchasing company declined to make public the purchase price, it was understood the equipment was sold for \$250,000.

Inasmuch as the Old Dominion Broadcasting Co., has been operating WJSV equipment under lease from WJSV, Inc., no change in operation or control of the station will result, officials pointed out.

Although the transmitter of WJSV is located at Alexandria, across the Potomac from the National Capital, it is the key station of Columbia for covering Washington, D.C.

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FIRST LADY DENIES AIDING SOCIALIST STATION

Mrs Roosevelt disclaimed any responsibility for, or connection with any increase by the Federal Communications Commission of the power from 500 to 1,000 watts of the Socialist Radio Station WEVD, in New York. She added that to the best of her knowledge no speech of hers ever had been broadcast by that station.

She made the statement in answer to a question concerning an assertion in a new issue of "Who's Who in Radicalism for Patriots," in which the biography previously included under her name in its "blacklist" is enlarged by the allegation that Mrs Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins had donated their services in broadcasting over WEVD "for the benefit of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union," and made the suggestion that "this official cooperation might explain why the Federal Communications Commission had lately granted this Socialist radio station an increase in wave length."

Mrs Roosevelt did not recognize the name of the station, of which she said she had never heard. She was sure that all her commercial broadcasts had been made over the major National networks, and that she had never knowingly spoken over any others.

Miss Perkins also, it was said at her office, had never spoken over other than the two major networks, the Columbia System and the National Broadcasting Company, and knew nothing whatever of the facilities enjoyed by WEVD, which is a memorial to the late Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist candidate for president.

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BEFORE AND AFTER

Herewith listed some radio-stage names, along with their pre-radio and post-radio salaries, vouched for by Variety. Figures given are the tops drawn by each named. All boosts are directly attributable to radio.

	Pre-radio	Post-radio
Joe Penner	\$ 850	\$ 7,500
Ben Bernie, Orch	2,000	7,500
Fred Waring, Orch	3,500	10,000
Eddie Cantor.....	7,500	12,000
Jack Benny	2,000	4,500
Phil Baker	2,000	5,000
Burns & Allen	850	5,000
Kate Smith	850	6,500
Morton Downey.....	1,500	4,500
Block & Sully.....	750	2,500
Jane Froman	400	2,000
James Melton	300	1,500
Jack Pearl	2,000	8,500
Ed Wynn	5,000	15,000
Dave Rubinoff	400	2,500

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WESTERN RADIO NEWS JUDGE WAS DILL APPOINTEE

Describing him as a protege of former Senator Dill of Washington, Raymond Clapper, well known Washington correspondent has the following to say about Judge Bowen who decided that radio stations are entitled to broadcast news printed in newspapers:

"One of the newer Federal judges on the far away Pacific coast John C. Bowen, of Seattle, is becoming the center of wide interest through a pioneering decision growing out of a clash between newspapers and radio.

"His decision, which was a shock to newspaper publishers, hold that radio station KVOB, of Bellingham, Wash., was entitled to pick up and broadcast Associated Press dispatches as soon as they appeared in newspapers of the vicinity. On behalf of the Associated Press, it was contended that the news had been collected at great expense for newspaper publication and that its property right in this news was infringed when a radio station took the news fresh from the presses and broadcast it free to the public.

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" Judge Bowen's decision giving radio a full right of way in picking up news gathered by newspapers, came almost simultaneously with a similar case in South Dakota in which a Federal court enjoined such practice on the ground that the property right of the Associated Press in its news continued for 24 hours after publication.

"Little known in the east, Judge Bowen has been prominent for some years in Washington State, where he has been a protege of Senator Clarence C. Dill, who was his client at one time. Later Bowen became internal revenue collector and finally with Dill's recommendation, was appointed Federal judge.

"A coincidence is that both Judge Bowen and Senator Dill are pioneering in their respective capacities, in the field of radio as a news disseminator.

"Judge Bowen has in his decision attempted to establish radio's prompt access to news information gathered by newspaper staffs. Senator Dill not only has pioneered in radio legislation, but he is returning this week to open a law office here through which he will take an active interest in legal questions that arise in relation to radio and the public. He also has been working on a plan to build up a Nation-wide and later a world-wide radio news service.

"Judge Bowen came East to spend the holidays with his father in Tennessee and is expected to visit Senator Dill here in Washington within the next few days."

It is believed the KVOS case will reach the Supreme Court and be bitterly fought all the way by both sides, as newspapers contend their future may be jeopardized by this decision.

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GARY RESIGNS TO MAKE WAY FOR PRALL

With the expiration of his term as a member of the House of Representatives, Anning S. Prall, Democrat, of New York, personal friend of Senator Bob Wagner of New York and President Roosevelt, is all set for appointment as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Representative Prall succeeds Hampson Gary who had held the position at the request of the President until such time as Mr. Prall could assume the post.

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An appointment to the Federal Radio Commission was offered to Mr. Prall last year but he did not accept before the Commission was supplanted by the Communications Commission.

Under the law Mr. Prall could not have accepted a place on the Federal Communications Commission before the opening of the new Congress -January 3, as he was a member of the Congress which created the commission.

A complication arose which threatened to prevent Mr. Prall's serving on the Communications Commission in the nature of an unfortunate automobile accident. Senator Wagner and Representative Wagner last summer were enroute to a fishing camp but collided with a truck in the vicinity of Westport, N.Y. Mr. Prall, the more seriously injured of the two, suffered a broken leg and was removed to a hospital at his home on Staten Island where he has been convalescing. Mr. Prall, who is 64 years old, was still on crutches when he arrived in Washington to take up his new duties, and the chances are he will walk with their aid for sometime to come.

The big task facing Mr. Prall, as head of the Broadcast Division, is the report which the Division is preparing and which must be made to Congress by the Commission, February 1st, as to whether or not additional radio facilities shall be allocated to educational and religious stations. Lengthy hearings were held upon this subject and although Mr. Gary worked overtime because of the voluminous nature of the testimony, he was not able to complete the report before January 1st.

There are those who believe former Representative Prall may have some ideas of his own on the subject due to the fact that his appointment was sponsored by Senator Wagner, at whose request the entire educational and religious matter was gone into.

At the request of Rev. J.B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers in New York, owners of station WLWL, Senator Wagner introduced a bill which would allocate 25 per cent of all broadcasting facilities to educational and religious stations. A compromise was reached, however, to have the Federal Communications Commission study the subject and make appropriate recommendations to the new Congress.

Mr. Prall, a native of Staten Island attended the public schools of New York. He was vice president of Cosgrove & Co. of New York City and served as president of the New York Board of Education and also as a commissioner of taxes and assessments. He was a member of the Sixty-eighth to Seventy third Congresses. 1923 - 1935.

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There was evidence of genuine regret on the part of everyone at the departure of Mr. Gary who had made a splendid record for himself. Mr. Gary received a splendid letter from the White House thanking him for his services and in addition to this the President commended him personally, which strengthens the general assumption that Mr. Gary is slated for another important Administration position, perhaps in the foreign service where he served with distinction in Egypt and Switzerland in the Wilson Administration.

The Federal Communications Commission passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Hon. Hampson Gary has by resignation terminated his membership in the FCC

"therefore it is resolved that the remaining members of the body assembled this date en banc desire to place themselves on record as deeply appreciative of the great value to this Commission of Mr. Gary's services as manifested by the wisdom of his counsel, the intelligent helpfulness of his inspiration and the consistent earnestness of his devotion to the work of the Commission.

"Resolved that in conveying individual and collective regrets at his departure from this field of activity, his late colleagues do assure him of their continued interest in his welfare and they hope that opportunity will be afforded for the exercise of his talents in some worthwhile avenue of public service, and, finally be it resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Commission and copy thereof be transmitted to Mr. Gary."

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EXPECT COURT ACTION IN WLW CUT

Court action is expected if other expedients fail if station WLW at Cincinnati is obliged to cut its nighttime power from 500,000 watts to 50,000 watts. As it stand now, unless WLW is not able to reduce interference with CFRB, a 10,000 watt Toronto station, the Cincinnati station will not be able to secure a renewal of its 500,000 watt license February 1st.

WLW has been given the alternative of reducing the interference by means of a directional antenna or of cutting

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its present power down to 50 000 watts, at least during the remaining winter months. Although no one involved in the case would talk for publication, it was the impression in Washington that, if necessary, the Crosley Corporation would resort to injunction proceedings and fight the matter out in the courts. Lieutenant Governor Sawyer is counsel for the Crosley Corporation.

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G. O. P. FAVORS RADIO FREEDOM

The concluding point in the 20-point G. O. P. Program outlined by Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, Republican leader is as follows:

"We believe in freedom of speech and in freedom of the radio for the discussion of national questions "

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TRADE BODY DOESN'T DESIRE TO DICTATE TO BROADCASTERS

Setting forth that the Federal Trade Commission does not undertake to dictate what the advertiser shall say but rather what he must not say, a report from the Commission follows:

The Commission on May 16, 1934, requested all networks, transcription companies and individual broadcasting stations to file with it duplicate copies of their advertising continuities. To this request all of the 10 networks, all of the 596 broadcasting stations, and practically all of the transcription companies which make commercial continuities have responded. This cooperation has been most gratifying.

The Commission has already received approximately 180,000 continuities, of which it has made preliminary detailed examination of almost 150,000. Of the latter number more than 125,000 were found unobjectionable and filed without further action, while about 21,000 were distributed among members of the special board of investigation for further checking.

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"There remained approximately 33,000 continuities to be examined. In all cases where false and misleading advertising is found the Commission is applying substantially the same procedure as is followed in cases of false and misleading advertising in newspapers and periodicals.

"This scrutiny of radio advertising is being conducted with a minimum of expense to the government as well as to the industry because of the co-operation of members of the industry and the system of procedure developed.

"In its examination of the radio continuities, as well as of newspaper and periodical advertising, the Commission's sole purpose is to curb unlawful abuses of the freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution.

"It does not undertake to dictate what an advertiser shall say, but rather indicates what he may not say. Jurisdiction is limited to cases which have a public interest as distinguished from a mere private controversy, and which involve practices held to be unfair to competitors in interstate commerce."

PHILADELPHIA STATION DENIED COMPOSERS DATA

In a decision handed down by Judge Mack in the New York Federal Court, recently, the Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., operators of WIP, Philadelphia, was denied the right to inside information about the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. WIP is suing for a permanent injunction restraining ASCAP from trying to collect a license fee, on the ground that the performing rights outfit is a monopoly.

Judge Mack's ruling denies WIP's request for an accounting showing the salaries paid the president, secretary and general manager of ASCAP from 1927 to 1933, the operating expenses of the Society for the same period, and the fees that it has paid during this stretch to attorneys.

The court ordered held in abeyance other points of information demanded by WIP. These included material about ASCAP's income from picture houses, hotels, restaurants, canarets and broadcasting stations for a number of years down to 1933, a list of all station licensees, an accounting of the gross payments made by the Society to its writer and publisher members for each of the years between 1917 and 1933.

ASCAP counsel objected to revealing the latter on the ground that it might tend to incriminate the defendants named in the action, Gene Buck, Louis Bernstein, Jerome Kern and E.C. Mills.

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MCCOSKER DENIAL ON QUITTING WOR

The numerous reports that Alfred McCosker would shortly be out of WOR as president, which crystallized in publication last week, was absolutely denied by Mr. McCosker. Mr. McCosker stated that he expected to be with the station for years to come and that there wasn't "a scintilla of truth" to the published story.

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ABS ADDS TWO MORE MAKING TWENTY-FOUR

The American Broadcasting System January 1st, extended its network to Cleveland and Little Rock, thus adding their twenty-third and twenty-fourth stations.

Station WJAY founded in 1927, transmitting on a frequency of 610 kilocycles with 500 watts power is the new Ohio outlet. It is owned and operated by the Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corporation, of which M.F. Rubin is president.

KARK, with 250 watts power on 890 Kilocycles, is the Arkansas station. It is owned and operated by the Arkansas Radio and Equipment Company. Col. T.H Barton, president of the Lion Oil Company, is the principal stock holder. Howard A Shuman, formerly associated with the operation of radio properties in Nebraska, is the manager.

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WOR ANNOUNCER, EDWARD J. POWELL, DIES

Edward J. Powell, considered by WOR executives to be one of the station's most brilliant production men and announcers, died last week at the Rockefeller Institute, of acute uremic poisoning, following an illness of six weeks. He was 31 years old.

Upon his graduation from Yale where he became interested in the theater as a pupil in Dr. Baker's Workshop, Powell came to New York and entered theatrical activities appearing in "Zeppelin", "Ladies of the Jury", "The Family Blues" and as stage manager for Mrs Minnie Maddern Fisk on her last road tour. When he returned to New York he entered radio as an announcer with WMCA, and came to WOR three and one-half years ago, where he was especially well-known for his excellent production work. Raymond Knight and John S. Young of NBC were classmates of Powell at Yale.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs Edward Damron, and a sister, Charlotte Damron, who reside in Columbus, Ohio, where Powell spent many years of his life.

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 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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Bob Trout, presidential announcer is leaving Washington and WJSV soon to join CBS headquarters staff in New York, assisting in the handling of special events broadcasts. The exact date of his departure has not been decided but he is expected to leave within a week or ten days.

Trout won the New York promotion through the outstanding work he has done as Columbia's announcer at the White House. Mr. Trout has travelled with President Roosevelt on many of the latter's trips and was well liked by the President. Likewise Trout was one of the most popular men about the White House and leaves Washington with the best wishes of all his associates.

The 1935 Institute of Radio Service Men's Convention and Trade Show will be held in Chicago March 22, 23 and 24th.

Samuel S. Gossard, former corset manufacturer and one-time operator of the Gossard Radio and Wire Co., was found dead at his home at Belleville, Ill from a revolver bullet through his head. Authorities said his death was suicide.

First radio announcer elected to Congress, Karl Stefan, formerly of Station WJAG, Norfolk, Neb., was a speaker over the American Broadcasting System-WMCA network on the broadcast of the ceremonies of the opening of Congress on Thursday January 3.

Adolph Phillipp, playwright and composer filed a suit for damages in Federal Court against Rudy Vallee, the National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting Co. Gene Buck president of the American Society of Composers Authors and Publishers; Jerome H. Remick & Co. and the Remick Music Co. Mr. Phillipp charged the defendants had exceeded their rights in connection with his "Dramatic-Musical Composition, "Alma Wo Wohnst Du?" and a song from it called "Alma".

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PAUL RINGGOLD, RADIOMARINE OFFICIAL, DIES

Paul C. Ringgold, Assistant General Superintendent and Assistant Secretary of the Radiomarine Corporation in New York City died at Lynbrook, L.I., Wednesday. Mr. Ringgold contracted pneumonia from his son who he helped to nurse. The boy recovered but the father succumbed.

Mr. Ringgold was about 40 years old and is survived by his widow. He was David Sarnoff's stenographer when the latter was with the Marconi Company.

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FCC DRAFTS FRANKING CURB ORDER

A proposed order limiting the amount of free telegraphic service granted to any one person by any telegraph company to \$10 in a calendar year was made public by the Federal Communications Commission. The order is in the form of an amendment to franking regulations on which a hearing will be held Jan 14. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

"No frank or franks shall be issued by any carrier purporting to authorize any person to send messages the regular charges on which in the aggregate would exceed \$10 in any calendar year; nor shall any person use or attempt to use in any calendar year any frank or franks issued by one carrier for the sending of messages the aggregate charges on which at regular rates would exceed \$10 in any calendar year."

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CANADIAN MADE NBC STATION RELATIONS MANAGER

R.M. Brophy, former Canadian radio executive, has been appointed manager of stations relations for the National Broadcasting Company, replacing Donald Withycomb, who becomes general manager of one of NBC's associated stations in Philadelphia.

Brophy has been active in the Dominion radio field for more than 15 years. During that time he advanced from a workbench in the Canadian Marconi Co. factory in Montreal to the position of assistant general manager of the company, which post he resigned last year to join the National Broadcasting Company in New York. In his new position he will maintain the close contacts with the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission which he established while active in the Dominion.

He will act as liaison officer between the Radio City headquarters and the individual stations of the two big NBC networks.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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January 8, 1935.

ITALY TO SHORT-WAVE NEWEST OPERA "NERO" TO U. S.

Not only does the "American Hour", specially broadcast to the United States from the new Italian short-wave station of Prato-Smeraldo, in Rome, offer this country a wealth of brand new program material, but it is a practical example of how the radio may be used to cultivate friendly relations and peace between great nations. The "American Hour" is a good-will offering of Premier Mussolini and the Italian Government. It seems fitting that Italy, the home of Marconi, should be the first country in the world to avail itself of radio to make such a gesture to the United States.

As a piece de resistance, the "American Hour" Monday, January 28, at 6 o'clock E.S.T. will broadcast portions of Mascagni's magnificent new opera, "Nero", direct from the famous Scala Theatre in Milan. The production of this opera, which the entire musical world is on tip-toe to hear, is the greatest event in Italy's lyrical season and every theatre raced for the privilege of the first performance, with the Scala winning the honor.

Also as a tribute to the United States, several of the best operas will be transmitted during the "American Hour" from the Royal Opera House at Turin, where will be heard several Metropolitan favorites, including Beniamino Gigli, and Tito Schipa. The first of the Turin broadcasts will be Wednesday, January 16th.

In view of establishing closer ties of friendship between the students of the two countries, the Fascist University students will put on a description of their cruises during the year accompanied by sounds and music giving their impression of their trips on board ship and by train of their visits to the various Mediterranean cities and towns. Also of Lieut. Fraresco Agello's seaplane being warmed up for its record flight, and the flight itself, accompanied by the comments of spectators and the commands to the ground below. These student broadcasts will take place Friday, January 18, and Wednesday, January 30.

The time for each broadcast will be from 6:00 P.M. to 7:30 P.M., E.S.T. The wavelength of the broadcast is meters 30.67, 9,781 kilocycles from 6:00 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. and meters 49.03, 6,085 kilocycles from 6:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. E.S.T.

1/8/35

Through the courtesy of the Royal Italian Consul General at Chicago, G. Castruccio, and Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, it is possible to give the following advance schedule of the "American Hour" programs to be broadcast by the station of Prato Smeraldo (IRA) at Rome:

Tuesday, January 9th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
Speech by H. E. Fermi, Member of the Italian Royal Academy, "Theory of Radio Activity, Latest Applications, and Influence Abroad."
Transmission of an opera from the Royal Opera House in Rome
"Notes on the Italian Language" by Prof. DeMasi
Regional Songs
News Bulletin of sport, commerce, literature
"Inno a Roma" by Puccini

Friday, January 11th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
Speech by the American writer, Ezra Pound, on "Hose the Duce Solves the Wealth Distribution Problem."
Symphonic concert of the EIAR (Italian Broadcasting Company) orchestra
Prof. De Masi: "Italian, the Sweetest Language in the World". tra
Regional Songs
News Bulletin
"Inno a Roma", Puccini

Monday, January 14th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
Speech by H. E. Renato Ricci, Under-Secretary of State of Public Education, "Italian Youth".
Transmission of an opera from the Scala Theatre in Milan
Some items on the Italian language by Prof. De Masi
Folkloristic Songs
News Bulletin
"Inno a Roma", Puccini

Wednesday, January 16th

American Anthem. Giovinezza.
Speech by Ing. Gaetano Ciocca, "Impression on City Life and Industry in America"
Symphonic concert broadcast from the Turin Theatre
The Women's Hour
Short talk on the Italian language by Prof. De Masi
Regional Songs
News Bulletin
"Inno a Roma", Puccini

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Friday, January 18th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
 Speech by Prof. Lupatelli, President of the University for
 Foreigners at Perugia, "Students from all Parts of the World
 at Perugia"
 Transmission of an opera from the Royal Opera House in Rome
 Conversation on cruises by the Fascist University Students
 Prof. De Masi: "The Radio and the Italian Language".
 Regional Songs
 News Bulletin
 "Inno a Roma", Puccini

Monday, January 21st

American Anthem. Giovinezza
 Prof. Salvatore Galgano of the Italian Legislative Institute,
 "The Modern Trends of Italian and American Social Rights".
 Symphonic concert of the Ente Orchestrale Fiorentino (Florentine
 orchestra)
 Conversation on the Italian language by Prof. de Masi
 Italian folkloristic Songs
 News Bulletins
 "Inno a Roma", Puccini

Wednesday, January 23rd

American anthem. Giovinezza
 Hon. Luigi Razza, Member of Parliament, "Emigration in Italian
 Provinces"
 Transmission of an opera from the Scala Theatre in Milan
 Speech by Mr. F. P. Culbert, European Manager, London, of the
 Radio Corporation of America, on his impressions of his tour
 through Italy
 Some News on the Italian Language
 Regional Songs
 News Bulletin
 "Inno a Roma", Puccini

Friday, January 25th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
 Hon. Felica Felicioni, Member of Parliament, on "The Origin and
 the Aims of Dante Alighieri".
 The Women's Hour
 The origin of the Italian Language by Prof. De Masi
 Italian Folkloristic songs
 News Bulletin
 "Inno a Roma" by Puccini

Monday, January 28th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
 H. E. Ottorino Resoighi, Member of the Italian Royal Academy,
 "Italy's Modern Music"
 Selections from the opera "Nero" by Mascagni, from the Scala
 Theatre in Milan
 Some items on the Italian Language
 Regional Songs
 News Bulletin
 "Inno a Roma", Puccini

Wednesday, January 30th

American Anthem. Giovinezza
 Senator Count di Sanmartino, on the Academy of St. Cecilia
 Concert conducted by Maestro Rossi of the Academy of St. Cecilia
 Special Program of the Fascist University Students Group
 Conversation on the Italian Language by Prof. De Masi
 Regional Songs
 News Bulletin
 "Inno a Roma" by Puccini

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FCC ASKS FOR \$1,500,000 APPROPRIATION

Budget estimates for 1936 for the Federal Communications Commission call for an annual appropriation of \$1,525,000. This is almost double the amount allowed for the old Radio Commission which was \$826,649.

The increase includes \$67,560 to cover pay cut restoration and increased expenses amounting to \$759,089 in anticipation of extended regulatory activities of the Commission.

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P.W.A. BUYS HALF-MILLION DOLLARS OF RADIO APPARATUS

Some business for the radio industry has come from expenditures of the Public Works Administration under Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association learns. The radio business amounts to only about one per cent of P.W.A. purchases in its construction program aggregating \$555,000,000 but is substantial. Total P.W.A. purchases of radio apparatus and supplies have aggregated \$584,892 during the fifteen-month period covered by the P.W.A. activities.

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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WESTERN STATIONS HELP SELVES TO NEWSPAPER NEWS

Federal Judge John C. Bowen's recent ruling in the State of Washington, that newspaper press dispatches become public property after publication, has resulted in the wholesale broadcast of newspaper news over Washington State.

Radio Station KPQ, Wenatchee, associated with KVOs, of Bellingham, against which the restrainer was sought, had originally followed a procedure of rewriting press dispatches and relying on short wave radio flashes for all news of a world or national nature.

The station, in addition, employed one man to cover the city. Since Judge Bowen dismissed the Associated Press suit against the Bellingham station, the Wenatchee station has doubled its out-of-city coverage, although still rewriting the various items, a thing neither station considered until wax records of the broadcasts had been introduced as court evidence.

Both KVOs and KPQ announcers have openly boasted about their recent triumph, Editor & Publisher reports. The latter station has doubled its news broadcast time thrice daily.

Cole Wylie, manager of the 100-watt Wenatchee station, revealed that "during the past several months news programs have cost this station approximately \$380 a week. We expect to add materially to this expenditure and, quite naturally, would not do so unless it paid." Wylie talks matter-of-factly of spending \$19,760 annually, about six times what the average small publisher spends for a news service.

"The press must conform with modern developments or be outmoded", he said. "There no longer is a field for extra editions of newspapers, nor a field for multiple editions. Newspapers must accept the fact that radio can and does scoop them. If there is competition at all (and Judge Brown ruled that there was none), it is newspapers competing with radio, not radio with the press. This should be readily admitted when you recall the stubborn opposition given radio news by newspapers and press associations - witness the unsuccessful press-radio proposal which no decent radio station could give its listeners as newscasts."

There are at present nine radio stations in the State of Washington using news programs similar to those of KPQ and KVOs. Eight additional stations are preparing to add the news program feature.

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

WHEELER IS NEW SENATE COMMUNICATIONS LEADER

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, by accepting the Chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, which has jurisdiction over the Federal Communications Commission, becomes high man in communication matters in the upper body of Congress. It is understood that Senator Wheeler, while interested in communications generally, is not especially concerned with regard to radio broadcasting. The latter industry is said to be greatly relieved over this prospect as Senator Wheeler is an outstanding Democratic progressive known to be farther advanced in his views than was even Senator Dill, his predecessor. Wheeler was Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President of the United States with Senator Robert M. La Follette in 1924.

The first duty of Senator Wheeler's Committee will be to consider the nominations of the members of the Federal Communications Commission, all of which have yet to be confirmed by the Senate. Apparently there will be no serious opposition to their confirmation. The consideration of any proposed legislation will very likely go over until February 1st at which time the recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission are due.

Senator Wheeler is 52 years old, is married and has six children and although representing a far Western State, was born at Hudson, Mass. He came into prominence by being appointed U. S. Attorney for the District of Montana by President Woodrow Wilson.

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CAPT. WALTON, WIRELESS PIONEER, DEAD AT 66

Capt. John Quincy Walton, U. S. C. G., retired, one of the earliest radio engineers in this country, died unexpectedly in his laboratory in Washington last week, at the age of 66. He was born in Philadelphia in 1869.

Capt. Walton, who lived at 4325 Kansas Avenue, N.W., joined the Coast Guard in 1895 as engineer officer. In 1900 he was made naval constructor, specializing in the design of marine engines. He also found time to carry on early experiments in wireless telegraphy, and supervised the first installations on Coast Guard vessels.

After the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, Capt. Walton was appointed American delegate to the International Radio-Telegraph Congress, which met to draft international rules for distress signals. He formulated many of the early radio laws in this country and was a member of a board appointed in 1913 to unify such legislation. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Walton.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California. The lands in question are located in the County of San Diego, and are owned by the State of California. The proposed acquisition is for the purpose of establishing a national monument. The lands are situated in the vicinity of the town of Escondido, and are of approximately 10,000 acres in area. The lands are currently being used for agricultural purposes. The proposed acquisition is being considered by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The proposed acquisition is being considered as a part of the National Monument System. The lands are being considered for acquisition under the National Monument System. The proposed acquisition is being considered as a part of the National Monument System. The lands are being considered for acquisition under the National Monument System.

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Very truly yours,

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PRALL IN WASHINGTON; EXPECTS APPOINTMENT MOMENTARILY

Former Representative Anning S. Prall is at his apartment at the Shoreham Hotel awaiting his appointment to the Federal Communications Commission which is expected any day now.

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CODE AUTHORITY SEEKS ARTIST-PERFORMER DATA

A questionnaire has been submitted to the Broadcasting Industry by James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Code Authority, seeking the following information pertaining to artists and performers:

1. (a) Are written contracts made with any of the artists or performers employed by you?
(b) If so, with how many individuals during the week ending December 15, 1934?
(c) Are contracts issued to the artists and performers (1) in advance of rehearsals, or (2) at the time of the performance?
2. (a) Do you furnish artists and performers with a booking slip or other form which sets forth clearly all the terms of the engagement?
(b) Is booking slip or other form given to the artists or performer (1) in advance of rehearsal, or (2) at time of performance?
3. (a) Do you pay artists and performers for auditions for commercial programs?
(b) If so, at what percentage of the rate paid for commercial program performance?
(c) Do you make records of these auditions?
4. Do you charge a commission to artists and performers for employment on sustaining or commercial programs? If so, what rate?
5. If you charge a commission to artists and performers, what service is rendered for that commission on sustaining and commercial programs?
6. Do you charge a commission if the artists or performer has his or her own agent or representative?
7. What proportion of the compensation paid for a performance is paid for a repeat performance on sustaining and commercial broadcasts?

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information.

2. [redacted]

3. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information.

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8. If the agreement includes pay to the artists or performer for repeat performance, what is the rate of pay for a broadcast plus a repeat performance on sustaining and commercial broadcasts?
9. What is your policy regarding pay to artists and performers if the broadcast is cancelled for reasons not within control of the performer?
10. (a) In broadcasting a dramatic sketch or program, do employees of your studio, other than artists and performers, play minor parts?
 (b) How many minor parts were played by employees other than artists and performers engaged to act in such programs, during the week ending December 15, 1934?

The questionnaire explains that "artists and performers" excludes radio announcers, musicians, speakers to whom time is made available without charge, and individuals not employed or compensated by the broadcaster or network.

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FINAL DECISION NEAR ON RADIO MANUFACTURERS' CODE

Industry plans for the new year, including final determination of the NRA-code status of radio manufacturers, are on the docket of the Radio Manufacturers' Board of Directors for a meeting in Chicago on Thursday (Jan. 10). This precedes a meeting January 15th at Washington, on the Radio Industry Code, with NRA and the National Electric Manufacturers' Association.

The final stage of negotiations on the long pending NRA-Code status of radio manufacturers has been reached, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President. The Radio Industry Code matter has been placed at the top of the NRA calendar. Capt. William Sparks, Chairman of the Code Committee, and President Leslie F. Muter, will head the RMA conferees.

The purpose of the January 15th conference is to conclude negotiations and reach a decision for separate and independent code operations of the radio industry following the formal agreement made August 21 by NEMA and RMA with the National Industrial Advisory Board. This agreement provides for separate and independent code status and operations for radio manufacturers, with a Radio Code Authority reporting directly to NRA but with continued operation, if possible, through the Electrical Code. A pending alternative is the separate Radio Industry Code submitted last June by the RMA to the NRA.

Pending the NRA decision on the Radio Industry Code matter, it now appears certain that NRA will defer action, as requested by RMA, on two supplemental codes proposed by NEMA.

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Discussing any proposed legislation in the new Congress which might affect the radio manufacturing industry, Mr. Geddes said:

"In addition to general industry legislation such as continuation or revision of NRA, the renewed 30-hour week bill of Senator Black, of Alabama, and other general industrial matters in which the RMA is concerned, the 5 per cent Federal excise tax on radio is a matter of primary importance. Scheduled to expire by limitation next June, it appears probable that the radio excise tax must be continued because of financial necessities of the Treasury. At the opening of Congress, congressional leaders appeared to be veering toward continuation of all excise taxes, including radio taxes. Government revenue from radio is comparable in importance with that from playing cards, matches, automobile products, automotive parts and accessories, automobile tubes and the total collection of club dues, according to the last Internal Revenue returns. Gasoline, tobacco, beverage, electrical energy, theatre admissions and telegraph and telephone messages are the principal excise tax sources, but the radio taxes are a substantial part. The sentiment in Congress apparently favors repeal of all such "nuisance" taxes, but Federal revenue needs are so large that it now appears the excise taxes, including those on radio, will be continued.

"The forty-four State Legislatures now convening are expected to adopt salestaxes rather widely. General sales taxes in the States have not been opposed by the RMA, but it has vigorously and thus far successfully opposed any special "luxury" taxes on radio. Regulation of automobile receivers capable of receiving police broadcast and other radio legislation also is expected to develop from the new State Legislatures. The RMA through its Board, Legislative Committee and State Committees, is prepared to act in all radio interests as the new national and State legislative programs get under way."

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GILLIAM SEEKS BUILDING EXTENSION TIME

Marion K. Gilliam, of Staunton, Va., has asked the Federal Communications Commission to extend until April 4th, the time for completing construction of Station WSVA.

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PRESS RATE RULING ASKED

The Radio Corporation of America has asked the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether a special low rate for outgoing and incoming press matter for large associations in the international field would be legal.

The RCA filed a response preparatory to the Commission's hearing which will begin in March on telegraph and radio services and rates, and made a special request for information and petition on the press service as follows:

"We have been invited from time to time by large Press Associations to quote "Contract Press" rates lower than the regular press or deferred press rates. Such reduced press rates would be based on large volume (usually in excess of 500,000 press words per annum) during a specified period. The suggested contracts would include outgoing and incoming press matter in the international field.

"We have been informed by large users (small users must pay the normal per word press rates) that "volume press" or "contract press" rates are offered by competitors in the international field of communication.

"We have felt compelled to decline to establish such a classification of service because we believe it would be discriminatory and illegal, but those desiring the volume rate have insisted upon its legality.

"We respectfully invite the attention of the Commission to the situation, and hope that as a result of the hearing to be held the Commission will either specifically authorize or prohibit the classification "Contract Press" based on 'wholesale' or volume press rates."

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WBAL TRANSFER TO HEARST GRANTED

The Federal Communications Commission today (Jan. 8) granted the WBAL Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md., permission to transfer control of the corporation from the WBAL Broadcasting Co., to American Radio News Corporation (Licensed for 1060 kc., 10 kw., S-WTIC. Special authorization simultaneous day time with KTHS on 1060 kc. until 9 P.M. and synchronize with WJZ on 760 kc., 2½ k.w. after 9 P.M.) License expires February 1, 1935).

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1911

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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FORTUNE MAGAZINE TO WRITE-UP PHILCO

An article in Fortune Magazine, to appear in the February issue, will be devoted to the Philco Radio and Television Company and is described as "The story of a living corporation told only as Fortune can tell it, of a boom which makes cheerful reading on a dark depression afternoon."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY TELEGRAPH DIVISION, FCC

WAEF, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Newark, N. J. C.P. to move station from Newark, N. J., to Brooklyn, N. Y.; WNEH, Washington, Va., C.P. to move station about 1000 yards (aviation Aero); KIMU Pacific Alaska Airways, Inc., Koyuk, Alaska, license to cover C.P. 5692.5, 3082.5, 8220 kc., 15 watts; KIMU, Koyuk, Alaska, license to cover C.P. 2648, 3082.5 4125, 8015 kc., unlimited, 6570 kc. day only, 15 watts; New, Mulato, Alaska, C.P. (Aviation Aero. and Aero. Pt. to Pt.) (a) 3082.5, 5692.5, 8220 kc., unlt'd; (b) 2648, 3082.5, 4125 kc., unlt'd. 6570, 8015, kc. day only, power 100 watts; New, Nome, Alaska, C.P. (a) 3082.5, 5692.5, 8220 kc., unlt'd; (b) 2648, 3082.5, 4125, 6570, 8015 kc., 100 watts; Same, Tenana Crossing, Alaska, Same, Livengood, Alaska, Bethel, Alaska, 58 30 00 N- 134 10 00 W., Same, 62 50 00 N - 141 300 00 W. Alaska C.P. same as above except 20 watts power; New, Same, Ketchikan, Alaska, same except 100 watts power; New, Same McGrath, Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, C.P.s, frequencies (a) 3082.5, 5692.5, 8220 kc., unlt'd (b) 2648, 3022.5 4125 kc., unlt'd, 6570, 8015 kc. day only, 100 watts;

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WNEZ, Camden, N. J., license to cover C.P. 2922, 2946, 2986, 5652.5, 4122.5 kc., 15 watts; WNEH, S. Washington, Va., C.P. to move station about 1000 yds. (Aviation Aero Pt. to pt. station); WAEF, Brooklyn, N. Y., C.P. for additional transm. for a new aero pt. to pt. station (already licensed as aero. station); New, Rufus P. Turner, Boston, Mass., C.P. 4797.5 kc., 50 watts; City of Cincinnati, Portable-Mobile (Cincinnati) 2 applications, C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 20 watts; KGPN, City of Davenport, Davenport, Ia., C.P. for new transmitter and increase in power from 50 to 100 w.; City of Dodge City, Kans., C.P. 2474 kc., 50 watts; Los Angeles County Flood Control Dist., Portable (Calif.), C.P. 2726 kc., 50 watts.

Also, W6XK, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., W9XAN, Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill., and W2XBJ, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of Special Exp. station license for period Jan. 3 to April 3, 1935, in exact conformity with existing license; WDE, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., mod. of lic. to delete transmitter #35 with #CX (1 KW) and to add Boston and Washington as primary points of communication.

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[illegible]

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

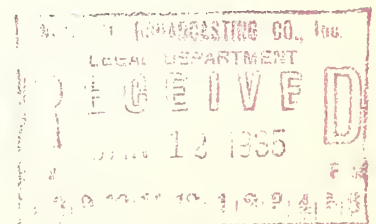
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 789



SENATE SOON TO CONSIDER PRALL AND FCC NOMINEES

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, new Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, is expected to call his committee at an early date to consider the nominations of former Representative Anning S. Prall, who was named by President Roosevelt last Thursday, and Commissioners Sykes, Brown, Walker, Stewart, Case and Payne, who were appointed last June but who, as yet, have not been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Prall was appointed to fill the unexpired term of former Commissioner Hampson Gary which ends in July. At that time it is expected the President will appoint the former New York Representative to a regular seven year term.

It is not believed that the FCC nominees face serious difficulty in getting confirmed but this depends largely upon the members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the new line-up of which is as follows:

Senators (Democrats) Wheeler, Montana, Chairman; Wagner, New York; Barkley, Kentucky; Neely, West Virginia; Dieterich, Illinois; Loneragan, Connecticut; Huey Long, Louisiana; Brown, New Hampshire; Bone, Washington; Donahey, Ohio; Minton, Indiana; Moore, New Jersey; Truman, Missouri; Republicans - Couzens, Michigan; Metcalf, Rhode Island; Hastings, Delaware; White, Maine; Davis, Pennsylvania and Shipstead, Minnesota. Those who have not previously served on this committee are Senators Bone, Donahey, Minton, Moore, Truman, Davis and Shipstead.

Just what opposition, if any, these new members may have to the President's FCC nominees, time only can tell. Of the older members, Senator Couzens is known to be opposed to Col. Thad Brown, a Republican, of Ohio, and previously opposed his confirmation as a member of the Radio Commission. Also Senator Huey Long is always good for some trouble. He was quoted in recent press dispatches as intended to apply for a license for a 50,000 watt broadcasting station for the University of Louisiana. If he expects to do this, he doubtless is aware of the scarcity of clear channels and realizes that he will probably have a fight on his hands. That being true, Huey may want to scrutinize the personnel of the Federal Communications Commission very closely as it will be this body which will have to pass upon his application.

The opinion seems still to prevail that Senator Wheeler and the Interstate Commerce Committee will not seriously consider any communications or radio legislation until the recommendations, which Congress ordered the FCC to make, are in. These are due

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 1, 1901

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR
1900

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1901

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
the report of the Surveyor General of the
Territory of New Mexico, for the year
1900, and to transmit herewith a copy of
the same to the Senate and House of
Representatives.

Very respectfully,
J. M. HARRIS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

February 1st. There are those who even think the confirmation of the Commissioners may be held up until the Senators see what kind of a report the Commission will make and that the members will be judged accordingly.

"I don't think Senator Wheeler will look at radio until he receives the Commission's recommendations", a broadcaster said. "I then expect to see a flock of radio bills introduced, some of them 'wildcat', on the order of the one already put in by Representative Ruud, of New York, who would set aside 25% of all radio facilities for religious and educational institutions.

"If the Commissioners are obliged to make their report on the educational-religious situation before they are confirmed, the report is likely to be a 'straddle' with concessions to the educational-religious group. If they make their report after they are confirmed, concessions to the commercial broadcasters may be expected."

That the educators expect an unfavorable report is indicated in the following expression of the National Committee on Education by Radio:

"The Federal Communications Commission will report presently to Congress its findings on the allocation of broadcasting facilities for educational and cultural purposes. If the report should cover the present radio broadcasting practise with copious quantities of whitewash, it would lend credence to a belief that the Commission has failed to realize the most important function which radio can perform - that of raising the educational and cultural level of the people. It would indicate that they had been led to believe that the industry had educational capabilities far beyond the real facts in the case. Finally, it would indicate that they had failed to get at the heart of the problem and to see how really unsatisfactory is the tenure of the educational broadcaster under the present practise."

It is understood that Commissioner Prall, though he will head the Broadcast Division, does not desire to have any part in preparing the educational-religious report, preferring to have that done by the other members of the Commission who heard the evidence in the case.

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WOULD HOLD BROADCASTER LIABLE FOR MISLEADING ADVERTISING

A bill which broadcasters will watch closely (H.R. 197) was introduced by Representative Buckbee (R) of Illinois. It would prohibit untrue, deceptive or misleading advertising through the use of mails, or in interstate and foreign commerce. This would include broadcasting and mean that any misrepresentation of fact by an advertiser over the air would constitute a criminal offense.

[illegible]

It is believed that the fact that Representative Buckbee is a member of the House Post Office Committee caused him to introduce the bill, and that the radio angle was purely incidental. The Buckbee bill was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

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FIELD INTENSITY AT RADIO BROADCAST FREQUENCIES

During the past three years, graphical records of the field intensity of over 300 broadcasting stations in the United States and Territories have been made at the Bureau of Standard's receiving station at Meadows, Md., near Washington, D. C. The method used for recording the field intensity was developed at the Bureau several years ago. The data obtained in this way was analyzed to determine the diurnal variations of the received intensity of broadcasting stations at various distances from the transmitting antennas. The data was also analyzed to determine the variation of received intensity as a function of the distance from the transmitter for day-time and night-time transmissions.

The maximum sky-wave field intensities at night are received from stations at a distance of about 600 kilometers, or 375 miles. A theory of the propagation of radio waves in the upper atmosphere was developed to explain the data. The principal conclusion of the paper aside from the presentation of quantitative data on sky-wave field intensities, is that the variation with distance of the field intensities at night is determined primarily by the radiation characteristics of the transmitting antennas in the vertical plane.

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A. P. TO APPEAL RADIO NEWS DECISION

The Board of Directors of The Associated Press meeting in New York directed that an appeal be taken from the decision of Federal Judge John C. Bowen in the case brought on behalf of The Associated Press against Radio Station KVOS.

Judge Bowen, on Dec. 18, 1934, at Seattle, Wash., ruled that once published, "news, reports from that moment belong to the public." The decision was given in dismissing a temporary restraining order against Station KVOS of Bellingham, Wash., instituted by The Associated Press. The station had been charged with "pirating" local and telegraph news from three of its member newspapers, The Bellingham Herald, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and The Seattle Times. The station also was charged with "unfair competition."

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Judge Bowen dismissed both the restrainer and the suit, holding that the radio station was not a news-gathering agency and hence the suit did not involve "pirating" of news by one news-gathering agency from another.

"The court finds", said the opinion, "that defendant has in its radio news broadcast taken and 'pirated' local and general news dispatches in some specific instances, as charged by the complainant, but not until after such news items were published and distributed to the public in the regular editions of the newspapers."

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EXCESSIVE LOAN ADVERTISING BILL INCLUDES BROADCASTING

Representative Sauthoff, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in the House (H. R. 3252) "to prohibit the use of the mails, certain periodicals, and broadcasting stations, having a range covering more than one State, to the advertising of loans for which interest in excess of 15 per centum per annum is charged, and providing a penalty."

The bill, which has been referred to the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, is as follows:

"That on and after the date on which this Act takes effect, no person, partnership, association, or corporation that makes a business of loaning money and charges a rate of interest in excess of 15 per centum per annum upon any sum loaned shall use for advertising its business either the United States mails or any broadcasting station with a range covering more than one State. Nor shall any such person, partnership, association, or corporation advertise its said business in any magazine, periodical or other publication which is circulated in more than one State.

"Sec. 2. Any person, partnership, association, or corporation that violates any provision of this Act shall, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its enactment."

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SEES NAZI CENSORSHIP PARALLEL IN U. S.

Recent denials by members of the new Federal Communications Commission that there has been any censorship of radio in the United States met with vigorous assertions to the contrary with the publication on Thursday (Jan. 10) of the current issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The issue contains two articles bearing on the subject, one written by Dr. Dressler-Andress, President of the German Broadcasting Chamber, and the other by Louis G. Caldwell, formerly General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission (the predecessor of the present Commission), and now Chairman of the Special Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association.

In terms that are frank to the point of bluntness, the German author describes the aims and purposes of his country's broadcasting system under the Hitler regime. "Radio today", he says, "is the representation of a state before all the world.* * * The development of radio, among other countries and in Germany especially, proves that broadcasting is and must be the means to an end." When the Nazi party seized the governmental power, he explains, it "made the radio the all-embracing instrument for proclaiming its theses which were to be binding for everybody", and, inferentially, denied access to the microphone to all persons holding views not in accord with those of Hitler and his lieutenants. The directing board "purposely made the fulfilling of political aims its main task" and, neglecting or subordinating the artistic and cultural programs for which the German broadcast stations were formerly justly noted, used the radio "for nothing else than the creation of a united political will." Political broadcasts by which this was done were in the nature of reports by the government on its activities and measures and "a systematic campaign of explaining its plans and purposes, in the form of a direct talk by the Leader to every single member of the Nation." Pointing out that in the United States President Roosevelt spoke over the radio 26 times in the year 1933, the German author asks rhetorically, "has not America put its radio at the service of the Government?"

Approaching the subject of radio censorship from an entirely different angle, Mr. Caldwell's article asserts that the power heretofore claimed and exercised by the Federal Commission is such that, if a state of national hysteria should set in, "little short of a miracle can prevent at least the partial equivalent of what has happened to the German broadcasting system." In the absence of a state of hysteria, he concedes, only a few persons, commonly regarded as extremists, have been or will be persecuted for the free expression of opinions. He argues, however, that "the test is not whether there is now any visible governmental tyranny over the expression of opinions", and that the real test is whether the governmental agency has power to impose a restraint on free speech by radio. From this point of view, "broadcasting", he declares, "has no immunity in

THE AMERICAN LEGATION

The American Legation in London, England, is a building of considerable size and importance. It is situated in the heart of the city, near the center of the government district. The building is a fine example of modern architecture, with its facade made of light-colored stone. It has a series of large windows and a prominent entrance. The American Legation is the official residence of the American Ambassador in London. It is also the headquarters of the American diplomatic corps in the city. The building is surrounded by a well-kept garden and is easily accessible by public transport.

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time of war, and in time of peace must be content in the main with lip service to the principle instead of the principle itself."

So far as wartime is concerned, he points out that the Communications Act expressly confers power on the President to close down any station and to confiscate its equipment merely upon proclamation "that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency", that this power is arbitrary and unqualified and that the President need give no reason for his action. In view of the many recently enacted statutes and Presidential proclamations reciting that a national emergency now exists, the words "or other national emergency" in the statute have implications which, ot put it mildly, are disturbing.

Most of Mr. Caldwell's article, however, is devoted to a comparison between the rights of newspaper publishers under the Constitutional guaranty of a free press and the rights of broadcasters under the sister guaranty of free speech, in time of peace. As the principal basis for comparison, he takes the subject of censure (including defamation) of public men, that is, public officials, candidates for public office and generally men identified with issues and institutions of public interest.

After showing that, as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the famous Minnesota Gag-Law Case, a newspaper may not be suppressed for publishing matter defamatory of public men (although, of course, the publisher may be liable in damages or even to criminal penalties if the matter is untrue), he says:

"yet a broadcasting station can be put out of existence and its owner deprived of his investment and means of livelihood for the oral dissemination of exactly the same language."

He reviews at length several cases in which this was actually done by the now defunct Federal Radio Commission, to whose powers the Federal Communications Commission has succeeded, and two cases in which such actions by the Commission were upheld on appeal to the courts.

The way in which this is done, he explains, is by the Commission's refusing to renew a broadcasting license on the ground that speeches previously made over the station do not meet the test of "public interest, convenience or necessity", the standard prescribed by Congress for the guidance of the Commission. This has been successfully accomplished in the face of an express statutory provision by Congress forbidding the Commission to exercise any power of censorship over radio programs and forbidding any interference with the right of free speech.

Although the statute permits a maximum license period of three years, the Commission limits broadcast licenses to six months so that twice a year every broadcaster must apply for the right to continue in business and, in connection with the

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application, may be required to show that his programs have been such as to meet the Commission's approval. If he is unsuccessful, his application is denied and he must close down his station.

The known existence of this power, he says, is bound to have - has already had - incalculable consequences. "One immediate and visible consequence is that it forces the broadcasters themselves, or at least the more timorous among them, to exercise a private censorship over the speeches of those who use their facilities." A second consequence of the present state of the law is that the broadcaster "is effectively deprived of a means of protection without which no constitutional guaranty is more than a sentiment", the right of effective judicial review by the courts of the United States. A third consequence "is that the guaranty of the freedom of speech has ceased to keep pace with the progress of science." In other words, "freedom of speech still exists for the obsolescent public platform, but not for the great means of mass communication that is replacing it."

In closing, Mr. Caldwell calls attention to the fact that "Broadcasting was born in an age greatly resembling that which saw the birth of the press - an age of great social and economic changes and a marked tendency to concentrate power in the executive."

The effect of these articles in Washington will be watched with considerable interest, particularly since certain members of the Commission have been at such pains recently to disclaim any exercise of censorship over broadcasting. In a radio address over a nation-wide hook-up as recently as December 8th last, Commissioner Thad H. Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Commission, declared that any charge of censorship of radio is "sheer bunk", and two months earlier, on September 11th, Commissioner Irvin Stewart, Chairman of the Telegraph Commission, declared that any such charge is "poppycock". In view of the actual decisions of the Commission cited and quoted by Mr. Caldwell, it remains to be seen whether the Commission will repudiate its former rulings or whether these particular Commissioners do not regard censorship as being involved when a broadcaster is put out of business because of speeches which have been made over his station.

The issue of the Annals in which the two articles appear is, according to the statement of the National Association of Broadcasters, which organization issued the above statement, entirely devoted to radio in its various aspects. It was produced under the editorship of Dr. Herman S. Hettinger of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

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NEELY INTRODUCES AMENDMENT TO COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Senator Neely (D) of West Virginia, introduced the following amendment yesterday (Thursday) relating to costs in radio proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission:

"That Sec. 309 of the Communications Act of 1934 be amended by adding at the end thereof, the following section:

"(c) In any proceeding before the Commission upon an application which involves a contest with the owner or owners of any existing radio station for the use of all or any of the facilities of such stations, if the Commission dismisses the application or in any other manner denies the relief sought by the applicant, it shall, in its order of dismissal or denial, direct the applicant to pay to the owner or owners of the station, all reasonable counsel fees and other costs which such owner or owners may have expended or incurred in resisting such application. Any such order for the payment of counsel fees or other costs may be enforced in the same manner as an order for the payment of money under Section 407."

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16 ADVERTISERS USE DAILY'S "RADIO LOG"

A means of developing revenue from the smaller radio users is being tried out by the Los Angeles Times, the first appearance of the feature in a recent Sunday issue bringing copy from 16 advertisers. This is through the publication of a supplementary radio log on the radio page each day, space in which is open to any station or advertiser at line rates.

The plan is similar to one developed by an eastern advertising agency, except that this is handled directly by the newspaper, and instead of catering to programs on the national hook-ups, provides a means by which the quarter-hour and half-hour programs on small stations may be brought to the attention of the listener.

The listings are classified as to hour, and list the station, the kilocycle, the name of the program and any other information about it which the advertiser desires. A minimum of three lines is required. It does not conflict with the Times' regular "Dial", in which are listed, hour by hour, the programs of all local stations. The "Dial", however, does not name sponsors, nor give any information on recorded programs except to indicate their type. The new "Log", therefore, is being well-received by small advertisers and the small station operators, many of whom turn leads over to the newspaper.

The rate charged is based upon the regular display inch rate. Some figuring was done to determine how much waste there would be from the headings, etc., and the rate was then increased by the same amount to bring the same revenue from the space occupied by the log as would be received from the same amount of display space.

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ABS SEEKS NEW OPERATING CONTRACT

Station WMCA in New York City will cease to be operated by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation effective midnight, Saturday, January 12th. The stockholders and directors of the Federal Corporation voted unanimously last Tuesday to terminate the contract with Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, licensee of the station.

WMCA has been the key station of the American Broadcasting System since the new major network was organized in October. ABS is now conducting negotiations with the Knickerbocker Company with the view to continuing WMCA as the New York outlet.

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WESTINGHOUSE GIVES UP MORE RCA HOLDINGS

Directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend consisting of one-quarter of a share of common stock of the Radio Corporation of America for each share of preferred stock and of common stock of the company, payable on Feb. 18 to holders of record of Jan. 21.

In view of the preferential rights of the preferred stock of the company, the Directors declared also an optional dividend of \$3.50 a share on the preferred stock, the holder having the option to accept such cash dividend in exchange for the quarter share of Radio Corporation. This dividend, including the optional, constitutes as to holders of the company's preferred stock full payment of preferential dividends for 1935, the announcement said.

On Feb. 18, when the distribution of Radio Corporation stock is made, full information will be given by the company with regard to handling fractional receipts and also with respect to the exercise by holders of preferred stock of the right to the optional dividend. The company advised no action need be taken prior to Feb. 18 by holders of preferred shares with reference to the optional dividends.

The distribution will virtually exhaust the holdings by Westinghouse of Radio Corporation common shares. Westinghouse and the General Electric Company held at one time 2,842,950 and 5,188,755 common shares of Radio Corporation, respectively. Both companies were ordered in the consent decree, which terminated the United States Department of Justice suit against the "Radio Group" on Nov. 21, 1932, to distribute or otherwise dispose of their Radio holdings.

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TREADWAY MANUFACTURERS' TAX BILL REINTRODUCED

Reintroducing, with very few changes, the so-called "manufacturers' excise tax" bill which was submitted to Congress in the Seventy-Second Congress by the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Treadway (R), of Massachusetts, said:

"At the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent, with food, clothing, and medicine exempted, that bill would raise \$450,000,000. As things are, with the administration spending billions of dollars, \$450,000,000 will not go very far toward balancing the Budget. Nevertheless, the manufacturers' excise tax is a fair form of taxation, and one that I commend to the people of the country for careful study.

"The bill was not accepted by Congress, and since then many States have adopted a State sales tax. As far as I know of the various State sales taxes, they are all different from the manufacturers' excise tax, which is a wholesale tax, so that in a way they do not conflict. I have added a section to this bill which will give an opportunity for consideration of that point - whether or not the Federal Government should cooperate with the States in allocating a certain sum to States to be used in place of the State sales tax. I am not saying that I advocate it, but I do think it is well worth the consideration of the House."

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EXCEPTIONS TAKEN BY W. U. AND POSTAL ON TELEGRAPH FRANKS

Exceptions have been filed by Western Union and Postal with regard to the proposed rules covering the issuance of telegraph franks.

"The Western Union Telegraph Company respectfully excepts to the following proposed rules covering the issuance of telegraph franks:

(1) Rule 1, insofar as it restricts the right of the Western Union Telegraph Company to issue franks to officers, agents and employees of common carriers not subject to the Communications Act of 1934 and to their families .

(2) Rule 4(a) insofar as it limits the amount of service calculated at commercial rates, that may be performed under franks issued by it."

The Postal brief was a lengthy one.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

Jan. 8 - WNBZ, d/b as Smith & Mace, Saranac Lake, N. Y. C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 50 to 100 watts; WGH, Hampton Roads Broadcasting Corp., Newport News, Va., C.P. to install new equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; NEW, Wilton E. Hall, Anderson, S. C., C.P. for new station to operate on 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WFBC, Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C., C.P. to install new equipment, increase day power from 1 to 5 KW, and change transmitter site to a location to be determined subject to approval of the Commission; WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. Dak., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW; WMT, Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Ia., C.P. to move transmitter from about 5 miles from Waterloo to a site to be determined near Cedar Rapids, and move studio from Waterloo to Cedar Rapids on condition that no increase to interference results to WREC.

Also, WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., C. P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., C.P. to move station from Cedar Rapids to site to be determined near Des Moines, and move studio to Des Moines; KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW; KGKF, Hilliard Co., Inc., Scottsbluff, Neb., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; KFXD, Frank E. Hurt, Nampa, Idaho, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; KPQ, Westcoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash., C.P. to move station locally and make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; WOL, American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C. modification of C.P. to extend completion date from Jan. 15 to May 15, 1935; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., modification of C.P. increasing day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW and extending commencement date and completion date.

Also, WJEJ, Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., Hagerstown, Md., license to cover C.P., 1210 kc., 100 w. daytime only; WLVA, Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., license to cover C.P. 1200 kc., 100 watts night, 250 w. day, unlimited time; WDOD, WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., modification of license to increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW; KFSG, Echo Park Evangelistic Assn., Los Angeles, Cal., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KRKD, Radio Broadcasters, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WLIT, Lit Bros. Broadcasting System, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WFIL Broadcasting Co.; WFI, WFI Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WFIL Broadcasting Co.; WIOD, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami Beach, Fla., consent to transfer of control of Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp. from Jesse H. Day to Metropolis Publishing Co.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

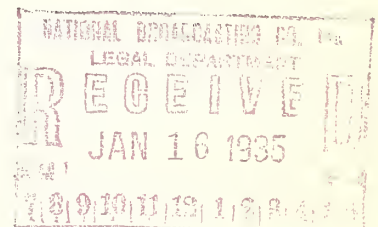
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 790



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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED
THE MOST IMPORTANT PASSES OF HIS REIGN

FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN
UNTIL HIS DEATH

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1794.

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January 15, 1935.

G.O.P. TRIES TO SLICE \$300,000 OFF FCC APPROPRIATIONS

Although the effort was not successful insofar as the House was concerned, a concerted effort was made by the Republicans, led by Representative Taber, of New York, to cut \$300,000 from the appropriation of \$1,525,000 asked for by the Federal Communications Commission. Representative Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, said that the latter sum represents but a beginning.

"To carry out fully the authority conferred upon it by Congress", Representative Woodrum said, "the Communications Commission will require much larger annual appropriations than the \$1,525,000 asked for this year."

"I view with great alarm the increasing volume of Federal employees", Representative Taber said. "I view with great alarm the increasing amounts we are being asked to pay for commissions of one kind and another. This particular Commission has come before us asking for \$1,525,000, where the requirements for the current year were \$651,885. I have not before me the increase that was accomplished for this particular fiscal year, but the requirements here set forth for employees run 408 in the departmental force. This represents an increase of 100 percent in the number of employees. It runs just the same force in the field.

"The requirement in funds for employees in the District is \$1,059,000, or an average for every one of these employees of a little better than \$2,500. For salaries in the field it aggregates \$291,000 for 111 employees, or an average of approximately \$2,800 per employee, and many of these employees are clerks and stenographers.

"The work of this Commission involves, as I understand, amongst other things a valuation of properties. We attempted that in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to the railroads, and we got to the point where the statistics were practically valueless and we had to stop the operation. I hate to see the Government embarking upon this large new activity. I hate to see the expenses of the Government piling up for a new activity, because when we start them we are never able to reduce the number of commissions and we are never able to reduce the expenses of the commissions. Is it not time we stopped some of these things?

"I have offered a very modest amendment to cut this appropriation 20 percent. I do not want to reduce them in funds that are legitimately necessary for carrying on the activities and responsibilities with which they have been entrusted, but I hate to see the appropriation increased 150 percent over the appropriation of last year and the number of employees in the District

more than doubled, with the same ratio of increased expenses in the District. It seems to me we can give them this cut of 20 per cent in their expenditures and still be affording them more than ample funds with which to operate. Having all this in mind, I have offered this amendment to reduce the appropriation for this activity from \$1,525,000 to \$1,200,000."

"The Communications Act of 1934 abolished the Radio Commission and set up in its stead the Federal Communications Commission, a Commission which assumed not only the duties of the Radio Commission but which was given the added duties of regulating telephonic, telegraphic, and cable communications, and also rate-making powers with respect to these activities, which duty will perhaps involve the valuation of these properties", Representative Woodrum replied.

"I do not think it is fair to say that the amount carried in this bill is an increase over the appropriation of last year by the amount of money represented by the difference between the two sums, because the activities are entirely different and very much greater.

"I join the gentleman from New York in decrying any indication of unnecessarily expanding these governmental departments and bureaus, and that is the unanimous sentiment of my subcommittee; but taking into account the very important, the highly important, duties imposed upon this Commission so far as the American people are concerned, that of regulating rates, and services of communications and facilities, and regulating, licensing, and policing the use of radio communication, the committee felt the amount allowed by the Bureau of the Budget was proper."

Representative Taber's motion was lost by a vote of 62 to 29.

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RADIO AND FARM PAPERS MAKE BIGGEST ADVERTISING GAIN

An approximate average gain of 16 per cent was shown in advertising last year in comparison with 1933, according to the first annual indexes of advertising compiled by Printers' Ink.

According to the report, the five chief advertising media showed, respectively: gains of 33 per cent each for farm papers and radio, 29 per cent for magazines, 12 per cent for outdoor advertising, and 10 per cent for newspapers.

Advertising volume in dollars was not estimated by the new indexes. Other data indicated that the total was well above \$700,000,000, with newspaper advertising accounting for more than \$500,000,000 and the magazines for about \$110,000,000.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments. It is followed by a detailed account of the work of the different departments, and then by a summary of the results of the work of the different departments. The report is written in a clear and concise style, and is well organized and easy to read. It is a valuable document for those interested in the work of the different departments, and for those who wish to know the progress of the work of the different departments.

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The volume of radio advertising exceeded \$70,000,000, it was estimated from ten months' figures of \$58,000,000 issued by the National Association of Broadcasters.

The chart reflects the growth of radio advertising from an index figure of 39 in 1928, to 100 in 1930, and 146 in 1932. It dropped to 118 in 1933, and rose again last year to 154.

Broadcast advertising declined slightly in November, the National Association of Broadcasters reports. Total gross time sales amounted to \$7,232,592, a decrease of 1.9% as compared with October. A drop of 3.5% in national network volume and one of 3.0% in local broadcast advertising were responsible for the downward trend. Regional network advertising rose 11.4% as against the preceding month, while national spot volume gained 4.0%.

November time sales showed a marked improvement over the same month of 1933. Total gross time sales were 20.8% above the previous year's level. Regional networks led with an increase of 44.4%. National networks gained 26.7% in volume, national spot advertising 19.8%, and local broadcast advertising 5.2%. The degree to which the current month's revenues exceeded those of the same period of 1933 was less with respect to all portions of the broadcast advertising field than it had been in October.

National magazine advertising declined 3.6% as compared with October. Magazine advertising revenues, however, were 10.4% than in November of the preceding year. National farm paper volume rose slightly during the month, experiencing a gain of 5.9% as against the same period of 1933. Newspaper advertising experienced the usual November seasonal decline, advertising volume dropping 3.7% as compared with the previous month. November newspaper advertising was 5.0% greater than for the same month of 1933.

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F. R. HUBER RESIGNS AS DIRECTOR OF WBAL

Frederick R. Huber, Director of WBAL, of Baltimore, since 1926 when the station first came on the air, has tendered his resignation to the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company, former owners and operators of this station. It is understood the resignation is immediately effective. Mr. Huber, who is a nationally known musical executive, plans to devote his entire time to musical work. As Municipal Director of Music for the City of Baltimore, local representative for the Metropolitan Opera Company, Managing Director of the Lyric, Baltimore's largest music auditorium, and Manager of the Summer School and Publicity Director for the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, Mr. Huber will not find time hanging heavy on his hands, for these important musical jobs will keep him very busy.

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Under his directorship WBAL has become known as a "quality" station, broadcasting only the highest types of musical programs. During the nine and a half years he has directed this station's course through uncharted radio seas, Mr. Huber has secured many internationally known concert and operatic stars who have broadcast exclusive programs from the studios of WBAL, while the station itself has developed and grown from 5000 to 10,000 watts and has been ranked of sufficient importance to be given a clear channel. Recently WBAL was acquired by the Hearst Radio Interests and added to the chain of radio stations which Hearst now owns and controls.

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NEW MEN ON HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEES

Many new faces appear on the Committees in the House of Representatives which have jurisdiction over communications and radio. The Democratic line-up of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the 74th Congress is as follows:

Representative Sam Rayburn (Chairman), Texas; George Huddleston, Alabama; Clarence F. Lea, California; Robert Crosser, Ohio; Parker Corning, New York; Alfred L. Bulwinkle, North Carolina; Virgil Chapman, Kentucky; Paul H. Maloney, Louisiana; William P. Cole, Jr., Maryland; Samuel B. Pettengill, Indiana; Edward A. Kelly, Illinois; Edward A. Kenney, New Jersey; George C. Sadowski, Michigan; Joseph P. Monaghan, Montana; John A. Martin, Colorado; Edward C. Eicher, Iowa; Theodore A. Peyser, New York; Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois; David D. Terry, Arkansas.

The new Democratic members are Kenney, Sadowski, Monaghan, Martin, Eicher, Peyser, O'Brien and Terry.

Republican members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee are: John G. Cooper, Ohio; Carl E. Mapes, Michigan; Charles A. Wolverton, New Jersey; James Wolfenden, Pennsylvania; Pehr G. Holmes, Massachusetts; Schuyler Merritt, Connecticut; B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee; and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., New York.

The Democratic members of the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee are: Schuyler Otis Bland (Chairman), Virginia; William I. Sirovich, New York; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Ambrose J. Kennedy, Maryland; Charles N. Crosby, Pennsylvania; Monrad C. Wallgren, Washington; A. H. Carmichael, Alabama; Joseph J. Mansfield, Texas; John McDuffie, Alabama; Lindsay C. Warren, North Carolina; Eugene B. Crowe, Indiana; Louis C. Rabaut, Michigan; Simon M. Hamlin, Maine; Michael L. Igoe, Illinois; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; James A. O'Leary, New York.

Democrats who have not served on this Committee before are McDuffie, Warren, Crowe, Rabaut, Hamlin, Igoe, Hart and O'Leary.

The Republicans on the Merchant Marine and Radio Committee are: Frederick R. Lehlbach, New Jersey; Richard J. Welch, California; Francis D. Culkin, New York; Ralph O. Brewster, Maine; Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan; and Samuel W. King, Hawaii.

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

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ASKS RECOVERY BOARD TO LAY OFF PRICE FILING PROVISIO

The National Industrial Recovery Board was told by James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Code Authority for the Broadcasting Industry that to remove the "open price filing with waiting period" provision would take the heart out of the Broadcasting Code.

"Remove it and you will have taken from the Radio Broadcasting Industry all there is in it to promote stability of price and to promote the general welfare of its employees", Mr. Baldwin declared. "Remove it and you will, in effect, take from us that which earlier was promised us in return for existing labor provisions. Consequently, if this provision is removed, we must and do ask that the labor provisions be removed at the same time. It is our hope that you shall not disturb it.

"Experience of more than one year has proved to us that the provision for open price filing with the fifteen day waiting period is by far the most important provision in our Code", Mr. Baldwin continued. "This is so because of several reasons:

- "1. It has destroyed the old practice of secret prices, secret commissions, secret rebates and the like.
- "2. It has served as a protection to at least certain members of the industry against the so-called 'hard' or 'powerful' buyer; it has stiffened their backs and helped them to say no to the genuine chisler.
- "3. It has afforded all buyers equal opportunities.
- "4. It has displaced hasty and ill considered decisions with that sound judgment that can be exercised only when there is sufficient time for a careful analysis of all the facts.
- "5. It has stabilized prices.
- "6. It has, through increased stability, made it possible for us to meet the increased costs of operation resulting from the Wages and Hours provisions of the Code. We have shown in our Report to you dated in February, 1934, for example, that the employment of broadcast technicians had increased 11.9%; that the weekly hours of labor for broadcast technicians had been reduced 9.8%; and that the weekly payrolls for broadcast technicians had increased 21.1%. New and additional labor costs have been assumed at numerous stations since that report was submitted. Although the total number of stations has decreased, we have in our employ today a greater number of employees than ever before in the history of the industry.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The colonies were established by English, French, and Dutch settlers, and they grew into a powerful nation that was able to win its independence from Britain in 1776.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from Britain, and the War of 1812 was a conflict between the United States and Britain. The Civil War was a conflict between the Union and the Confederacy, and it ended in 1865 with the Union's victory.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1865 to 1945. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. The Reconstruction era was a period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War, and the Gilded Age was a period of rapid economic growth and industrialization. The Progressive Era was a period of social and political reform, and it ended in 1945 with the end of World War II.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the Civil Rights Movement. The Cold War was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the Vietnam War was a conflict between the United States and North Vietnam. The Civil Rights Movement was a struggle for equality for African Americans, and it ended in 1964 with the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

The sixth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1964 to the present. This period is characterized by the Vietnam War, the Watergate scandal, and the Reagan Revolution. The Vietnam War was a conflict between the United States and North Vietnam, and the Watergate scandal was a political scandal involving the President of the United States. The Reagan Revolution was a period of conservative politics, and it ended in 1993 with the end of the Reagan administration.

The seventh part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1993 to the present. This period is characterized by the Clinton administration, the 9/11 attacks, and the Bush administration. The Clinton administration was a period of liberal politics, and the 9/11 attacks were a series of terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The Bush administration was a period of conservative politics, and it ended in 2001 with the end of the Bush administration. The eighth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 2001 to the present. This period is characterized by the 9/11 attacks, the Bush administration, and the Obama administration. The 9/11 attacks were a series of terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and the Bush administration was a period of conservative politics. The Obama administration was a period of liberal politics, and it ended in 2017 with the end of the Obama administration.

"Notwithstanding the increased stability that has resulted from this provision for open price filing with a waiting period, we have, and do now, experience the keenest kind of price competition. This has resulted, we believe, from the increased availability of price information. All broadcasters furnish copies of their current rates to Standard Rate and Data who publish such rates in a monthly number known as "Radio Advertising." In addition each broadcaster furnishes the Code Authority with three copies of each rate card and these are always open to public inspection. The lack of rigidity in price is evidenced by the number of changes received. During the first nine days of this year, we have received changes from thirty-six stations - or about 7% of all commercial stations. And, there is nothing unusual in the number received in this particular period.

"We have heard much about monopolies. I believe that the greatest danger of monopoly in the radio broadcasting industry lies in the possible promulgation of governmental regulations which set standards, the level of which, greatly restricts either the number or the class of persons who can qualify as the licensee of a station. This result may be obtained by a regulation which either directs that certain things be done or by its nature permits certain things to be done. And, I believe that the removal of the provision in our Code for open price filing with a waiting period and the retention of the present wages and hours provisions would amount to such a regulation because you would thereby aid the financially strong to the injury of those who must meet expenses out of current income.

"I have said that the provision for open filing with waiting period has made it possible for us to meet the increased labor costs arising out of the Code. I should explain also that such provision has not been injurious to the consumer. We investigated this matter last August. The only precode data available was that contained in a report of the Federal Radio Commission for November, 1931. By comparison we found that the cost of a quarter hour period (evening and one time use) was 8.2% less in August, 1934, than in November, 1931. This reduction becomes even more significant when it is realized that the potential radio audience increased from approximately 50,000,000 (12,048,762 families) in 1931, to about 74,000,000 (17,948,162 families) in 1934."

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RADIO RECEIVER PICKS UP MOTOR POWER

The assertion is made by W. S. Fitzpatrick, of RCA Institutes, that a radio receiver has been developed that picks up enough energy to turn a small motor at high speed.

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PRALL CONFIRMED AS FCC COMMISSIONER

Former Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, was confirmed by the Senate Tuesday afternoon to succeed former Federal Communications Commissioner Hampson Gary who resigned to make way for the New Yorker, a personal friend of Senator Robert Wagner. Mr. Prall will finish out Mr. Gary's unexpired period which ends in July, at which time it is expected President Roosevelt will reappoint Mr. Prall to a seven year term. Consideration of the names of Judge Sykes and the other five members of the Commission will be taken up by the Senate at a later date.

Mr. Prall's name was proposed to the Senate Monday, but objection was raised by Senator Couzens because the matter was not taken up in the regular order. Senator Wagner explained that it was the understanding of the Interstate Commerce Committee that Mr. Prall should be confirmed immediately.

"I did not join in that understanding," Senator Couzens said. "I understand the present situation with respect to the Communications Commission; but we had an understanding at the last session of Congress that nominations would not be brought up for confirmation without the Senate knowing that we were in executive session, and that nominations were coming up for confirmation. No injury can result from a delay of one day."

"May I add another word to say that this is an exceptional case, and perhaps the Senator may change his attitude with respect to it", Senator Wagner replied. "The name of Mr. Prall, who has been a member of Congress for 14 years, was presented to the Senate at the last session to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission. The nomination went to the Committee, was unanimously reported, came to the Senate, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He did not take office because soon thereafter the Communications Bill was passed, creating a new Commission, and because he was then a Member of the House he was disqualified to be a member of the new Commission.

"May I point out a distinction? The other gentlemen whose names have been presented to the Senate are now members of the Commission, and any delay in the consideration of their nominations will not affect their status, because they will continue as members of the Commission. The place for which former Representative Prall has been nominated is now vacant. There is no member in charge of the Broadcast section of the Commission."

"I have no objection to Mr. Prall; in fact, I heartily approve of his appointment. From all the information I have received, his qualifications are of the highest", Senator Couzens declared. "If, however, nominations are to be reported to the Senate and immediately acted upon without ever going to the calendar, we shall establish a precedent which will cause us much trouble. I know we have opposed heretofore such action as is now proposed; and I am opposing the immediate consideration of this nomination as a matter of rule and precedent rather than because

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of any objections I have to Mr. Prall or any desire to interfere with the Senator from New York.

"I appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Michigan", Senator Wagner concluded, "and I shall ask for early consideration of the Executive Calendar tomorrow."

Accordingly the matter went over until this (Tuesday) afternoon at which time Mr. Prall was confirmed.

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BELIEVES ALL SECTIONS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED ON FCC

That Senator Wheeler, of Montana, new Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, desires all sections of the country represented on the Federal Communications Commission was brought out when the question of the Commissioners' confirmation was discussed. As it stands now, three of the seven members of the Commission are from the South - Sykes, of Mississippi, Stewart, of Texas, and Walker, of Oklahoma; and three are from the East - Payne and Prall, New York, and Case of Rhode Island. Brown, of Ohio, is the only representative of the central portion of the country.

"I desire to call attention to the fact that under the former law, the country was divided into five different zones, and it was required under the law that a Commissioner represent each of those zones", Senator Wheeler declared. "There is no such provision in the present law, and as a result thereof we find what? We find on the Commission three men coming from the First Zone, but no Commissioner representing the entire section of the country west of the Ohio clear to the Pacific Ocean. It seems to me that one man should be appointed from each of the five zones who knows the condition in that particular section of the country; and with respect to this and other Commissions I hope that in the future we shall not have sent down to us the names of two or three men representing one particular section of the country, leaving other sections unrepresented."

"In view of the statement which the Senator from Montana has just made, and which I heartily approve, I invite his attention to the fact that one of the most important governmental Commissions today is the so-called 'Securities Commission'". Senator King of Utah, interjected. "Heretofore, and at present, as I understand, substantially all the members of that Commission are from a limited area of the United States - largely that embracing New England and New York and Pennsylvania. Certainly securities are issued, or should be issued, in the West. The entire western part of the United States has no representative at all on the Securities Commission. While I

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am not sectional by any means, I do think that in the distribution of important offices, whose functions affect the entire country, men should be selected from various parts of the United States. I hope the Senator will join with me in trying to find someone west of the Mississippi River who is competent to act upon the Securities Commission."

Whether Senator Wheeler feels strongly enough on this question to oppose the confirmation of any of the Communications Commissioners on account of their place of residence, remains to be seen. Senator Wheeler said that he had asked that the names of those nominated to the Commission be referred first to the Senators from the State from which the nominee has been appointed and that he had asked the Senators to give their views with reference to the particular man nominated.

"I agree that by reason of the fact that the Communications Commission today deals not only with telephone communication but with radio and all other forms of communication, it really is one of the most important commissions we have", the Senator said; "and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, I am particularly anxious that we shall carefully search the record of each man appointed upon the Commission."

The fact that Senator Wheeler has asked the Senators for their views as to the qualifications of the Communications Commissioners, may encourage Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, in the objection he proposed to make against the confirmation of Judge Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman of the Commission.

"I made it an issue that if elected, I would build a fire under Judge Sykes, as long as I was in the Senate, until I got him out of the service", Bilbo said. "I always keep my promise."

The reason for the Senator's opposition to Sykes is that the latter campaigned in favor of the re-election of Senator Stephens, who was Bilbo's opponent in the last election. When Mr. Bilbo was governor of Mississippi, he appointed Sykes to the Supreme Court of that State. Later, Senator Stephens was responsible for the naming of Judge Sykes to the Federal Radio Commission and later to the Communications Commission.

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:::: INDUSTRY NOTES ::::
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A luncheon was given at the Metropolitan Club in Washington last week by George Henry Payne, of the Federal Communications Commission, in honor of Commissioner-elect Anning S. Prall, of New York. Those present were Commissioners Sykes, Brown, Stewart, Walker, Case and Gary.

Mr. Prall, who still requires the aid of crutches to get about, as a result of his automobile accident, had an exciting experience at a fire in his hotel, the Shoreham, early Sunday morning. All elevators were crowded and it was quite a task for him to negotiate the stairs. Luckily the fire proved to be mostly smoke and there were no casualties.

Former Commissioner Hampson Gary is at the Hotel Hamilton in Washington. He expects to visit his children in New York. It is believed to be only a question of time until President Roosevelt appoints him to another position.

A favorable report has been made on the application of T. H. Barton, of El Dorado, Ark., for permission to construct a 100-watt station to operate on 1370 kilocycles frequency.

An unfavorable report has been submitted by Examiner Ralph H. Walker with regard to the application of A. R. Montgomery, of Findlay, O., who desires to erect a 1000-watt station on 1530 kilocycles on the grounds that the applicant is not financially and technically qualified to operate such a station.

The steel framework for the Chicago Tribune's new WGN radio station studios has been completed and structural steel workers have riveted their highest girder in place. The building is located just north of the Tribune Tower.

F. M. Ryan and F. X. Rettenmeyer, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, delivered a paper on "Radio Apparatus for Mobile Applications" at a meeting of the Washington Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers last Monday night.

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NBC TIME CHARGES ARE ADVANCED

National Broadcasting Company has announced an adjustment of time charges for broadcast advertising which raised the cost of an evening hour on the blue network from \$4,780 to \$6,120, and on the red network from \$5,380 to \$7,120.

A new rate-card shows that rates of nearly all individual stations have been raised. A few station rates are lowered.

New rates were also established for NBC regional groups of stations. All changes are effective Feb. 4.

A statement by Edgar Kobak, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, said that after more than a year of analysis the NBC had determined the potential circulation of each NBC station, group and network, and that this was the basis of the new rate structure. Mr. Kobak's statement promised that the figures will be made public within a few weeks in a new book, "NBC Network Aires", which will present maps and statistics for all NBC networks and groups.

Despite the increase in charges, Mr. Kobak stated: "On the Red network and all supplementaries, for instance, we estimate a relative decrease in the evening hour rate from approximately \$1.67 per thousand reachable radio families in 1927 to less than 80 cents per thousand radio families now reachable."

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WOR NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS SIGNED UP

PHILADELPHIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., INC (Dolly Madison Ice Cream) through the Scheck Advertising Agency, Inc., Newark, N. J. started January 13, 1935, Sundays 2:30 to 3:00 P.M. EST, WOR. Program - "Dolly Madison Ice Cream Party" - Children's amateur program with Harry Mack as Master of Ceremonies.

STANCO, INC (Cream of Nujol) through McCann-Erickson, Inc., Advertising Agency, 285 Madison Ave., New York City starts January 22, 1935, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:00 to 3:15 P.M. EST, WOR. Program - "Nujol Clinic of the Air" (Recorded).

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS CO., INC., through McCann-Erickson, Inc., Advertising Agency, New York City, renewed beginning December 31, 1934, Fridays 6:00 to 6:30 P.M. EST., WOR Program - "Uncle Don".

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RECEIVED AT 10:00 AM, 1964

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum or report with several paragraphs of text.]

X X X X X X X

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a continuation of the memorandum or report.]

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

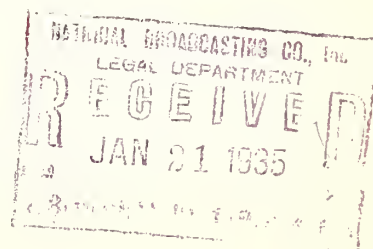
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 791



WOULD PROHIBIT FEDERAL OFFICIALS RECEIVING RADIO PAY

An attempt was made by Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, to tack on an amendment to a bill for additional appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission which would prohibit any public official receiving pay from the Federal Government, or member of his or her immediate family, from receiving pay or compensation for speaking over the radio. It is believed the amendment was directed at Col. Louis McHenry Howe, Secretary to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Anna Dall, all of whom have been paid for radio talks.

While the amendment was lost on a point of order, it is understood that Mr. Fish proposed to bring it up in another form at a later date and that it will receive considerable support from Democrats as well as Republicans.

Once before Representative Fish denounced Colonel Howe's radio talks, saying that he received for each of his fifteen minute appearances "nine hundred dollars for a talk that wasn't worth nine cents." It was reported at the time that Walter Trumbull, a newspaper man who interviewed him, received \$300 each time and that Howe and Trumbull were together paid \$1200 for the period.

Mrs. Roosevelt was reported to have received as high as \$3,000 for each of her appearances but always stipulated that her earnings were to go to charity. Another person who would come under Representative Fish's classification would be Senator Royal S. Copeland, who is said to receive about \$1,000 apiece for his medical talks over the radio.

The bill to which Representative Fish attempted to add the Federal officials' radio talk amendment provided for an appropriation of \$480,000 in addition to the \$1,525,000 1936 Federal Communications Commission budget allowance passed recently by the House. Explaining that the extra \$480,000 furnishes the money for the Communications Commission to carry on until next July, when the million and a half dollar appropriation will be available, Representative Buchanan, Democrat, of Texas, said:

"The activities provided for in this bill were created during the last session of this Congress. The Congress never appropriated and never intended to appropriate sufficient money to carry them through this fiscal year. The money they did provide was sufficient to carry them until this Congress met, in order that we might go into their needs and necessities and make

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, seeking new lands and opportunities. These early inhabitants, both Native Americans and European explorers, laid the foundation for the nation that would follow. The story continues through the years of struggle and triumph, from the founding of the colonies to the present day. Each generation has added its own chapter to the story, shaping the course of the nation's development. The challenges faced by the people of the United States have been many, but their resilience and spirit have allowed them to overcome them all. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a people to build a better future for themselves.

a proper appropriation for the balance of the fiscal year. So, in fact, it is not a deficiency, but a supplemental appropriation, and intended to be so by the Congress.

"Now, as to the items, the Budget sent us an estimate of \$480,000 for the Federal Communications Commission. It had for this year only the appropriation made for the old Federal Radio Commission. The act of Congress last year greatly expanded its activities, and prescribed greater duties for it, such as regulation in telephone, telegraph, and cables, and the authority to fix the rates on those utilities, and evaluation of their property; also to prevent discrimination and to prevent refunds. So it was evident that the old appropriation for the Radio Commission alone was not sufficient. Therefore the Budget estimated \$480,000, and the committee after investigation allowed that amount."

"I have no objection to the passage of this resolution, but one or two provisions in it prompt me to predicate an inquiry thereon", Representative Lanham, Democrat, of Texas, remarked. "There are provisions in this measure for printing and binding for these various agencies. Of course, that is all right, but it seems to me that attention should be called to the fact that there is a great deal of printing being done, perhaps not all by the Government Printing Office, but some of it through mimeograph machines and otherwise, and a great deal of expense being entailed from the standpoint of the Government, in sending out promiscuously daily reports, codes, and other things of these various Government agencies."

"And the Congressional Record", Representative Buchanan interjected.

"Well, of course, the Congressional Record serves a different purpose", Mr. Lanham replied, "but these various reports we can get upon request, when we wish them, and the sending of them to Members of Congress and broadcast over the country to be thrown into the waste basket must involve considerable expense from the standpoint of material, of the employees in making these printed or mimeographic reports, and also from the standpoint of distribution through the mail. It seems to me that there is an element of economy that might well be observed in restricting this activity to absolutely necessary distribution."

"An item in the bill calls for an increase in the force of the Communications Commission in Washington from approximately 121 in the main office in the District of Columbia to 402", Representative Taber, Republican, of New York, who had previously attempted to prune \$300,000 from the main appropriation.

"The old Radio Commission had a force of approximately 121. The new Communications Commission will have a force of 402", Mr. Taber went on to say. "Frankly, I previously felt, when the independent offices bill was on the floor, that this was too large an increase. I believed that they ought to be able to get along

with considerable less, and I offered at that time an amendment which would reduce the appropriation by 20 percent. Of course, that amendment was not agreed to. I feel that this one could undoubtedly be cut 20 percent, and it would still provide funds permitting this Commission to function properly.

"It is a new activity, and they are going into the rates and the capital structure of the telephone and telegraph companies in this country. This activity, in my opinion, could be accomplished entirely with less money, but they are going along with it, and we have to see the results obtained in years to come."

Despite Republican objection, however, the bill for the additional \$480,000 for the Federal Communications Commission was passed by the House, along with extra appropriations of \$1,750 for the National Mediation Board, \$150,000 for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and \$846,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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GENE BUCK AND WILL ROGERS AT V-P DINNER

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, an old friend of Vice-President Garner, a guest at the dinner given by the Vice-President to the President in Washington last Wednesday night, apparently "stole the show" by bringing with him the Magician Cardini to entertain the notables present.

Among those who attended the dinner, in addition to President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Vice-President and Mrs. Garner, were Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Will Rogers, and Mayor and Mrs. Fiorello LaGuardia.

Rogers left for a few minutes to keep a broadcasting engagement. While waiting at the microphone, he borrowed the watch of Carleton Smith, White House announcer, and when his time arrived, he dropped it, picked it up and remarked, "Nothing broken but the crystal and the works." However, he had the watch fixed, returned with apologies.

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CAPPER REINTRODUCES ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING BILL

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, reintroduced his bill (S 541) which would prohibit all interstate advertising of intoxicating liquors. This would preclude the use of radio for all such advertising. Although Senator Capper introduced the same bill early in the last Congress, he did not press it.

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IKE LEVY ADVISES BROADCASTERS TO IGNORE "OLD 97" CLAIM

In the opinion of Isaac D. Levy, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Copyright Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, broadcasters who have been put on notice by a letter from Robert L. Nase, counsel for David Graves George demanding payment for infringement of use of the song "The Wreck of the Old 97", should stand pat.

"I think station owners would be foolish to pay a single penny in settlement of the alleged claim for infringement", Mr. Levy declared. "The demand is made because the press of this country have inaccurately reported the effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, involving a technical point in this case. The facts are as follows:

"George claimed authorship of the song, 'The Wreck of the Old 97'. He brought suit against RCA Victor and Judge Avis in the District Court of New Jersey filed an Opinion upholding his claim of authorship. A Master was appointed to assess damages.

"An Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which Court reversed the findings of Judge Avis as to authorship of the song. A certiorari was then requested of the United States Supreme Court, which Court limited the argument to the technical point as to whether or not the Circuit Court of Appeals had jurisdiction to hear the case before the damages had been assessed. The United States Supreme Court ordered the Circuit Court of Appeals to dismiss the Appeal taken to it which brings the case back to the Master for the assessment of damages.

"Following this assessment, an appeal will then be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which Court has already determined that George is not the author of the song."

A portion of Mr. Nase's letter to broadcasting stations reads as follows:

"With our client's authorship of the song and his property right so firmly established by the Courts, we feel that those who have used it without his consent naturally prefer to dispose of his claim by a reasonable adjustment rather than litigate the case. We have been confirmed in this belief by the fact that several nationally known firms have settled the matter without litigation.

"As frequent broadcasts of this song have been made from your station, Mr. George has a right of action against you for the infringements. We would be glad to negotiate a settlement with you and thus avoid litigation, believing as we do that such a disposition of the case would be advantageous to both parties and much less expensive to you than a law suit, which in view of the Supreme Court decision, would resolve itself into an accounting by you of the number of infringements and the profits made by you from the unauthorized use of the said song."

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1. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the use of the X-ray in the diagnosis of the various forms of cancer. The study was conducted in the following manner: A series of 100 cases of cancer were selected from the files of the American Cancer Society. These cases were then divided into two groups: one group consisting of 50 cases in which the X-ray had been used in the diagnosis, and the other group consisting of 50 cases in which the X-ray had not been used. The results of the study are as follows:

2. The results of the study show that the use of the X-ray in the diagnosis of cancer is of great value. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the diagnosis was correct in 90% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the diagnosis was correct in only 60% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the diagnosis of cancer.

3. The study also shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the treatment of cancer. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the treatment was successful in 80% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the treatment was successful in only 50% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the treatment of cancer.

4. The study also shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the prognosis of cancer. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the prognosis was correct in 90% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the prognosis was correct in only 60% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the prognosis of cancer.

5. The study also shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the prevention of cancer. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the prevention was successful in 80% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the prevention was successful in only 50% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the prevention of cancer.

6. The study also shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the cure of cancer. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the cure was successful in 80% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the cure was successful in only 50% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the cure of cancer.

7. The study also shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the control of cancer. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the control was successful in 80% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the control was successful in only 50% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the control of cancer.

8. The study also shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the management of cancer. In the cases in which the X-ray had been used, the management was successful in 80% of the cases. In the cases in which the X-ray had not been used, the management was successful in only 50% of the cases. This shows that the use of the X-ray is of great value in the management of cancer.

FLAMM TAKES WMCA BACK AFTER ABS SUSPENDS

Following the suspension of the American Broadcasting System, Donald Flamm has resumed the operation of Station WMCA with his own staff, the lineup of which is - Mr. Flamm, President, and General Manager; William Weisman, Vice-President and General Counsel; Sidney Flamm, Assistant to the President; Burt Leibar, Sales Director; Stella Unger, temporary Program Manager; George F. Huston, Production Manager; Betty Glenn, Publicity; Don Clarke, Continuity; Maurrie Rubin and Val Olman, Musical Directors, and A. L. Alexander, Chief Announcer.

What remains of the American Broadcasting System network, built up by George B. Storer, has been organized into a new corporation, the American Broadcasting Company with WNEW, of Newark, as the key station. Those mentioned as being in the new network are John Hays Whitney, William Cherry of WPRO, Providence; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., of WIP, Philadelphia; George Schott, of WFBE, Cincinnati; James K. Norris, an ABS Vice-President, and Mr. Storer.

"The break with WMCA, as far as Storer was concerned", Variety reports, "followed the walkout last Tuesday by the Federal Broadcasting Corp. from its stations operating contract with Donald Flamm, owner of WMCA. After the Federal directors had notified Mr. Flamm that they were washed up with the broadcasting business and were dissolving the corporation, Flamm offered to let WMCA continue as ABS' sustaining program source if Storer would guarantee to pay the differences between the network and local rate for musicians used on network programs. Mr. Storer turned down this proposition and the next day the employees of the American Broadcasting System were given mimeographed notices advising them that their services would terminate as of Saturday.

"Notice to employees explained that the ABS had no operating agreement with WMCA and the web's tenure in the WMCA plant had been dependent entirely on the agency agreement between the Federal Broadcasting Corp. and the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. licensee holder for WMCA. The ABS employees were paid off on Monday last with each requested to sign a receipt in full.

"Mr. Flamm retained an appreciable number of the ABS employees, but none of these included any connected with the ABS Program Department. New York musicians union had insisted that Flamm retain the large studio orchestra that Bob Haring directed for ABS, but the WMCA owner induced the American Federation of Musicians to overrule this order. AFM, however, held that the ABS would be held liable for \$9,000 due the musicians in lieu of four weeks' notice."

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SENATE COMMITTEE TO PUT FCC ON THE GRILL

The six members of the Federal Communications Commission who must be confirmed by the Senate have been notified to appear before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Tuesday morning, January 22nd, at which time their qualifications to serve on the Commission will be gone into. These Commissioners are Sykes, of Mississippi; Brown, of Ohio; Walker, Oklahoma; Stewart, Texas; Payne, New York, and Case, of Rhode Island.

Former Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, succeeding Hampson Gary, has been confirmed by the Senate but to conform to Senate rules, his confirmation had to lay over until after three Senate executive sessions. This period expired Thursday night at which time President Roosevelt was formally notified of the confirmation. The White House is expected to issue Mr. Prall's commission today (Friday) and he will probably be sworn in Monday.

It is possible that Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, will be present at Monday's session to oppose the confirmation of Judge Sykes. The opinion has been expressed, however, that his objections if entertained by the Committee will be overruled by the Senate.

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WLW GETS READY FOR CANADIAN TEST

Applications have been filed with the Federal Communications Commission by Station WLW, at Cincinnati, which may lead to a court test of the Commission's ruling that either interference which the Canadian station CFRS, at Toronto, has complained of shall be eliminated by February 1st, or the Ohio station must cut its night-time power from 500,000 watts to 50,000 watts.

In its first application, WLW, through its chief engineer, Joseph Chambers, asked for a renewal of its existing 50,000 watt license which expires February 3. This the Commission has granted. The second application of WLW asks for a modification of its license from 50,000 to 500,000 watts. This has been set for a hearing by the Commission but as yet no date has been stipulated.

In a third application, the Cincinnati station has asked for special authority to increase its nighttime power from 50,000 watts to 500,000 watts. Because of the international aspect of the case neither the Federal Communications officials or anyone connected with the Crosley Company has talked for publication. An outsider, however, observed: "What I think WLW is trying to do is to get the Commission to say 'no' on one or the other of their applications, and if they do this will probably pave the way for a court test."

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ZENITH SIX MONTHS' VOLUME LARGER

Zenith Radio Corporation reports an operating deficit for the six months ended October 31, 1934, of \$50,154.94, after all charge-offs, including liberal reserves for depreciation and taxes.

Manufacturing Profit

| | |
|--|------------------|
| After Excise Taxes, Royalties, Manufacturing Expenses and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment | \$218,711.59 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 230,851.20 |
| Depreciation | <u>38,015.33</u> |
| Operating Deficit | \$ 50,154.94 |

"The Company did a substantially larger volume of business during the six months than it did in the same period a year ago", Hugh Robertson, Vice-President and Treasurer of Zenith reports. "An extensive advertising campaign was carried on during this period to introduce a new line of short-wave receivers. An additional line of higher priced receivers is now being placed upon the market. These receivers will meet a rapidly growing demand for quality merchandise and provide for a satisfactory profit.

"The Company is anticipating a substantial increase in its automobile set business during the Spring months. It is again supplying Hudson Motor Car Co. with their requirements for 1935 and expects to close other important contracts very shortly.

"The usual satisfactory liquid position continues to be maintained. All current obligations are discounted. There are no outstanding loans of any kind and no bonded indebtedness."

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INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATE HEARING POSTPONED UNTIL FEBRUARY

Because of the appearance of the members of the Federal Communications Commission before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Tuesday, January 22nd, the hearings for officials to show why they should serve as officer and director of more than one communications company, which was to have been held Monday and Tuesday, January 21st and 22nd, has been postponed. The tentative dates set for the hearings are February 4 and 5.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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ADMINISTRATIVE

COPELAND BILL WINS ADVERTISING FEDERATION SUPPORT

Support for the new Copeland Food and Drug Bill was decided upon by the directors of the Advertising Federation of America meeting in Washington, with reservations only as to minor points on which the group believes that clarification of language is desirable.

Members of the Board were said to believe that control of advertising in these industries is essential for the elimination of false and misleading advertising of the type which is harmful to consumers and lowers the effectiveness of good advertising. The provisions of the new Copeland bill, it was stated, should exert a constructive influence if enacted into law.

Edgar Kobak, Chairman of the Board, announced the appointment of G. R. Schaeffer, Publicity Manager, Marshall Field & Co., as Chairman of the Convention Program Committee for the next annual meeting to be held in Chicago next June.

Others attending the Washington meeting were Chester H. Lang, President, Manager, Publicity Department, General Electric Co.; Gilbert T. Hodges, Past Chairman of the Board and member Executive Board of the New York Sun; Charles E. Murphy, Vice-President, New York attorney; John Benson, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies; Frank Braucher, Vice-President, Crowell Publishing Co.; Harry Tipper, Executive Vice-President, American Manufacturers' Export Association; Alfred T. Falk, Director, Federation's Bureau of Research and Education, and Earle Pearson, General Manager.

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MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO INSTALL NETWORK LINES

The Mutual Broadcasting System held its first annual meeting at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, last week, and all officers and directors of the organization, with one exception, were re-elected.

Officers re-elected were: Chairman of the Board of Directors, Alfred J. McCosker, of WOR, New York; President, W. E. Macfarlane of WGN; Executive Secretary, E. M. Antrim, of WGN; Treasurer, Theodore C. Streibert, of WOR; Auditor, James A. Cotey, of WGN. Directors named were: W. E. Macfarlane, E. M. Antrim, Quin A. Ryan, Edward W. Wood, Jr., of WGN; and Jack I. Strauss, Hector Suyker, Alfred J. McCosker, and Theodore C. Streibert of WOR. The Directors all were re-elected with the exception of Edward W. Wood, Jr., new commercial manager of WGN, who was named in place of George F. Isaac, who recently resigned from WGN.

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes.

The theory of the earth and its history is based on the study of the earth's rocks and fossils, and on the principles of geology. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes.

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Also attending the meeting were: John Clark, of WLW, Cincinnati, and George W. Trendle and H. Allan Campbell, of Station WXYZ, Detroit.

The officers and directors of the Mutual Broadcast System approved a contract with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the rental of permanent lines, sufficient to take care of any commercial program at any given hour required by the advertiser, subject to clearance by stations in the Mutual group.

No changes are to take place in the present sustaining programs of the members of the group, because each member is self-supporting in respect to sustaining shows. This leaves for future consideration the exchange of sustaining programs which would be made between the stations of the group merely for the purpose of gaining a variety of programs. In all respects the Mutual Broadcasting System is to be in actuality a mutual working arrangement between a group of independent stations.

Members of the MBS also approved the establishment in the near future of a traffic department for the network programs and a sales promotion department to furnish market data. Announcement of appointments of heads of these new departments will be made in the near future.

The contract with the A. T. & T. Co. for permanent lines is to be signed at once and the lines placed in service as soon as the Telephone Company can make its lines and equipment available to the network.

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GOLDSMITH TO DEMONSTRATE RADIO AND SOUND EQUIPMENT

An advance demonstration of new scientific models of improvements in sound transmission and recording will be given over the air by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chief consulting engineer of the RCA Victor Company, in a broadcast to be heard on Tuesday, January 22, over the WEAf network.

Speaking at 12:30 P.M. EST. before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and members of the Institute of American Engineers on the subject of "Radio and Motion Picture Achievements and Trends", Dr. Goldsmith will give the first public demonstration of a radical new system of sound motion picture recording, using a double sound track to remove all background noises from talking movies. For the broadcast Dr. Goldsmith will use the new lapel microphone which is about the size of a matchbox and which permits the speaker to move freely while broadcasting.

Other marvels of sound science which the RCA-Victor engineer will describe are the new "acorn" radio tube, a sound movie camera for amateur picture makers, and a higher fidelity system of sound reproduction.

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The citation accompanying the medal drew attention to the work of Mr. Littlepage in helping to obtain the return of 10 per cent of the pay reduction of Federal workers; his work in bringing about the street car merger; his activity as Chairman of the N.R.A. of the District of Columbia, and with the Federal

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Housing Commission. The presentation was broadcast over WRC.

In accepting the honor, Mr. Littlepage modestly minimized his efforts in the various activities which had brought him the medal. He spoke of the restoration of salaries to Government employees and declared that "throughout that work I had the strong, consistent, unselfish support of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and without his help I could not have done this alone. He is really a great man and a fine man, whom I have always found ready to support everything good.

"None of the matters on which I have worked, have benefitted me personally to the extent of one penny", Mr. Littlepage continued, "yet no one can translate into money the compensation which your distinguished club has bestowed on me today. The legendary pot of gold, even if it were a fact, could add nothing to the beauty of the rainbow. Perhaps no higher virtue swells the heart of man than that of gratitude, and I will cherish this expression of your appreciation to the end of my life."

Previous winners of the medal are the late Martin A. Leese, former owner of WMAL, in Washington; Theodore W. Noyes, editor of The Washington Evening Star; E. C. Graham, President of the Hamilton National Bank; Miss Mary Virginia Merrick, President of the Christ Child Society, and Robert V. Fleming, President of the Riggs National Bank.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED, BROADCAST DIVISION

New, Attala Broadcasting Corp., Clarksdale, Miss., C.P. to erect a new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WREN, Jenny Wren Co., Lawrence, Kans., C.P. to install new equipment and increase day power from 1 to 5 KW; WSVA, Marion K. Gilliam Staunton, Va., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to April 4, 1935; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nev., modification of C.P. to install new equipment, increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts night, 250 watts day, also to make change in specified hours; WPAD, Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and increasing daytime power from 100 to 250 watts, on 1420 kc., 100 w. night, unlimited; WPAX, H. Wimpy, Thomasville, Ga., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment, change in hours of operation and authority to move transmitter to new site, 1210 kc., 100 watts daytime; WTRC, Truth Radio Corp., Elkhart, Ind., license covering C.P. authorizing changes in equipment 1310 kc., 50 watts night, 100 w. day, unlimited; WWAE, Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind., license to cover CP authorizing installation of new equipment, 1200 kc., 100 w. shares with WFAM; WLW, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, renewal of license, 700 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time.

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NOBIS INC. TEL. 608-785-1000, CHICAGO, ILL. 60642-1490

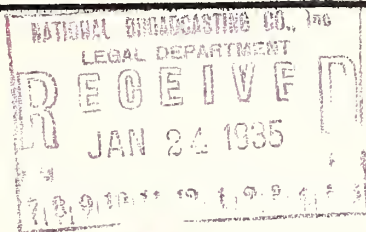
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 792

SPECIAL BULLETIN REGARDING COMMISSION'S REPORT TO
CONGRESS REGARDING EDUCATIONAL-RELIGIOUS FIXED PERCENT-
AGES OF BROADCASTING FACILITIES. IS BEING SENT UNDER
SEPARATE COVER

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January 22, 1935.

RADIO CODE WITHDRAWN IN COMPROMISE

Continued NRA Code operations of radio manufacturers under the present Electrical Code, but with definite allocation of radio receiving set and other manufacturers into distinct radio and electrical industry groupings, was arranged at a conference in Washington of the NRA with Code Committees of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the National Electric Manufacturers' Association.

No revision of the Electrical Code is in prospect. Therefore, the present wage and hour labor provisions and trade practices, of the Electrical Code and the general code operations promise to continue indefinitely.

At the conference the RMA presented and the NRA accepted an agreement on a course of code action affecting radio manufacturers. A partial compromise settlement resulted. It provides for continued code operations as at present under the Electrical Manufacturing Code but with RMA and the radio "industry" officially recognized by the government and also by NEMA, to include manufacturers of radio receiving sets and a large number of parts and accessory manufacturers. These were definitely allocated, respectively, under the present code supervisory agencies. Provision was made also for future allocation to the radio section of tube and other parts manufacturers by majority vote of their respective groups.

Final agreement was not reached on the code status of manufacturers of audio and radio power transformers, long and short wave switches, public address equipment, commercial receivers, including police, aircraft, government, etc., and a number of minor parts and accessories. These will temporarily continue their present code operation subject to further negotiations.

An important feature of the RMA agreement which was approved by the National Recovery Administration exempts RMA members from any code expense or assessment by the NEMA code authority.

In consideration of the partial compromise settlement recited formally, and with the definite understandings for continued operations under the Electrical Code, the RMA withdrew, "tithout prejudice to the making of a new application", its request of June 19, 1934, for exemption of radio manufacturers from the Electrical Code and a separate Radio Code. However, this will permit RMA, if it is deemed desirable later after Congress revises the NRA in June, to make further application for a separate Radio Industry Code.

Agreement on procedure with the two supplemental codes submitted by NEMA, the first for transmitting, public address and commercial receiver manufacturers, and the second for "specialty transformer" manufacturers, including audio and radio power transformers, also was reached at the conference. On the first supplement, the NRA will later decide regarding public address manufacturers. Later also it will proceed with public hearing on the transformer supplemental code, possibly within a month.

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FRENCH RADIO BROADCASTING SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED

Appreciable improvement in the French radio broadcasting service is expected to result from the recommendations of a Government committee which has been studying the radio situation in France and the colonies, according to a report from Consul Hugh S. Fullerton, Paris.

The French Government, it is pointed out, has felt for a long time that the French radio stations were not of sufficient strength compared with those of neighboring countries and that a general improvement of facilities should be effected without delay.

During the next six months the strength of the Paris and Toulouse stations will be increased to 120 kilowatts; that of Marseille to 100 kilowatts; Lille and Nice to 60 kilowatts; and Lyon to 90 kilowatts.

The Committee, the report states, has been much occupied with the necessity of improved radio service between France and its colonies, it being generally recognized that progress in this direction has not been commensurate with the size and importance of the French colonial empire.

The information service of the French Post, Telegraph and Telephone station has been entirely reorganized and enlarged, while that of the Radio-Paris station is also being appreciably improved, the report states.

A development of interest and importance, the report points out, is the establishment of a listening service, which permits the control of radio messages from all French posts, as well as of the emission of foreign propaganda. The most important broadcasts will be registered. Coordination among the various French sending stations is said to be progressing in a satisfactory manner.

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SEE BIG EFFORT TO CENSOR RADIO FOOD ADVERTISING

The fact that three bills embodying methods to control food and drug printed and broadcast advertising have already been introduced in this session of Congress is believed to foreshadow a greater effort than ever before to pass some sort of a bill. That the Government has not been inactive in censoring objectionable advertising is shown by the fact that the Federal Trade Commission stopped more than 22,000 cases through cease and desist orders. Of the 180,000 broadcasting scripts reviewed by the Trade Commission recently, 21,000 have been held for further checking.

The bill introduced last week by Representative James M. Mead, of New York, places the advertising of food and drugs under strict control of the Federal Trade Commission, while the Copeland bill provides for regulation of advertising by the Department of Agriculture operating through criminal prosecutions, and the McCarran measure puts the responsibility upon the Department of Agriculture, but provides for a special board of review to which the advertiser may appeal.

The section dealing with false advertising in the McCarran measure, the last of the three to be introduced, states:

"(1) No person who is a publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, or other agency or medium for the dissemination of advertising shall be deemed to have violated section 24 because of his dissemination of a false advertisement by another, unless he willfully disseminated the advertisement knowing that it was false or unless he refuses or neglects to disclose the name and post office address of the party who caused him to disseminate the advertisement, upon written request therefor by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"(2) In any event no person who is a publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, or other agency or medium for the dissemination of advertising shall be deemed to have violated section 24 because of his dissemination in good faith of an advertisement by another, if he establishes a dated guaranty signed by and containing the post office address of the party located in the United States or any Territory who caused him to disseminate the advertisement and providing to the effect that the advertisement is not false within the meaning of this Act, designating it.

"(3) But if any person who is a publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, or other agency or medium for the dissemination of advertising disseminates a false advertisement by another in violation of section 24, which advertisement was caused by a party located in a foreign country, then such person shall be liable to prosecution accordingly under this Act unless he establishes a dated undertaking signed by and containing the post office address of a seller of the product so falsely advertised, located in the

United States or any Territory, and providing to the effect that such seller assumes full responsibility for any violation of this Act incurred by the dissemination of such advertisement. Thereupon such seller shall be amenable to any prosecution and penalty which otherwise would attach in due course to such person under this Act, with respect of the advertisement."

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MRS. HENRY A. BELLOWS DIES

Mary Sanger Bellows, for the past two years a resident of Washington, died last Saturday at her home in Washington after a long illness. She was 46 years old.

Mrs. Bellows was born in Annapolis, Md., where her father, the late Charles Robert Sanger, was Professor of Chemistry at the Naval Academy. He subsequently became Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory at Harvard University, and Mrs. Bellows spent most of her early years in Cambridge, Mass. In 1911 she was married to Henry Adams Bellows, then Assistant Professor at the University of Minnesota, and for 22 years she lived in Minneapolis. Mr. Bellows was one of the original members of the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and in 1933 moved to Washington as Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System and he is at present Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Since coming to Washington Mrs. Bellows served as a member of the Board of the Columbia Hospital and as a member of the Women's Committee of the National Symphony Orchestra.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Philip Winston Pillsbury, of Chicago, and a son, Charles Sanger Bellows, a student at Harvard University.

Funeral services were held at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass Monday afternoon.

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JAPAN CONSIDERS TELEVISION

The Japanese Minister for Communications has nominated a Committee which is to examine the existing systems of television, with a view to deciding which is the most suitable for Japan. The Tokyo transmitter is to begin regular television transmissions with the system chosen by this Committee in the Spring of this year

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 707-728.

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KC STATION HELD JOINTLY LIABLE ON NETWORK PROGRAM

Upsetting the recognized doctrine of "reasonable care" in the liability of broadcasters for libel uttered over their facilities, Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis, of Kansas City, held Jan. 3 in a case involving KMBC, Kansas City, CBS and Remington Rand, Inc., as sponsor of the "March of Time" program, that the station is jointly liable with the individual actually making the statement for libel uttered over its facilities.

The case came before Judge Otis on the question of the jurisdiction of the state court to entertain a suit against KMBC as a resident corporation, which in no way had control over the network program. The court held that despite the fact KMBC had no control over the program and had no way of knowing that the allegedly libelous statement was to be uttered, it nevertheless was jointly liable. As a consequence, he granted the motion of the plaintiff remanding the case to the state court.

The alleged statement was made April 6 during the "March of Time" program by an employee of Remington Rand. The substance of the alleged defamation was the Robert J. Coffey, who brought the libel suit, was "an ex-convict, who had served time in the penitentiary."

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CHICAGO TO HAVE FALL RADIO SHOW

Substantial progress on the national radio promotion project of the Radio Manufacturers' Association was reported to the Board of Directors at their meeting at Chicago by Powel Crosley, Jr., of Cincinnati, Chairman, and the Trade Promotion Committee.

In its 1935 promotion plans, the RMA decided to include sponsorship by the Association of a radio public show next October in Chicago. Under private management, which has been successful in past years, the RMA will sponsor the Chicago public show. To Chairman Crosley's Trade Promotion Committee, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago; George A. Scoville, of Rochester, N.Y., and N. P. Bloom, of Louisville, Ky., were added as members to assist Chairman Crosley.

Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago, Chairman of the RMA Legislative Committee, advised the Board that the 5 % excise tax probably would be continued because of government revenue needs but that any increase was improbable and would be opposed, if necessary. Arrangements to take prompt action on radio legislation expected from the many State Legislatures beginning their work also were made by the RMA Board.

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There is a great deal of work to be done in the
field of the study of the history of the
people of the world. It is a task which
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1/22/35

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN U. S. RADIO EXPORT TRADE

United States exports of radio apparatus enjoyed substantial improvement during the past year, figures compiled in the Commerce Department's Electrical Division show.

Sales abroad of all classes of radio apparatus in the first eleven months of 1934 were valued at \$22,543,337 compared with \$16,125,719 and \$13,312,136, respectively, for the full years 1933 and 1932.

Five of the six export classes of radio registered increases in the 11-month period of 1934, loud speakers showing the only decline. Exports of transmitting sets and parts were valued at \$984,642 in the period under review compared with \$743,423 and \$663,750, respectively, for the two full years immediately preceding.

Exports of receiving sets increased in value to \$13,693,342 in the 1934 period compared with \$9,323,535 in 1933, and \$7,321,849 in 1932. Exports of receiving tubes in the January-November period of 1934 were valued at \$3,013,249 against \$2,623,261 in 1933 and \$2,012,656 in 1932, statistics show.

Foreign sales of receiving set components were valued at \$4,063,091 in the 1934 period compared with \$2,783,730 for the entire year 1933 and \$2,517,287 for 1932. Exports of loud-speakers continued the natural decline resulting from the increase in the number of sets manufactured incorporating speakers in the sets themselves, being valued at \$328,419 compared with \$338,055 in 1933 and \$455,840 in 1932. Other accessories increased to \$460,594 compared with \$313,725 in 1933 and \$340,754 in 1932.

In view of the many restrictions which have been imposed in the principal foreign markets designed to restrict imports of foreign radio apparatus, these increases are deemed especially significant indicating as they do the universal appreciation of the high standards of the American radio apparatus manufacturing industry, it was stated.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
AND THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
ON MAY 1, 1955
AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MAY 1, 1955

THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF
THE ABOVE-ENTITLED DOCUMENT, AND TO RECORD THE
FOLLOWING RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
ON MAY 1, 1955:

RESOLVED, THAT THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DOES HEREBY RECORD ITS APPRECIATION OF THE
COURTESY AND COOPERATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IN THEIR RESPONSE TO A
RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE ON MAY 1, 1955.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DOES HEREBY SET ITS HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE
THIS FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1955.

ATTEST:
THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RAYBURN MOVES WITH SPEED IN FCC RECOMMENDATIONS

Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, recognized White House leader in the House of Representatives, in communications matters, lost no time in introducing bills to cover recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission. These bills called for (a) legislation to authorize merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies; (b) an amendment to prevent in the future all exclusive contracts between telegraph companies, railroads and hotels, and (c) a practical abandonment of telegraph franks.

It had been expected that the recommendations to Congress would be accompanied by a message of endorsement from President Roosevelt. However, Representative Rayburn taking up the cudgel so quickly amounted to the same thing. The President is known to be in touch with the Commission's work and is expected to stand behind them in whatever they ask for.

The proposed statute limits consolidations to companies transmitting written message and would not permit consolidation of telephone and telegraph concerns.

One of the purposes of the proposed law, the Commission pointed out, is to eliminate duplication of service, which, it said, should result in lower rates and better service.

The Commission also pointed out that telegraph service is not national in its scope, comparing 17,524 Western Union offices and 3,425 Postal offices with 47,640 post offices and 75,000 places served by telephones.

"Keener competition", the report continued, "will be offered by a consolidated telegraph company to long distance telephone and air mail. Telegraphy is but one form of rapid communication service. The air mail is a monopoly. Long distance telephone for all practical purposes is also a monopoly. Both are expanding into fields formerly occupied by the telegraph industry. Telegraph companies are engaged in fruitless strife with each other, while other means of communication are taking away what has heretofore been telegraph business."

The bill provides that employees discharged as a result of the merger must be paid retirement annuities or dismissal compensation based upon age, service and earnings.

As a supporting argument for merger of the telegraph companies, the Commission declared that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is in a position to take over all the telegraph business of the country, but added that it has not indicated a desire to do so.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society in a remote and often hostile environment. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a time of great upheaval and change, as the colonies fought for independence from British rule. The revolution was not just a war for freedom, but also a struggle for a new form of government. The Founding Fathers created a new constitution, which established the principles of democracy and the separation of powers. This document has guided the nation ever since.

The 19th century was a period of rapid expansion and growth. The United States stretched across the continent, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. This era was marked by the discovery of gold, the invention of the railroad, and the rise of the industrial revolution. The nation's economy grew at an unprecedented rate, and its influence spread across the world.

The Civil War was a dark chapter in the nation's history. It was a conflict that pitted brother against brother, as the North fought to preserve the Union and the South fought for independence. The war was a test of the nation's strength and unity, and it ultimately resulted in the preservation of the Union. The Civil War also led to the abolition of slavery, a major step towards equality.

The 20th century has been a time of great change and progress. The United States has become a world power, with a global influence that is unmatched. This era has seen the rise of the automobile, the invention of the airplane, and the development of nuclear energy. The nation has also made significant strides in the fields of science, technology, and the arts.

The 21st century has brought new challenges and opportunities. The United States has faced the threat of terrorism, the challenges of a globalized economy, and the need for environmental protection. At the same time, the nation has made great strides in the fields of space exploration, medicine, and technology. The future of the United States is bright, and the possibilities are endless.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and hope. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and emerged as a powerful and free society. The United States is a land of opportunity, and its future is bright. We are proud to be Americans, and we look forward to the challenges and opportunities of the future.

The United States is a nation of many voices, and each voice has contributed to the rich tapestry of our history. We are grateful for the sacrifices of our ancestors, and we are inspired by the achievements of our present generation. We believe in the power of the American dream, and we are committed to building a better future for all.

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In reporting against exclusive contracts the Commission said that it would be "desirable whether or not legislation was enacted authorizing the merger of telegraph companies."

"The purpose of competition can be served only as the public has freedom to choose between competing carriers", the report stated. "It is believed that most, if not all of the exclusive provisions are illegal at the present time. Certainly, the exclusive provisions in contracts between communications carriers and land grant railroads are an open flouting of existing laws and of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States."

It was shown that the Western Union had exclusive contracts with 1316 hotels, and 225 clubs and the Postal with 115 hotels.

A portion of the amendment proposed which would practically abolish franks read: "It shall be unlawful for any carrier to issue or recognize any frank, or to render any free service except in situations involving the safety of life or property, including hydrographic and weather reports and medical assistance to injured or sick persons on ships at sea."

"The officers and employees of railroads and other common carriers who actually receive franks at the present time are not those who are least able to pay for communications service", the Commission reports. "The wage earner and the man who receives his pay by the hour or by the day are not included; instead, franks are issued to higher officials and to men whose salaries amply enable them to pay for the handling of their communications. The issuance of franks is to some extent for the purpose of influencing men who may be in a position to route the business of the companies with which they are connected over the company issuing the frank. Franks are also treated as a means by which officers of the issuing company repay favors and courtesies extended to them personally."

The amount of revenue lost in handling franked messages for persons other than officers, agents and employees of communication carriers and the families of such persons, is estimated at approximately \$300,000 per year. The communications industry as a whole receives nothing in return for this service which goes to a small group.

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JULES P. DANIEL HEADS WBAL SALES

Jules P. Daniel has been named head of WBAL's Sales Department. Mr. Daniel has had fifteen years' advertising experience having formerly been connected with J. Walter Thompson as Treasurer, and Account Executive, with E. T. Howard, of New York, and with the Joseph Katz Agency, the city of Baltimore, with which company he has been connected for the past several years.

WBAL's new Sales Manager is a graduate of Cooper University, N. Y., and holds the degree of C.E. and Certificate of C.P.A. During the war he served 22 months both here and overseas.

Harold Higgins, of the New York office of the Hearst Enterprises, has been named accountant for WBAL.

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R.C.A. STOCKS RISE

The Class A preferred stock of the Radio Corporation of America rose 5-3/8 points upon the decision of the Directors to pay off all accumulations on the issue, and the B preferred stock rose 4 points in sympathy, its position apparently being enhanced by the ending of arrearages on the senior issue.

"The recovery started well before the dividend action was announced and rallies of 2 points had been achieved by the time the news was out", the New York Times commented. "On Dec. 21 the Directors and management had decided against any plan of recapitalization at that time, causing declines of 1-3/8 in the A and 4-7/8 in the B stock on the following morning. A special Committee of Directors had for some time previously been studying how to dispose of arrearages on the two preferred issues. Yesterday the A closed 7 points above its last price on Dec. 2 and the B 5-1/8 points above its level on that day."

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NEW CALL LIST OF U. S. STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission has just issued a new list of United States long-wave program broadcasting stations. The stations are listed alphabetically by call letters. The last call list issued by the Commission was six months ago.

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1. THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times, which is the largest newspaper in the United States, is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is owned by the New York Times Company, which is a subsidiary of the American Newspaper Company. The paper is published at 150 Nassau Street, New York City. It is the largest newspaper in the United States, with a circulation of over 1,000,000 copies daily.

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1/22/35

BIG COMMUNICATIONS TURN-OUT AT ALFALFA DINNER

There was distinguished representation of the communications industry at the Alfalfa Dinner attended by President Roosevelt in Washington last Friday night. Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, an Alfalfa life-member, was in charge of the entertainment.

Among those from the industry present were:

Sosthenes Behn, President, International Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; Thad H. Brown, Federal Communications Commission; Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York; Manton Davis, General Counsel, Radio Corporation, New York City; G. H. Finch, Federal Communications Commission; Donald Flamm, President, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., New York City; Hampson Gary, former Federal Communications Commissioner; C. Byron Jolliffe, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission; Howard L. Kern, International Telegraph & Telephone Co., New York City; John M. Littlepage, barrister and Thomas P. Littlepage, former President of the Alfalfa Club.

Also, Frank C. Page, Vice-President, International Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner; Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission; George B. Porter, Federal Communications Commission; Anning S. Prall, Federal Communications Commissioner; Andrew D. Ring, engineer, Federal Communications Commission; Frank Roberson, Federal Communications Commission; William Robyn, New York City; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation, New York City; Paul P. D. Spearman, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission.

Also, Irvin Stewart, Federal Communications Commissioner; Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; E. D. Thornburgh, International Telegraph & Telephone Co., New York City; Wallace H. White, Senator from Maine; Eugene S. Wilson, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; Lloyd Bennett Wilson, Jr., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; William A. Winterbottom, Radio Corporation of America, New York City; Frank W. Wozencraft, Assistant General Counsel, R.C.A. New York City.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 151 NASSAU ST. 1854.

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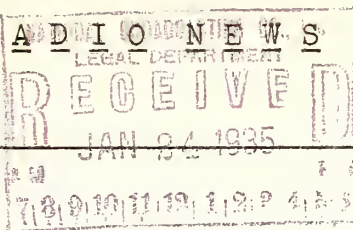
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H E I N L R A D I O N E W S S E R V I C E

2400 California Street

Washington, D. C.



January 22, 1935.

B U L L E T I N

FCC AGAINST RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL FIXED PERCENTAGES

The Federal Communications Commission late this (Tuesday) afternoon submitted its long-awaited report to Congress on the highly controversial question of whether or not religious and educational stations shall be specifically provided for by law. The answer is contained in the following recommendation, and it is "No":

"The Federal Communications Commission recommends that at this time no fixed percentages of radio broadcast facilities be allocated by statute to particular types or kinds of non-profit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of non-profit activities."

The Commission, however, proposes to hold a conference of non-profit (educational and religious) and commercial broadcasters at an early date in Washington to "the end of combining the educational experience of the educators with the program technique of the broadcasters, thereby better to serve the public interest", and to consider any specific complaints and whatever remedial measures should be taken.

At the same time the Commission submitted the educational-religious report, they also made two other recommendations to Congress (a) a substitute for the so-called "Davis Amendment", which allocated equal radio facilities to all parts of the country, and (b) that a chief accountant and not more than three assistants be added to the Commission's staff, the Chief to receive \$9,000, and the Assistants, \$7,500.

In giving their reasons for vetoing the proposal that fixed percentages of radio facilities be allocated to religious and educational stations, the Commission said,

"There is no need for a change in the existing law to accomplish the helpful purposes of the proposal.

"Flexibility in the provisions of the law is essential to regulation if growth and development in the art of broadcasting is to be encouraged and regulated for the best interests of the public as a whole."

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page:
1. *Am J*
2. *Am J*
3. *Am J*
4. *792-Supplement*

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"There are insufficient broadcast facilities available in the present development of the art to provide for specialized broadcast services consistent with a fair and equitable distribution of facilities and services throughout the country.

"No feasible plan for a definite allocation of broadcast facilities to non-profit organizations has been presented.

"The hearings developed no evidence of a real demand on the part of the great body of non-profit organizations or on the part of the general public for the proposed allocation of definite percentages of broadcast facilities to particular types or kinds of non-profit activities.

"It would appear that the interests of the non-profit organizations may be better served by the use of the existing facilities, thus giving them access to costly and efficient equipment and to established audiences, than by the establishment of new stations for their peculiar needs. In order for non-profit organizations to obtain the maximum service possible, cooperation in good faith by the broadcasters is required. Such cooperation should, therefore, be under the direction and supervision of the Commission."

In elaborating upon the reasons for holding a conference of religious, educational and commercial broadcasters, the Commission intends "actively to encourage the best minds among broadcasters and educators alike in order to develop a satisfactory technique for presenting educational programs in an attractive manner to the radio listener. Cooperation with the United States Commissioner of Education and other governmental agencies already established to assist in building helpful radio programs will be sought to an even greater degree than it now exists. The results of the broadcast survey, which is now being conducted by the Commission to determine the amount and quality of secondary service of large metropolitan broadcasting stations in remote sections of the United States, as well as by broadcast stations generally, will be studied with the thought in mind of providing the best possible service to every American radio listener and to provide him with a well-balanced selection of non-profit and public-interest programs.

"The Commission feels, in particular, that broadcasting has a much more important part in the educational program of the country than has yet been found for it. We expect actively to assist in the determination of the rightful place of broadcasting in education and to see that it is used in that place.

The proposed substitute for the Davis Amendment is as follows:

"In considering applications for licenses, or modifications and renewals thereof, when and insofar as there is demand for the same, the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several states and communities as to provide an equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same."

The following proposed amendment was offered to Congress with regard to preliminary hearings in radio cases:

"If it appears upon examination of any such application that the granting thereof will, in the opinion of the Commission, adversely affect the service of any existing radio station, the Commission may, pursuant to such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, conduct an informal and preliminary hearing thereon. If as a result of such informal and preliminary hearing, the Commission is of the opinion that the application violates any provision of this Act or the rules and regulations of the Commission, or that the applicant is not legally, financially or technically qualified, or that the applicant is not in a position financially, technically or otherwise to contest the use of a radio facility with the licensee of an existing station, and that such application should be refused, the Commission may enter its final order refusing such application, stating the reasons therefor."

Also this amendment with regard to suspension of license:

Any station license may be revoked or suspended for a period of not to exceed 30 days for false statements either in the application or in the statement of fact which may be required by Section 308 hereof, or because of conditions revealed by such statements of fact as may be required from time to time which would warrant the Commission in refusing to grant a license on an original application, or for failure to operate substantially as set forth in the license, or for violations of or failure to observe any of the restrictions and conditions of this Act or any regulations of the Commission authorized by this Act or by a treaty ratified by the United States:

Provided, however, That no such order of revocation or suspension shall take effect until 15 days' notice in writing thereof, stating the cause for such proposed revocation or suspension has been given to the licensee. Such licensee may make written application to the Commission at any time within said 15 days for a hearing upon such order, and upon the filing of such written application, said order of revocation or suspension

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shall stand suspended until the conclusion of the hearing conducted under such rules as the Commission may prescribe. Upon the conclusion of said hearing, the Commission may affirm, modify or revoke said order of revocation or suspension."

In conclusion the report said, proposing an amendment to the appeal from order suspending station license, the Commission said:

"If Section 312 of the Act is amended so as to authorize the Commission to suspend a radio station license, the right of appeal from the order of suspension should be afforded. The right to appeal from an order of revocation is now afforded under Section 402(a) authorizing appeal from orders of the Commission to special three judge courts. (District Court Jurisdiction Act). Appeal from orders suspending a station license should be under Section 402(b) providing for appeal in certain radio cases to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. That Court has for sometime past and until approval of the Communications Act had exclusive jurisdiction of radio appeal cases, now has jurisdiction over the large majority of such appeals, is required by the Statute to give preferential handling in point of time to them, and there will be involved in suspension cases violations of the many technical regulations of the Commission with which said Court has had experience."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

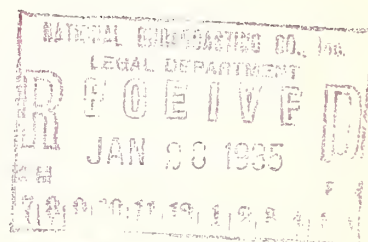
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WHEELER, NEW SENATE CHAIRMAN, SURPRISINGLY ACTIVE

It had been predicted Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, new Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, would have so many more important things to command his attention, such as railroads, bus transportation and so on, that he probably would not take much interest in communications matters, at least not early in the session. This idea was quickly dissipated by the way Senator Wheeler personally examined witnesses and the aggressive manner in which he handled the hearings in connection with the confirmation of the Federal Communications Commissioners.

At the close of the first day, someone remarked that insofar as communications were concerned, Senator Wheeler promised to be the most active Chairman the Committee had had in many years. While the fear had been expressed that Wheeler, being a Progressive with advanced views in many matters, might make considerable trouble for the industry, although decidedly outspoken and having plenty of views of his own, he appeared to be very considerate in dealing with witnesses and "to ride very easily in the saddle." However, he asked many pertinent questions.

"Isn't it a fact that what broadcasting stations are doing, when a transfer is made, is really selling their wavelengths?" Senator Wheeler inquired of Judge Sykes.

"I understand in the case of WBAL at Baltimore, recently bought by the Hearst interests, that the actual equipment was valued at only \$80,000 but the station sold for \$400,000."

"They were buying good will", the Judge replied.

"Do you think they gave \$320,000 just because they wanted the good will? On the other hand station promoters take a poor station and improve it and make the frequency more valuable."

"That may be true."

Wheeler wanted to know how many of the 40 clear channels are controlled by the two networks.

"Approximately half of them", Judge Sykes answered.

"Why is it that you permit all these choice channels to go to the chains - when connected with a network, stations don't need a clear channel?"

"The outlying sections must be reached."

"Thus you limit the programs the rural stations are able to receive to the programs of the two networks. In my state by giving clear channels to the network stations, you drown out the smaller stations."

Later Senator Wheeler said he had been informed that 35 out of the 40 clear channels were either directly or indirectly controlled by the networks and added:

"The Commission has allowed to be built up right under their noses a complete monopoly of the best channels thus forcing rural listeners at night to listen to identical programs almost entirely commercial."

"I have never favored it, but if we are going to foster monopoly, I think you are going to find a demand for government ownership of broadcasting."

Judge Sykes said that a survey of clear channels was being made to see if it would be possible to duplicate stations on these channels.

Senator Wheeler then paid his respects to broadcast advertising saying that commercial programs had deteriorated in this respect in the last two years.

"We have got to cut down the sales talks. I don't believe in censoring speeches but I am in favor of editing advertising. I heard a station on the air the other morning selling second hand clothes, old shoes, old things; it sounded like a pawn-shop. They did put in some music but almost the entire fifteen minutes was devoted to advertising."

Senator Wheeler took exception to the fact that Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel of the Commission, had served on the Commission, then had become a member of a law firm which had radio accounts, and had then returned to the Commission.

"That's a bad practice and a bad precedent", Senator Wheeler admonished. "We ought to pass a law that a member of the Commission or an attorney should be prevented from appearing before the Commission for a certain period of time. I believe there is some such law but I don't believe it is applicable in this case."

"Was General Harbord formerly on the Radio Commission?" Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota asked.

Senator Wheeler said he thought it was wrong that out of the seven Communications Commissioners, three should be from the East and three from the South.

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"There is no representative on the Commission West of Ohio to the Coast", the Senator pointed out. "I am going to introduce a bill providing hereafter that there shall be at least one representative from each of the five zones so that every part of the country will be represented.

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SYKES DENIES SENSATIONAL BILBO CHARGES

All charges made by Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, opposing the confirmation of E. O. Sykes, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, because the latter had allegedly worked against his election, were sweepingly denied by Judge Sykes. The two political enemies, at one time close friends, faced each other for the first time since the last campaign. It was the most dramatic moment at the confirmation hearings.

It was generally reported that Senator Bilbo was making the attack on Judge Sykes simply for "home consumption" and would not press the charges. When asked about it by this writer, the Senator said:

"Regardless of what action the Senate may take, it is a campaign pledge that I keep after Judge Sykes. I am unfamiliar with Senate procedure but if they go ahead and confirm him, I promise you they will receive a dose of their own medicine later.

Mr. Bilbo, making his initial bow in the Senate, and heralded by some as a "second Huey Long", told how, when Governor of Mississippi, he had appointed Sykes to be a Judge of the State Supreme Court. Later, Senator Pat Harrison and Senator Stephens, both of Mississippi, were responsible for the Judge's appointment to the Radio Commission, and subsequently to the Communications Commission. When Senator Stephens ran for re-election against Mr. Bilbo, Judge Sykes, as related by Bilbo, "took it upon himself and resolved in his heart at the very time I was sorely pressed from the heat of battle during my campaign for the Senate, to leave his exalted station in Washington and travel all the way to Mississippi, and there place himself in the front ranks of the opposition that was fighting so stubbornly to encompass my defeat, and did everything that was humanly possible to turn the tide of battle against me.

"This interference became all the more reprehensible when he dared to make, not one trip on his proselyting mission, not two trips, but three trips at timely intervals to Mississippi, spending altogether many weeks apart from his duties in Washington and there labored with all his might and main, resorted to all manner of political intrigue and machinations, from the petty practices of ward politicians to the exercise of the great power and influence that goes with high position, to encompass my defeat."

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Furthermore, Senator Bilbo said that Judge Sykes sent two employees of the Commission, natives of Mississippi, Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel, and George Hill, Associate General Counsel, respectively, of the Commission to that State to "destroy Bilbo."

"It is a matter of common knowledge among many reputable people that George Hill did pay as high as \$50 to one man to turn his support and influence against me", the Mississippi Senator alleged.

Senator Bilbo charged that Judge Sykes enlisted the services of broadcasting stations in three States "subject to his control as Chairman of the Communications Commission, requesting them to broadcast a speech of Ross Collins, my opponent.

"When each of these stations, in due course of this conversation, mentioned compensation, C. A. Lacey, of Station WJDX, of Jackson, advised, in the presence of Sykes, that Judge Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman of the Communications Commission, desired and in his presence requested service free; free service was accordingly granted and later rendered.

"This act, within itself, is of such culpability as to justify a denial of confirmation of the appointment of Judge Sykes to the office he has so ignobly, if not unlawfully, prostituted.

Mr. Bilbo, in passing, said that he had denounced Judge Sykes "throughout the entire State as the most conspicuously despicable personification of ingratitude that ever clouded the horizon of Mississippi politics."

The Mississippi Senator introduced the following telegram sent to President Roosevelt by George Llewellyn, formerly Assistant Supervisor of Radio, at Atlanta:

"This appeal to you is last resort of crucified Government employee thrown out of service because he tried to do his duty exposing crookedness in previous administration. You alone can rectify wrong. Here are facts. Two years ago my superior in Atlanta District for Radio Commission was investigated by Department of Justice and suspended by Commission on charge of misconduct in office. I knew all facts in case and made statement to Department Agent which involved Commission Employees here as well as at Washington and Commissioner Sykes. Among things reported was sale of Broadcasting frequency for Sixty-five Hundred Dollars. This contract of sale took place in Atlanta office with full knowledge of Commission in violation of Radio Act. Commission Assistant General Counsel Fisher told me Judge Sykes wanted to lay off phase of investigation involving lawyer friend. I did not lay off and was dismissed outright. It was proved that District Supervisor had accepted money from broadcasting stations for services. He admitted one case of accepting

five hundred dollars to induce Georgia Broadcasting Station to buy transmitter. This man was reinstated to position resigning later. I have tried frantically to get hearing before Commission but all I hear is nothing can be done. Congressman Ramspect and Senator Russell believe in me and have tried without avail to get a hearing. Discharge has ruined my future. Formerly respected by all now I cannot even get a job. Congressman Ramspect says it would be useless to appeal to Civil Service Commission as it is just a rubber stamp. There is nothing left for me to do but to appeal to you as a World War Veteran to see I get at least a square deal from gross miscarriage of justice by having thorough and fair investigation. If I hear nothing from this I will know justice is indeed blind, deaf and dumb."

Senator Bilbo then read to the Senate Committee a letter written to him by W. F. Brandt, an Atlanta attorney:

"It has been so many years since I had the pleasure of seeing you until it occurs to me that you may have forgotten me, but you will probably recall me in the 'McDonald Case' many years ago here in Atlanta, when both of us fought for our friend, who since has passed on.

"I am prompted in writing you having noticed from press dispatches your fight against Eugene Sykes. In 1932, I represented one George Llewellyn, who was at that time Assistant Radio Supervisor of the Federal Radio Commission in the Atlanta Office, his superior officer was Walter Van Nostrand, who held position as Radio Supervisor of the local office. Someone preferred charges against the said Van Nostrand for malfeasance in office, bribery, shakedowns, etc. We demanded an investigation to be made, having in our possession full knowledge of certain transactions in which Sykes himself, was involved, we called upon the Department of Justice to make this investigation.

"Mr. Fisher, connected with the Department of Justice, came to Atlanta to make the investigation. Upon his arrival here he immediately conferred with the entire office personnel and particularly with Mr. Llewellyn who was familiar with all the transactions; in the conference with Mr. Llewellyn, Llewellyn told Fisher of a certain transaction involving Judge Eugene O. Sykes to which Mr. Fisher suggested that he, Fisher, did not want to go into any matter which would or could involve Sykes.

"The outcome of the entire matter was this. Van Nostrand was promptly reinstated but soon thereafter resigned (Van Nostrand was a personal friend of Sykes) and soon thereafter Mr. Llewellyn, who had given the information and protected the Government from losses, was fired, and charges which he, Llewellyn, was fired for was lack of respect toward the officer in charge of the Atlanta, Georgia, office and that he, Llewellyn, conspired with other employees in the office against the wishes of the officer in charge, thereby creating dissention and turmoil in said

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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SUBJECT: [illegible]
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office. Both Senator Russell and Congressman (Ramspeck) have full detail information as to the matter I am referring to, and you can obtain the entire files of this matter from either one of them and also a report from the Department of Justice of its investigation.

"I am also enclosing some of the correspondence and a copy of a telegram sent to the President while at Warm Springs, to which no reply has ever been made. I feel confident that if you go into this matter, you will have enough on Sykes to stop his confirmation."

"Didn't you consider Judge Sykes a fit person when you appointed him to the Supreme Court?" a Senator asked.

"Yes", Bilbo replied, "but it takes time to tell."

"How long had you known him when you appointed him?"

"Four years."

Judge Sykes said that instead of his being absent nine weeks, as charged, that he had been away but a few days each for the primary and voting.

"I came to the conclusion it was for the good of the State to support Senator Stephens. I was not actively electioneering but always told everyone I was going to vote for Stephens," the Judge continued. "I made no derogatory remarks. So far as my getting a hook-up for Ross Collins, an opposing speaker, Senator Bilbo is misinformed. I had nothing whatsoever to do with any such request directly or indirectly. Any statement to the contrary is absolutely false."

Judge Sykes denied that he had anything to do with Messrs. Spearman and Hill going to Mississippi and that the latter had denied to him that he had spent any money.

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SHORT WAVE RECEIVER FOR TROPICS

One of the English concerns has now brought out a new short-wave receiver for the tropics. As described by Julian B. Foster, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Singapore, this set is housed in a strong bakelite cabinet, is shock proof, and does not warp or discolor. This instrument is designed primarily to operate on A. C. mains on a battery. The model will probably be on the market in a short while. It is claimed that this set is built to rigid tropical specifications and employs fully delayed automatic volume control, to prevent fading or blasting. There are no coils to change, the set having been provided with continuous switching

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from 11.5 to 555 meters, and this range not only embraces all the shorter waves, but means that the receiver is suitable for the proposed new Singapore Broadcasting Company's transmissions. There is a gramophone pick-up, and a very good feature in combined radio and gramophone volume control, and one-knob tuning with a large, energized, moving-coil loudspeaker. The set will be sold in Singapore at \$220.

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FLAMM SORRY ABOUT ABS BUT GLAD BACK AT WMCA

Expressing regret at the failure of ABS, Donald Flamm nevertheless is rolling up his sleeves and starting things going again at WMCA in New York as they were in the old days under his energetic direction.

"I am sorry that the American Broadcasting System was financially unable to maintain WMCA as its key station", Mr. Flamm said.

"For myself, I am extremely happy to be back in the swing and excitement of active operator of my brain child, WMCA. It feels like old times.

"Since we received the short notice that the American Broadcasting System will either discontinue operation or find someone who will give it programs, we have signed new commercials and have built programs of which any network might well be proud.

"For example, we are continuing to broadcast the colorful and interesting events from Madison Square Garden such as, the boxing bouts, hockey games, bicycle races and other events that occur regularly at the Garden. The thrilling and fast-moving 'Five Star Final' program which was originally introduced on WMCA will be retained as one of our nightly features. In addition to the weekly presentation entitled "Criminal Court", other well-known WMCA features such as the Chinatown Mission, the Night Club Parade, Stock Market Reports, etc. will be a part of our regular broadcasting schedule. I am sure our listening audience will be pleasantly surprised at the changes in our program schedule.

"I am particularly grateful for the many warm messages from my friends of the theatre and radio and the good wishes of the metropolitan radio critics."

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1. The Board of Directors of the American Association of
 University Professors (AAUP) has adopted the following
 resolution: "Resolved, that the AAUP is in favor of
 the principle of academic freedom and that it is
 committed to the defense of this principle in all
 cases where it is threatened."

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DATE 08-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW

NORTON BECOMES SARNOFF'S ASSISTANT

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has appointed Henry Kittredge Norton, Treasurer of the National Broadcasting Co., to the position of Assistant to the President of RCA. Mr. Norton is succeeded as Treasurer of the NBC by David Rosenblum, a Vice-President of that company.

Mr. Norton brings to RCA a broad knowledge of corporation organization, budgets, and finance and a wide experience in coordinating business activities.

After attending the public schools in Chicago, where he was born on October 14, 1884, Mr. Norton entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with a B.S. degree, and Pomona College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. Following additional graduate work at the University of California, he practiced law in Los Angeles.

In the succeeding years Mr. Norton served as Executive Officer of the California Commission on Immigration and Housing, and as Assistant to the General Counsel of Armour & Company.

Mr. Rosenblum retains his post as an NBC Vice-President, to which he was elected last September. Before joining the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Rosenblum was Executive Vice-President of Tradeways, Inc., which has been serving NBC in a consulting and advisory capacity for two years in connection with problems of organization and management.

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SEVEN TO EIGHT MILLION ALL-WAVE SETS IN USE

So popular have the all-wave sets proved that Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, estimates that there are now between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 of these sets now in use in the United States.

Mr. Geddes said they first came into public favor in 1933 and that figuring on a basis that three-quarters of all the sets manufactured last year included the short-wave bands, 3,375,000 all-wave sets were added in 1934 alone, and that even a greater percent of the entire output may be put on the market this year.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., in connection with the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York.

On or about the year 1945, the following persons were active in the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York:

1. NAME, born DATE, at PLACE, New York, U.S.A., was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York, from the year 1945 to the year 1947.

2. NAME, born DATE, at PLACE, New York, U.S.A., was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York, from the year 1945 to the year 1947.

3. NAME, born DATE, at PLACE, New York, U.S.A., was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York, from the year 1945 to the year 1947.

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STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, in and to which said

the following persons were active in the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York, from the year 1945 to the year 1947:

4. NAME, born DATE, at PLACE, New York, U.S.A., was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the State of New York, from the year 1945 to the year 1947.

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SENATE FCC CONSIDERATION GOES OVER

Hearings having to do with the confirmation of the Federal Communications Commissioners were concluded by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Friday morning, the last witness to be examined being George Henry Payne, of New York, a Republican Progressive who apparently amused the Senators with his explanation of the difference between a Progressive Republican and a regular Republican. Following the hearing Friday morning the Committee went into executive session and later adjourned until Monday morning.

The examination of Judge Sykes occupied the entire first session Wednesday morning. He was in again a short time Thursday morning followed by Commissioners Brown, Walker, Case and Stewart. All Commissioners were quizzed by Senators Wheeler and Couzens with regard to their attitude toward a merger of the telegraph companies. Both Senators were plainly opposed to such a merger.

"If such a merger were carried out would the RCA have to join? Senator Wheeler asked.

"I think they would all have to join", Judge Sykes replied.

"How would you go about to control foreign rates?"

"By denying companies licenses if they do not acquiesce."

"The only way you could do it is by treaty", Senator Wheeler observed, "and that is rather doubtful. Did you have as many lobbyists for the telephone and telegraph companies bothering you as we did up here?"

"We had hearings to which everyone was invited", Judge Sykes said.

"We'll have to have several hearings before that merger ever passes here", Senator Wheeler retorted.

Senator Couzens asked Colonel Thad Brown his personal opinion as to the advisability of a telegraph merger which the latter seemed hesitant about giving but finally said he favored it.

"Why", Couzens persisted.

"Because the telephone merger was a success."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas in search of a new life. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It fought wars, both with and without, and emerged as a global superpower. The story of the United States is one of resilience and innovation.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture. It is a melting pot of different peoples and traditions. This diversity has been one of the strengths of the nation, allowing it to adapt and thrive in a changing world. The American dream, the idea that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, is a central theme in the history of the United States.

The United States has made significant contributions to the world. It has led the way in many areas, including science, technology, and the arts. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values.

The United States is a country of opportunity. It has attracted millions of immigrants from all over the world, who have helped to build the nation and make it what it is today. The American way of life, with its emphasis on freedom and individualism, is a source of pride for many people.

The United States is a country of progress. It has always been at the forefront of change, embracing new ideas and technologies. This spirit of innovation has led to many of the great achievements of the nation.

The United States is a country of hope. It has the potential to solve the world's most pressing problems and create a better future for all. The American dream is still a goal that many people strive for, and it is a testament to the power of the human spirit.

The United States is a country of love. It is a place where people from different backgrounds can come together and build a better life. The American dream is not just about success, it is about the love and support of family and community.

The United States is a country of peace. It has fought many wars, but it has also been a leader in the promotion of peace and diplomacy. The American dream is a dream of peace and harmony for all.

The United States is a country of freedom. It is a place where people can live and work as they see fit, without the constraints of a government or a religion. The American dream is a dream of freedom and self-determination.

The United States is a country of justice. It has fought for the rights of all people, and it continues to do so today. The American dream is a dream of justice and equality for all.

The United States is a country of hope. It has the potential to create a better world for all, and it is a testament to the power of the human spirit.

"Can't you see any difference between a telephone and a telegraph monopoly?"

Colonel Brown said he couldn't.

"Anybody who cannot see the distinction for the necessity of a combined telephone and telegraph company", Senator Couzens snapped back, "is not, in my opinion, fit to serve on the Communications Commission and I can't see how I can vote to confirm you."

Senator Couzens, who, like Colonel Brown, is a Republican, also opposed him as a member of the Radio Commission.

Whereupon Senator Dieterich, Democrat, of Illinois, inquired what was the difference between the two monopolies.

"Obviously", the Michigan Senator replied, "if you had a telephone of one company and I that of another company, we could not get each other. So telephone is a natural monopoly. In telegraph you could use the Postal, the Western Union or the radio with equal convenience."

Commissioner Case remarked that if consolidation came about, the first would be the wire companies.

"I'm glad to hear you say 'first' because that would be the beginning of the end", Senator Couzens said. "Do you believe in holding companies?"

"I do not", Case replied.

"Thanks for that", Mr. Couzens said.

Commissioner Case said that evolutionary advance couldn't be stopped. If radio gives service, people will go to the radio and that wires were somewhat obsolete.

"And the Communications Commission submits a plan which would make the public pay for obsolescence? Capital has to take a risk but the Commission proposes to consolidate and make the public pay for it."

Dr. Stewart said that the telegraph, unless something is done, is a dying business. Senator Couzens inquired about rates but was told by Stewart the Commission hadn't gotten into the rates yet.

"I think you will find a pretty luscious melon when you get into the telephone company", Mr. Couzens said.

"I think you will find the telephone companies going deeper into the telegraph business", Dr. Stewart said. "It wouldn't surprise me if the Bell Telephone Company wouldn't soon be operating the telegraph as well as the telephone"

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companies. Radio will go into a few cities where it will skim the cream off the telegraph business."

Dr. Stewart said, however, it would be difficult to supply the land radio telegraph business with sufficient frequencies as they would have to be taken from the airplanes.

Senator Wheeler and Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, offered a joint resolution in the Senate and House respectively Thursday authorizing and directing the Federal Communications Commission to investigate and report on the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and on all other companies engaged directly or indirectly in telephone communications in interstate commerce, including all companies related to any of these companies through a holding company structure, or otherwise. The resolution carries with it an appropriation of \$750,000.

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HARBORD ENTERTAINS CHINESE COMMUNICATIONS MISSION

Members of the Chinese Communications Mission visiting the United States, were entertained last Tuesday night at a dinner given in honor of General Fei-Ping Yu, heading the Mission, by General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America. General Yu is Vice Minister of Communications, Nanking, China, and the members of his Mission are communications experts.

The dinner, in the RCA dining room on the sixty-fourth floor of the RCA Building, followed an inspection by the members of the Mission of the central operating office of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., at 66 Broad Street, where they watched the dispatching and receiving of radiotelegrams and photograms on the international circuits of RCA.

Among those present at the dinner for General Yu were E. F. Wei, Chief Technical Advisor, Ministry of Communications, Nanking, China; P. F. Woo, Technical Advisor, Ministry of Communications, Nanking, China; K. Yih, Chinese Consul General of New York City; K.C. Li, of New York; Andrew W. Cruse, Chief, Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington; J. F. Sinnott, District Manager, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, New York; C. E. Christopherson, United States Trade Commissioner to China, Shanghai; Col. William Chadbourne, President, China Society of America; Dr. Claudius Murchinson, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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January 29, 1935

FCC WLW-CANADIAN DENIAL STARTS COURT FIGHT

The filing of an appeal in the District Court of Appeals against the Federal Communications Commission's order dismissing the application of Station WLW at Cincinnati for experimental authorization to continue with 500,000 watts night-time power after February 1st marked the beginning of a legal battle to keep one of the largest broadcasting stations in the world on the air with a half a million watts power. The action was taken by Louis G. Caldwell, representing the Crosley Radio Corporation, in the hope of offsetting the protests made by the Canadian Government that WLW was interfering at night with Station CFRB, operating with 10,000 watts power and 10 kilocycles removed from WLW's frequency. Mr. Caldwell asked for a stay order to prevent the Cincinnati station's power from being reduced until after the appeal has been heard.

The Communications Commission charges in its decision turning down WLW's request to continue its present power that though the station was given 40 days' warning to devise means to reduce the interference, it apparently did nothing about it.

"The Crosley Corporation was advised that if it desired to operate WLW with 500 kilowatts power during night broadcast hours, the application for extension, to receive consideration, must specify the use of a directional antenna having certain effects", the decision states. "The applicant, however, filed its application in such form as to request 500 kilowatt operation day and night, that is, from 6 A.M. to 12 midnight, and ignored entirely the advance notice that the application would be considered only if it proposed the use of directional antenna at night."

The decision cites the International Agreement, ratified by the United States and Canada, that all stations must, so far as possible, be operated so as not to interfere with stations of any of the governments subscribing to the treaty.

Also the decision of the Communications Commission contends, as follows, that the Cincinnati and Canadian stations are too close together for the former to use such high power:

"In the Fifth Annual Report of the Federal Radio Commission 805 miles is given as the recommended nighttime separation between stations of 10 kilowatts and 50 kilowatts, respectively, 10 kilocycles removed from each other in frequency. In the Seventh Annual Report, the recommended nighttime separation between such stations was slightly reduced to 750 miles. Figures are not given concerning the recommended separation between stations

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10 kilocycles removed from each other when operating with powers of 10 kilowatts and 500 kilowatts, respectively, but it is the common and quite generally accepted engineering principle that as the power of a station is increased the required separation between it and other stations with which it might interfere is also increased.

"A mere glance at the figures given in the Annual Reports will immediately disclose this well recognized principle. The actual separation in miles between stations WLW and CFRB is 400 miles. The conclusion cannot be escaped, therefore, that interference will be caused between stations WLW and CFRB, if the instant application to use 500 kilowatts is granted, because the actual separation is about one-half (or less) of that required by the Commission's own published Annual Reports."

The Commission also contended that permission given last April for WLW to step up its power to 500,000 watts at night contained the following provision:

"This Special Temporary Experimental Authorization is granted upon the express condition that it may be terminated by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing if in its discretion the need for such action arises."

"Because of the provisions of treaties and agreement mentioned and in the light of all circumstances appearing, it must be concluded", the Commission sets forth:

"(1) That the Commission is without legal authority to grant the application insofar as it requests an extension of the nighttime use, between local sunset and 12 midnight of 500 kilowatts power;

"(2) That the instant application, insofar as nighttime operation is concerned, involves only a question of law to be determined by application of the Treaties and Agreement now in force;

"(3) That no purpose would be served by conducting a hearing on the application as it is incumbent upon the Commission to deny a part of the authority requested in the application, and this duty could not be altered by any facts which the applicant might attempt to establish at a hearing. That the law does not require the holding of a hearing where, as in the instant case, it would be entirely futile and of no avail whatsoever to applicant.

"(4) That the express condition contained in the authority issued coupled with applicant's acquiescence therein by operating thereunder, especially in view of the notice given on December 21, 1934, reserves to the Commission the authority to dismiss or deny that portion of the application which the Commission is of the opinion cannot be legally granted."

Accordingly the Commission denied WLW's application to operate with 500,000 watts nighttime after February 1 and directed it to resume using its former power of 50,000 watts after that date.

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SENATE COMMITTEE KEEPS FCC COMMISSIONERS ON GRIDDLE

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is withholding action in the confirmation of the six Communications Commissioners pending a further investigation it is making into the charges made by Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, against Judge Eugene O. Sykes. Sessions were held Monday and Tuesday at which time they were adjourned without date to await the arrival of some witnesses from Mississippi.

George Llewellyn, formerly Assistant Supervisor of Radio at Atlanta, who charged that he had been dismissed because he had displeased Judge Sykes, Ben S. Fisher, formerly of the Legal Department of the Commission, who made an investigation of the Atlanta situation, and Commissioner Thad Brown who was in charge of the Atlanta investigation, all testified. Also Judge Sykes was recalled to the witness stand. The charges made by Llewellyn were denied by everyone concerned.

All Commissioners now under consideration, with the exception of Sykes and Brown, are believed assured of a favorable recommendation but it is believed approval of the latter two may be held up for sometime pending a further investigation.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTERS ANNUAL MEETING DATE SET

The 1935 National Association of Broadcasters' meeting will be held at Colorado Springs beginning Saturday, July 6th and continuing through the following Wednesday. Colorado Springs had previously been decided upon as the next meeting place but it was not until last week that the exact time was set.

The convention begins on Saturday because of certain entertainment features which are being planned including a sightseeing trip in Denver.

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MADE HEARST PAY THE LIMIT

In connection with the reference of Senator Wheeler to the sale of Station WBAL in Baltimore, it has been learned on excellent authority that the station a year or so ago was offered to the Baltimore Sun for \$150,000, which, if true, is a little more than a third of the price which Senator Wheeler said he had heard the Hearst interests recently paid for the station, \$400,000. Mr. Wheeler told the Committee he understood the physical equipment of the station was valued at only \$80,000.

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RADIO CONTRIBUTES TO SYNTHETIC RESIN INDUSTRY GROWTH

The synthetic resin industry of the United States has now reached the point where it ranks as one of the country's important manufacturing enterprises, according to C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

Originally an American achievement, he pointed out, the United States leads today in the chemistry of synthetic resins and is the world's largest producer and consumer.

A development of the past 15 years, this industry received great impetus from the development of radio, particularly in the early stages when radio sets were assembled in the homes by "amateurs" and almost every set was faced with a panel made of synthetic resin with many of the parts used inside being shielded with the same material. Later when factory-made radios appeared on the market in midget form, many manufacturers adopted synthetic resins in building the entire cabinet and increased use of the material for shielding has been made each year to the present time.

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JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO HAVE STATION FOR CRIME WORK

To aid its nation-wide crime prevention activities the Department of Justice proposes to have a radio station of its own on top of its new building in Washington. This became known after the National Capital Park and Planning Commission approved plans submitted by Attorney General Cummings. These had already received the endorsement of the Fine Arts Commission, which held that the towers would not detract from the esthetic features of the building, if the plans are followed.

The towers are to be approximately 3 inches thick at the base and 1½ inches at the top and only two of the four masts will be visible from the street. The Commission requires that the other two masts be no higher than 25 feet, Thomas S. Settle, secretary of the planning group, said.

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SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided for your information and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

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2. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

The [redacted] is currently active in the [redacted] area and is planning to conduct operations in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] is currently active in the [redacted] area and is planning to conduct operations in the [redacted] area.

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STANDARD FREQUENCY CHANGES TO INCREASE STATION SERVICE

The Bureau of Standards is making changes in the schedule of standard frequency emissions from its station WWV, Beltsville, Md., near Washington, D. C., to substantially increase the service available to transmitting stations for adjusting their transmitters to exact frequency, and to the public for calibrating frequency standards and transmitting and receiving apparatus.

The emissions will be on two days a week instead of one day as formerly, and will be on the three frequencies, 5,000, 10,000, 15,000 kilocycles per second, instead of the single frequency 5000. The changes are the result of experimental emissions made by the Bureau on 10,000 and 15,000 kc, with the aid of a large number of organizations and persons who observed the received signals at various places. These tests showed that service could be rendered at all distances in the daytime by the use of the three frequencies. With the use of 5,000 kc. alone it was necessary to have emissions at night in order to give service at distances greater than a few hundred miles from Washington. With the use of the three frequencies no night emissions will be necessary.

Of the emissions now scheduled, those on 5,000 kc. are particularly useful at distances within a few hundred miles from Washington, those on 10,000 kc are useful for the rest of the United States, and those on 15,000 kc are useful in the United States and other parts of the world as well.

Beginning February 1, 1935, and continuing each Tuesday and Friday thereafter (except legal holidays) until further notice, three frequencies will be transmitted as follows: noon to 1 P.M., EST, 15,000 kc; 1:15 to 2:15 P.M., 10,000 kc; 2:30 to 3:30 P.M., 5000 kc.

The emissions consist mainly of continuous, unkeyed carrier frequency, giving a continuous whistle in the phones when received with an oscillating receiving set. For the first five minutes the general call (CQ de WWV) and the announcement of the frequency are transmitted. The frequency and the call letters of the station (WWV) are given every ten minutes thereafter.

The accuracy of the frequencies transmitted is at all times better than a part in five million. From any of them, using the method of harmonics, any frequency may be checked.

The Bureau desires to receive reports on reception of these emissions, especially because radio transmission phenomena change with the season of the year. The data desired are approximate field intensity, fading characteristics, which of the three frequencies is received best, and the suitability of the signals for frequency measurements. It is suggested that in reporting on intensities, the following designations be used where field

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intensity measurement apparatus is not used: (1) hardly perceptible, unreadable; (2) weak, readable now and then; (3) fairly good, readable with difficulty; (4) good, readable; (5) very good, perfectly readable. Statements are desired as to intensity of atmospherics and as to whether fading is present or not, and if so, its characteristics, such as time between peaks of signal intensity.

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FCC ADOPTS HIGH FIDELITY STANDARDS

The Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission has adopted a set of tentative standards for reference use when considering high-fidelity transmitting plants. The informal standards, which have not been proposed as a regulation until more experience has been gained, are as follows:

Audio distortion: The total audio frequency distortion from microphone terminals (including microphone amplifier) to antenna output shall not exceed 5 per cent rms harmonic content when modulating from 0 to 85 per cent, and not more than 10 per cent rms. harmonic content when modulating 95 per cent. The distortion is to be measured with modulating frequencies of 50, 400, 100, 5000, and 7500 cycles.

Frequency range: The audio frequency transmitting characteristic of the equipment from the microphone terminals to the audio component of the rectified antenna current shall not depart more than 2 decibels from that at 1000 cycles between 50 and 7500 cycles. The transmitter should be equipped in the last audio stage or as near thereto as practicable with two band-pass filters, one to cut off at 5500 cycles and the other at 8500 cycles respectively to 40 decibels below normal level. These filters shall be used as follows: The 8500-cycle cut-off filter at all times, and the 5500-cycle cut-off filter when the program transmission is such that no desired signal above 5000 cycles reaches the transmitter. The frequency characteristics should be measured with the filters in place.

Noise level: The carrier hum and extraneous noise level (exclusive of microphone noises) should be at least 60 decibels below 100 per cent modulation in the frequency band between 150 and 5000 cycles, and at least 40 decibels down outside this range.

Volume range: The volume range from carrier noise and main studio extraneous sounds to 100 per cent modulation shall be 60 decibels.

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Modulation meter: A modulation meter should be provided for visually indicating from 110 per cent modulation to 40 per cent, or less, and should indicate also on the same scale in decibels above and below 100 per cent modulation. The accuracy of this instrument should be within 2 per cent. A peak indicating device should be provided for operation from 75 to 100 per cent modulation, or over a greater range so that peaks above any set value will be indicated and will be capable of being recorded if desired. The amplitude indicator should be high speed and highly damped, having a natural period of not greater than 0.1 second.

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ENGINEERS IN LONDON AWARD JEWETT MEDAL

A new honor came to Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Laboratories in New York when the Council of the Institution of the Electrical Engineers awarded him the Faraday Medal. Dr. Jewett has a long and brilliant record as an electrical engineer.

He was born Sept. 5, 1879, at Pasadena, Calif. After his graduation in 1898 from the Throop Polytechnic Institute (now the California Institute of Technology), he studied at the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of Ph.D, in 1902.

From 1902 to 1904 he was an instructor in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the next eight years he was transmission engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was Assistant Chief Engineer from 1912 to 1916 and became Chief Engineer in 1916.

He was appointed a Major in the Army Signal Corps in 1917 and shortly afterward was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. At about the same time he was made a member of the Special Submarine Board of the Navy and of the State Department Special Committee on Cables. At present he is a member of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board.

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NOTED PUBLICIST DISCUSSES RADIO PROMOTION

Time on the air is an expensive investment and the business man buying it deserves his money's worth, Roy Norr, of Ames and Norr, Public Relations Counsels, of New York, said in an address, "Public Confidence and How to Lose It", delivered to a group of public relations executives.

"A radio program in at one ear is out at the other, with nary a trace of it in memory - unless the intelligent sponsor makes it memorable", Mr. Norr continued.

"That is why some of the country's best known radio sponsors are calling in publicity as a necessary support for their programs. Having made the huge initial investment of buying station time, the additional cost for publicity is negligible by comparison. And the value of the original investment is thereby multiplied.

"The Seiberling Rubber Company put on a program of splendid musical entertainment over a national hook-up. But the air was laden with similar excellent offerings.

"Nevertheless, for two years newspapers and magazines talked about this program - talked about it to an average of more than 25,000,000 readers per week.

"Why? Because every element of the program was dramatized in news form by Ames & Norr. A group of violins playing close to the microphone became the 'Singing Violins' whose performance never failed to get a headline; timely programs were featured in connection with celebrations, festivals and seasonal greetings. Novelty arrangements were publicized."

Referring to the publicizing of Radio City, the speaker said:

"The inauguration of Radio City as a project commanded not only nation-wide, but world-wide attention before a single old structure had been razed. Ames & Norr were commissioned by the radio, the broadcast, the theatre and the building interests, to develop the public relations aspect of the plan into a single joint statement which would have the approval of all the parties. The first formal announcement that resulted was published to the extent of three or four columns by every leading newspaper of the country, and every subsequent development thereafter became an item of special news importance.

"The vast publicity opportunity, however, could have been dribbled away if each interest concerned had sought public attention on its own account and out of relation to the project as a whole."

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With regard to making radio a year-round service, Mr. Norr continued:

"Many trades and industries contend year after year with the dread visitation of a seasonal slump. There was a time when the bugaboos of poor summer reception, static and the attractions of outdoor life threatened radio manufacturers with an almost complete summer let-down. It looked as though the sale of radio products would be limited to about eight months in the year.

"The publicity drive Ames & Norr undertook for this industry included widespread news and feature releases emphasizing the extraordinary features of the summer-time radio programs, new developments in the art, and major improvements in the apparatus. Public inertia was turned into public momentum and publicity resulted in the most successful summer in the history of radio up to that time. Today there is no 'season' in radio from the commercial standpoint."

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MEAD FOOD & DRUG "FAKE ADVERTISING" CLAUSE

The fake advertising clause in the bill introduced by Representative Mead, of New York, one of three Food and Drugs bills offered thus far, is as follows:

"False advertisements of food, drugs, and cosmetics within the meaning, and for the purposes, of this Act are hereby declared unlawful.

"(a) The Federal Trade Commission is hereby empowered and directed to prevent such advertisements in the same manner as that whereby it is empowered and directed to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce by an Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled 'An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its power and duties, and for other purposes';

"(b) The Secretary shall report to the Federal Trade Commission all violations of this section, and shall furnish the said Commission, upon its request, scientific information as to the properties, qualities, and effect of any food, drug, or cosmetic;

"(c) Upon a showing satisfactory to the court that any advertisement so reported to the Federal Trade Commission is false or deceptive in manner or degree to render said advertisement or the article of food, drug, or cosmetic in the sale of which said advertisement is disseminated, imminently dangerous to public health, the District Courts of the United States and the

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Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are hereby vested with jurisdiction to restrain the dissemination of said advertisement pending the final determination of the proceeding in the Federal Trade Commission."

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SEVERE COMPETITION IN THE CUBAN RADIO MARKET

During the month of October, official figures show that 43 distinct makes of radios were imported through the port of Habana against 38 makes imported in November. The actual number, it is pointed out, was larger in each case as it is not known how many different makes are included under the heading "miscellaneous" which totalled 99 sets in October and 77 in November.

The total number of receiving sets imported into Cuba through the port of Habana during the month of November was 2,912, valued at \$61,627, compared with 3,281 sets, valued at \$63,311, received in the preceding month, the report states.

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T. WYLIE KINNEY RECEIVES WOR PROMOTION

T. Wylie Kinney, a member of the WOR Sales Department, has been appointed Sales Promotion Manager and Special Sales Representative of the station.

Mr. Kinney was formerly advertising manager of the magazine Pictorial Review and before going to WOR was engaged in the manufacturing and merchandising of several products in the drug field. He has also been connected with the Butterick Company in an advertising sales capacity.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

1968

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
WISHES TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF
THE SUM OF \$10,000.00
FOR THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

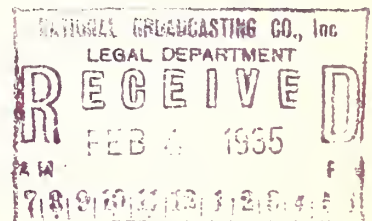
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 795



THE
ANTHROPOLOGY OF
THE
INDIAN
RACES

BY
J. H. HENNESSY

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UNCLE SAM CONDUCTS POSTCARD RADIO SURVEY

In an effort to supplement the work of the engineers in ascertaining the efficiency and necessity for maintaining 40 clear channels for coast-to-coast broadcasting, the Broadcasting Division of the Communications Commission has sent 100,000 postcard questionnaires to farmers and others living in rural or remote sections of the country.

The cards bear three questions:

1. Do you own a radio set? If so, what is its make, model number, number of tubes, when purchased, and is it now in good operating condition?
2. Name your four favorite radio stations by call letters in the order of your preference.
3. What is your post-office address?

Space was reserved on the post-cards for any general comments on broadcasting the listener cared to make.

In the meantime apparatus is being delivered by manufacturers for use in the ten observations posts to be established throughout the country to secure first hand engineering data in a survey of the clear channel, regional and local stations during the Winter and Spring months. The actual observations will begin in about two weeks.

The tentative plan of the clear channel survey as suggested by the Engineering Division of the Communications Commission involves four lines of endeavor, as follows - Continuous field intensity recordings of clear channel stations, the records to be made at distances varying from 1000 to 3000 miles; an analysis of duplicated clear channels (such as 790 kilocycles occupied by WGY, Schenectady, and KGO, Oakland, Calif), with complete determination of radiation characteristics of the individual stations as well as determination of the field intensities and service rendered in the areas between stations; field intensity measurements made in rural districts throughout the United States with correlation with listener habits as determined by personal investigation, and listener habit survey of rural audiences now being conducted by post-card by the Commission.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In an effort to determine the work of the various agencies in the field of forestry, the following information was obtained from the Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and from the various State Forestry Departments.

FORESTY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Communications Commission is in charge of the work assisted by Andrew D. Ring, of the Engineering Division and Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards. J. C. McNary, Technical Advisor of the National Association of Broadcasters, is representing the broadcasters inasmuch as the undertaking is being participated in by about 35 stations who are bearing the greater portion of the expense. The survey will involve an expenditure of approximately \$60,000 of which one-fifth will be paid by the Commission.

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WLW GETS TEMPORARY POWER REDUCTION STAY

A temporary stay order has been granted by the District Court of Appeals to Station WLW, of Cincinnati, which forestalls the reduction of its 500,000 watt nighttime power until Monday, February 11th. At that time a motion will be argued as to whether or not a stay order shall be issued until after the Court has decided WLW's appeal. Following a complaint of the Canadian government that WLW was interfering with Station CFRB, at Toronto, the Federal Communications Commission refused to grant the Cincinnati station a renewal of the higher power license and Louis G. Caldwell and Arthur W. Scharfield, representing the Crowley Radio Corporation appealed the case to the District Court.

Ordinarily a stay order would either have been granted or refused by the judge appealed to, but because of the international aspects of the case, the stay order petition will be heard by the full court. This is a rare proceeding and will probably be the first time that a stay order has ever been argued in a radio case.

In their reasons for appeal, the Crosley counsel contended that the decision was rendered by the Commission without giving the American station an opportunity to be heard and that the Commission erred insofar as it proceeded on the assumption that its decision was required by any provision of the Madrid Convention or that it was justified by any provision of the radio agreement between the United States and Canada.

If WLW were given an opportunity for hearing, it could prove, its counsel set forth, the following:

"The representations of the Canadian Government communicated to the Commission on December 13, 1934, with respect to the alleged interference caused by the operation of WLW's station with reception from the Toronto station are grossly exaggerated and are not in accordance with fact, and it is not true that '50 miles out the signals from Toronto were completely obliterated.'

"Any interference that may exist between the two broadcast stations (WLW and CFRB) consists only of (1) such interference as is normal and to be expected of any two broadcast stations operating on adjacent frequencies separated by 10 kc, and as is not forbidden by any provision of any treaty, executive agreement or law, and/or (2) such interference as is due to the failure of Canadian Government and of the private agency operating broadcast station CFRB to comply with their respective obligations under the Madrid Convention and the Canadian agreement, and with respect to which the Canadian Government has no right to invoke the provisions of Chapter IV, Article 35 of the Madrid Convention or any other provision either of the Convention or the Agreement.

"Contrary to the requirements of the Madrid Convention, the installation used by CFRB is not operated by the best methods and procedure which the practice of the service have made known and has not been kept abreast of scientific and technical progress, and the choice of its transmitting apparatus has not, within limits compatible with economic requirements, been guided by the most recent technical progress, but on the contrary, the transmitting apparatus of CFRB is grossly inefficient and ineffective to such an extent that, while publicly rated as a 10-kilowatt station, its actual performance is only slightly more than that of a 2-kilowatt station, and the private agency operating CFRB has failed to make, and the Canadian Government has failed to require it to make, the repairs, improvements, and installation of new apparatus necessary to function efficiently and with enough power to make effective use of the frequency of which it has the exclusive enjoyment.

"Further, contrary to said requirements, much of the receiving apparatus in general use in the area surrounding Toronto, with respect to which the Canadian Government has made its said complaint of interference, is obsolete, non-selective and below modern standards, and any interference that may have been experienced on such receiving apparatus is not evidence of interference of the kind forbidden by the Madrid Convention.

"The Canadian Government has failed to take advantage of the right purportedly reserved to it under the Canadian Agreement, and has failed to make effective use of the frequency 690 kc., contemplated and purportedly agreed to in said Agreement, i.e., as a clear channel to be used by a broadcast station with power of 50 kilowatts in the Toronto area, and, on the contrary, has continuously permitted ineffective and inefficient use of said frequency, and thus is responsible for the apparent interference of which it complains.

"The tables cited in the Commission's decision from its Fifth and Seventh Annual Reports as to recommended night-time separations between broadcast stations on adjacent frequencies, are not conclusive or even strongly persuasive evidence of the existence or non-existence of interference between such stations,

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and have not for several years been so regarded by the Commission itself which, in the great majority of instances, has disregarded said tables and has frequently permitted separations in the United States proportionately as little as, or less than, those involved between WLW and CFRB.

"The granting of the application will serve public interest, convenience or necessity in that the continued night-time use of the power of 500 kilowatts by appellant's station will provide improved broadcast service over vast areas in the United States, and to many millions of people, who do not otherwise receive satisfactory broadcast service, and will lead the way to the use of such power by some or all other broadcast stations operating in the United States and Canada on clear channels."

Finally the reasons for the appeal set forth in the decision were clearly contrary to public interest in that

"It deprives vast areas in the United States and many millions of people, who do not otherwise receive satisfactory broadcast service, of the improved broadcast service due to the use of 500 kilowatts by applicant's station.

"It closes the door to scientific and technical progress in the effective use of clear channels in the United States for the rendering of broadcast service to rural and remote areas, unless and until neighboring countries are ready and willing to keep abreast of such progress.

"It renders ineffective and virtually worthless an expenditure of over \$450,000 by WLW for a 500,000 watt transmitter, made in reliance upon the Commission's previous authorizations, upon apparatus which is of the most efficient type and is available for the rendering of much-needed improved broadcast service.

"It discourages all other licensees of the Commission from making the same or similar expenditures and from contributing to scientific and technical progress in the improvement of broadcast service.

"It deprives American citizens and corporations licensed by the Commission of any forum where their claims may be heard when the protest of a foreign government is involved, and further deprives them of their right to the protection and support of the Government of the United States in the prosecution and defence of their just claims."

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PHILCO HAILED AS LARGEST RADIO MANUFACTURER

That 1,250,000 out of the 4,200,000 radio sets sold last year bore the Philco trade-mark is stated in the February issue of Fortune Magazine. This table is given to show how the leading manufacturers ranked in set sales in 1934:

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|---|-----------|
| Philco | 1,250,000 |
| R.C.A. | 500,000 |
| Crosley | 300,000 |
| General Household Utilities
(mostly automobile radios) | 300,000 |
| Colonial
(mostly for Sears, Roebuck) | 300,000 |
| Wells-Gardner
(mostly for Montgomery Ward) | 200,000 |
| Emerson (mostly midget) | 200,000 |
| G. E. (made by R.C.A.) | 200,000 |
| Atwater Kent | 100,000 |
| Zenith | 100,000 |
| Bosch | 100,000 |

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|---------------------|-----------|
| Total Accounted for | 3,550,000 |
|---------------------|-----------|

"These figures are made up from conflicting trade estimates and must be taken with consideration of a possibly wide margin of error", the article says. "Total sales for the entire industry were around 4,200,000 compared to 4,100,000 for 1933. But average price per set went from \$35 in 1933 to last year's \$50.

The rise of Philco is sketched thus:

"In the Fall of 1927 the Radio Corporation of America nearly put the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company out of business. The Radio Corporation felt no special animus toward the battery maker. What happened was merely one of those scientific advances that result in what is politely termed technical obsolescence. The radio industry had been going along with sets whose power was supplied by batteries. In the Fall of 1927 the Radio Corporation announced a new tube that made batteries superfluous. Plug a set with these tubes into any household electric outlet and words and music resulted. The new A.C. (alternating current) tubes were undeniably a tremendous forward step; the great radio boom of the late twenties was indeed based upon them. But they were no boon to Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., whose sales (\$15,443,000 in 1927) were almost entirely in radio batteries. The whole works was simply obsolete. In 1925 the American Piano co. had been driven into receivership by radio and by 1927 the Victor Phonograph Co. was almost ready to sell itself out of an independent existence. And now Philadelphia Storage Battery looked like one more victim of progress.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report of the United States Department of Agriculture
 on the condition of the cotton crop in the United States
 for the year 1911. This report is published in the form of a
 bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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| 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1895 | 1894 | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 | 1884 | 1883 | 1882 | 1881 | 1880 | 1879 | 1878 | 1877 | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 | 1872 | 1871 | 1870 | 1869 | 1868 | 1867 | 1866 | 1865 | 1864 | 1863 | 1862 | 1861 | 1860 | 1859 | 1858 | 1857 | 1856 | 1855 | 1854 | 1853 | 1852 | 1851 | 1850 | 1849 | 1848 | 1847 | 1846 | 1845 | 1844 | 1843 | 1842 | 1841 | 1840 | 1839 | 1838 | 1837 | 1836 | 1835 | 1834 | 1833 | 1832 | 1831 | 1830 | 1829 | 1828 | 1827 | 1826 | 1825 | 1824 | 1823 | 1822 | 1821 | 1820 | 1819 | 1818 | 1817 | 1816 | 1815 | 1814 | 1813 | 1812 | 1811 | 1810 | 1809 | 1808 | 1807 | 1806 | 1805 | 1804 | 1803 | 1802 | 1801 | 1800 | 1799 | 1798 | 1797 | 1796 | 1795 | 1794 | 1793 | 1792 | 1791 | 1790 | 1789 | 1788 | 1787 | 1786 | 1785 | 1784 | 1783 | 1782 | 1781 | 1780 | 1779 | 1778 | 1777 | 1776 | 1775 | 1774 | 1773 | 1772 | 1771 | 1770 | 1769 | 1768 | 1767 | 1766 | 1765 | 1764 | 1763 | 1762 | 1761 | 1760 | 1759 | 1758 | 1757 | 1756 | 1755 | 1754 | 1753 | 1752 | 1751 | 1750 | 1749 | 1748 | 1747 | 1746 | 1745 | 1744 | 1743 | 1742 | 1741 | 1740 | 1739 | 1738 | 1737 | 1736 | 1735 | 1734 | 1733 | 1732 | 1731 | 1730 | 1729 | 1728 | 1727 | 1726 | 1725 | 1724 | 1723 | 1722 | 1721 | 1720 | 1719 | 1718 | 1717 | 1716 | 1715 | 1714 | 1713 | 1712 | 1711 | 1710 | 1709 | 1708 | 1707 | 1706 | 1705 | 1704 | 1703 | 1702 | 1701 | 1700 | 1699 | 1698 | 1697 | 1696 | 1695 | 1694 | 1693 | 1692 | 1691 | 1690 | 1689 | 1688 | 1687 | 1686 | 1685 | 1684 | 1683 | 1682 | 1681 | 1680 | 1679 | 1678 | 1677 | 1676 | 1675 | 1674 | 1673 | 1672 | 1671 | 1670 | 1669 | 1668 | 1667 | 1666 | 1665 | 1664 | 1663 | 1662 | 1661 | 1660 | 1659 | 1658 | 1657 | 1656 | 1655 | 1654 | 1653 | 1652 | 1651 | 1650 | 1649 | 1648 | 1647 | 1646 | 1645 | 1644 | 1643 | 1642 | 1641 | 1640 | 1639 | 1638 | 1637 | 1636 | 1635 | 1634 | 1633 | 1632 | 1631 | 1630 | 1629 | 1628 | 1627 | 1626 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| 1482 | 1481 | 1480 | 1479 | 1478 | 1477 | 1476 | 1475 | 1474 | 1473 | 1472 | 1471 | 1470 | 1469 | 1468 | 1467 | 1466 | 1465 | 1464 | 1463 | 1462 | 1461 | 1460 | 1459 | 1458 | 1457 | 1456 | 1455 | 1454 | 1453 | 1452 | 1451 | 1450 | 1449 | 1448 | 1447 | 1446 | 1445 | 1444 | 1443 | 1442 | 1441 | 1440 | 1439 | 1438 | 1437 | 1436 | 1435 | 1434 | 1433 | 1432 | 1431 | 1430 | 1429 | 1428 | 1427 | 1426 | 1425 | 1424 | 1423 | 1422 | 1421 | 1420 | 1419 | 1418 | 1417 | 1416 | 1415 | 1414 | 1413 | 1412 | 1411 | 1410 | 1409 | 1408 | 1407 | 1406 | 1405 | 1404 | 1403 | 1402 | 1401 | 1400 | 1399 | 1398 | 1397 | 1396 | 1395 | 1394 | 1393 | 1392 | 1391 | 1390 | 1389 | 1388 | 1387 | 1386 | 1385 | 1384 | 1383 | 1382 | 1381 | 1380 | 1379 | 1378 | 1377 | 1376 | 1375 | 1374 | 1373 | 1372 | 1371 | 1370 | 1369 | 1368 | 1367 | 1366 | 1365 | 1364 | 1363 | 1362 | 1361 | 1360 | 1359 | 1358 | 1357 | 1356 | 1355 | 1354 | 1353 | 1352 | 1351 | 1350 | 1349 | 1348 | 1347 | 1346 | 1345 | 1344 | 1343 | 1342 | 1341 | 1340 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896 | 895 | 894 | 893 | 892 | 891 | 890 | 889 | 888 | 887 | 886 | 885 | 884 | 883 | 882 | 881 | 880 | 879 | 878 | 877 | 876 | 875 | 874 | 873 | 872 | 871 | 870 | 869 | 868 | 867 | 866 | 865 | 864 | 863 | 862 | 861 | 860 | 859 | 858 | 857 | 856 | 855 | 854 | 853 | 852 | 851 | 850 | 849 | 848 | 847 | 846 | 845 | 844 | 843 | 842 | 841 | 840 | 839 | 838 | 837 | 836 | 835 | 834 | 833 | 832 | 831 | 830 | 829 | 828 | 827 | 826 | 825 | 824 | 823 | 822 | 821 | 820 | 819 | 818 | 817 | 816 | 815 | 814 | 813 | 812 | 811 | 810 | 809 | 808 | 807 | 806 | 805 | 804 | 803 | 802 | 801 | 800 | 799 | 798 | 797 | 796 | 795 | 794 | 793 | 792 | 791 | 790 | 789 | 788 | 787 | 786 | 785 | 784 | 783 | 782 | 781 | 780 | 779 | 778 | 777 | 776 | 775 | 774 | 773 | 772 | 771 | 770 | 769 | 768 | 767 | 766 | 765 | 764 | 763 | 762 | 761 | 760 | 759 | 758 | 757 | 756 | 755 | 754 | 753 | 752 | 751 | 750 | 749 | 748 | 747 | 746 | 745 | 744 | 743 | 742 | 741 | 740 | 739 | 738 | 737 | 736 | 735 | 734 | 733 | 732 | 731 | 730 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"How it escaped extinction is the subject of this story. But if it had merely survived, its narrative would hardly be worth writing. What the battery company did - as everyone knows - was to go into the radio business with its philco radio. What it also did was to become by a wide margin the biggest manufacturer in the radio field. In 1934 Philco sold 1,250,000 radio sets for a sales volume of \$33,000,000. Furthermore, it sold more than twice as many radios as the Radio Corporation itself and its sales came to 30 per cent of the total registered by the entire radio industry (which still has 150 set manufacturers left out of the 800 that was the high-water figure of its 1926 expansion). In the course of reaching this high position it also got the reputation among its competitors of being the hard-hitting, price-slashing wild man of the radio industry. It is perhaps too much to say that feeling between Radio Corporation (which has never realized its natural possibilities as the rationalizing influence in the radio-set field) and Philco has ever reached the level of a feud. Even so, there are times when Radio Corporation finds itself with the hot tears of jealousy in its eyes; the jealousy of a maid who has introduced her swain to another maid and sees between the two a growing tendency to cuddle together in a corner.

"And if there are times when Radio Corporation feels this way, it is not notably assuaged by Philco's bland and wide-eyed attitude of unconsciousness toward Radio Corporation's feelings. Thus it is that no apology can be made in this article for more than one comparison between Philco and Radio Corporation; an integral part of the story of Philco concerns Philco's ability to turn on a dime while its big rival was attempting to turn over a dollar."

The conclusion reads:

"So Philco sits pretty. As a privately owned company, it publishes no reports on sales or earnings. The set and dollar sales figures in this story, hitherto unpublished, are official. Mr. Skinner is still not divulging any net income figures. The company has a simple capital setup, with 40,000 shares of a \$5 preference stock and 40,000 shares of common stock with no specified dividend. It has paid the preference dividend every year since it was created in 1917, even including the depression period. Common dividends are presumably declared only when the Directors feel it appropriate. The company carried all its fixed assets - land, buildings, machinery, etc. - at only \$2,000,000. There is no funded debt and current assets were six times current liabilities. Total assets are \$16,000,000 - the oak tree that grew from an acorn of \$10,000 in 1906.

As Philco's condition has improved, so has the condition of its competitors. General Electric is planning to get back into radio manufacturing in June, 1935, after having bought its sets from Radio Corporation for two and a half years. Radio Corporation has a line that, advertised under the slogan of the 'Magic Brain', has caught the public imagination more than anything Radio Corporation has turned out for many years."

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BARNETT, WBAL STATION MANAGER, RESIGNS

Stanley W. Barnett, Station Manager of WBAL, Baltimore, has announced his resignation from the WBAL staff, effective February 24th.

The Baltimore station, recently purchased by the Hearst interests, was founded and operated for ten years by the Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, of Baltimore.

Barnett, who is one of the pioneers in radio broadcasting, was brought to Baltimore at the time the station was being built, and is said to have played a leading part in the development of the station as one of the country's foremost broadcasters technically and commercially.

For three years prior to his Baltimore association, he was connected, as Station Manager, with WOC, Davenport, Iowa, one of the first high power stations west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Barnett has made no announcement of his plans following the effective date of his resignation at WBAL.

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BRITAIN SOON TO BEGIN TELEVISION BROADCASTS

Those who happened to have their all-wave sets tuned in on London last Thursday night heard a recording of the Postmaster General, Sir Kingsley Wood, submitting the report of the British Government's Television Committee, which had been submitted to the House of Commons earlier in the day. Sir Kingsley Wood announced, as a result of the report, that television service would probably be offered to the public the latter half of this year.

"Put on by the British Broadcasting Corporation television service will be tried out by a London station and will have an average service range of about 25 miles", the Postmaster General explained. "If successful and popular other stations will be established. The cost of the receiving sets £50 to £80 would be rather high but it is hoped later that the price may be substantially reduced."

On the basis of a pound being worth \$4.87, this would bring the cost of the British television sets to from \$243 to \$293. Sir Kingsley added the assurance that listeners need not fear that once having purchased sets that they would become obsolete or that different systems might be installed.

The television broadcasts will use two services in the beginning with the Baird and Marconi systems operating alternately from one transmitting station in London under control of

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the British Broadcasting Corporation. At present the service will not cause additional expense to the public or the government but will be borne by the British Broadcasting Corporation out of the 10-shilling license required from owners of radio sets. An additional tax may be levied later.

The size of the television picture now produced is about 6 by 8 inches, but can be increased by a magnifying device with a corresponding loss of definition. Experimental work is progressing toward pictures of much larger dimensions but they are only in the early stages of development.

It is believed that eventually 50 per cent of the population can be covered by ten stations. Ultra short waves will be used.

In the beginning Sir Kingsley said it will be possible to televise speakers and actors, also small scenes, such as a tennis match or the finish of a race.

"For instance, they could probably televise my talking to you", the speaker said laughingly, "but whether or not that particular picture would add to your enjoyment is for you to say."

The Postmaster General told of receiving a letter from a lady who had some apprehension that television might be used to look in on domestic scenes in the homes.

"I should like to reassure the nervous", the British Postmaster General said, "that it cannot possibly be used in this way."

Sir Kingsley concluded by saying that no doubt there would be many achievements in 1935, not the least important of which would be the introduction of broadcast television. The British television committee report said the time may come when a sound broadcasting without television would be almost as rare as the silent film today.

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FRENCH STATIONS BAN ADVERTISING

Advertising on French broadcasting stations has been banned by Premier Flandin, effective this month.

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SENATE COMMITTEE DEFERS CONFIRMATION; AWAITS WITNESSES

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is still marking time in the matter of confirming the Federal Communications Commissioners. It is awaiting the arrival of several witnesses who are expected to testify in connection with the charges made by Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, against Judge E. O. Sykes, who is alleged to have campaigned against Bilbo.

The impression seems to be that Sykes and all the other Commissioners will eventually be confirmed. One supposition is that because of the Interstate Commerce Committee having just had the Eastman report referred to it, the great burden of work that this will require from the Committee may cause them to dispose of the Communications nominations just to get them out of the way. Up to now, however, the Committee has proceeded very deliberately in the matter.

One theory is that the Senate Committee is on a "fishing expedition" trying to get something on the Commissioners. This is based on the fact that the Committee has called for all the Commission's press releases, decisions in such as the "Old Man" Henderson, Normal Baker and other cases, and has asked for additional Commission records.

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WHEELAHAN OF WSMB IS FIRST STATE CHAIRMAN ELECTED

Phil Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, has returned to Washington after attending the organization of five State NAB Committees. Mr. Loucks will head for New England early next week and continue the work until all States have been organized.

Harold Wheelahan, WSMB, New Orleans, was elected Chairman of the Louisiana Committee Tuesday, January 15th, and John C. McCormack, KTBS, Shreveport, Vice-Chairman.

Gordon Persons, WAPI, Birmingham, was chosen head of the Alabama group Friday, January 17th; Harry Stone, WSM, Nashville, head of the Tennessee Committee, January 19th, and Harry Slavick, WMC, Memphis, Vice-Chairman.

L. B. Wilson, of WCKY, Covington, and Credo F. Harris, WHAS, Louisville, were named Chairman and Co-Chairman respectively by the Kentucky Committee January 21st.

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PROGRAM BULLETIN SERVICE INAUGURATED BY RADIO INSTITUTE

The inauguration of a bulletin service listing some of the worthwhile offerings to be heard on the radio, and designed to aid schools, clubs, music groups, and interested individuals in deriving the maximum benefits from available radio programs, was announced by the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, which is sponsored by Philco.

The first issuances consist of a listing of educational programs, education being used in the broad sense to include informative talks on subjects of current interest; a bulletin of music programs; and a bulletin featuring comments on current programs by Pitts Sanborn, prominent music critic and Director of the Institute.

A total of sixty-three musical programs are listed in the music bulletin, including chamber music, classical and semi-classical orchestral programs, and broadcasts by opera and concert stars.

The bulletins are limited, for the time being, to programs appearing on the networks of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Listeners are urged, however, to seek out the many other worthwhile programs to be heard over the hundreds of local stations throughout the country.

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WHEELER TO BE ON RADIO SUNDAY NIGHT

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, will be a speaker in the Fireside Hour Sunday night, February 3 on Station WJZ at 10:30 o'clock EST. His topic of discussion has not been announced.

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SALMON, STATE DEPT. COMMUNICATIONS HEAD, IS 56

One hundred and fifty employees of the Communications and Records Division of the State Department staged a surprise party for David Salmon, their Chief, on his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

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COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIALS' HEARING FEB. 4 AND 5

In compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's orders as to directors and officers of communications companies authorizing them to file personal application with the Commission for authority to hold the positions of officer or director of more than one carrier and directing that they shall hold such positions pending final order by the Commission on their respective applications, subject to all of the limitations set out in orders heretofore issued, and their being no affirmative showing in their respective applications sufficient to convince the Commission that public and private interests will not be adversely affected thereby, each of said persons hereinafter named will be given a hearing at the office of the Commission. These hearings are to be held February 4th and 5th, having been originally set for January 21st but postponed on account of the appearance of the various Commissioners before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Those scheduled to appear before the Commission en banc on Monday, February 4th, are Sosthenes Behn, Newcomb Carlton, Edwin F. Carter, Edwin F. Chinlund, John W. Felton, E. Y. Gallagher, and Frank L. Polk.

Those to appear on February 5th are Walter S. Gifford, Joseph J. Halpin, Lewis MacConnach, and David Sarnoff.

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NEW BRAZILIAN STATION TO STIMULATE RADIO SALES

It is estimated by one trade source, A. A. Barrington, U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro reports, that importations of American radios into Brazil during 1934 will number between 50,000 and 60,000 sets. The same source predicts that sales of American radios in 1935 will reach 80,000 sets, shared by more than 60 different American brands. Sales of radios of European make are estimated to reach less than 10 percent of this figure. It is expected with the erection of a new 25 kw long-wave station now being constructed at Rio, the largest in Brazil, that the market for radios will be favorably affected, especially in the northern states which heretofore have not been covered very successfully.

Owing to the keener competition, it is felt that retail prices may decline, possibly as much as 20 percent. The lower customs duties, with the advent of the new tariff schedules, effective September 1, 1934, which levy duties on a weight basis instead of an ad valorem rate, also constitute a factor which has some influence on the price of radios.

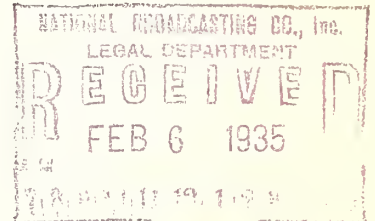
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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February 5, 1935

DILL, COUNSEL IN RADIO NEWS CASE, SEES VICTORY

Former Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, recently returned to the practice of law and retained by the National Association of Broadcasters to represent the radio interests in the appeal to the Court of Appeals in San Francisco of the decision of Judge John Bowen of Seattle, believes the latter's decision will be affirmed. Judge Bowen upheld the right of radio stations to broadcast news from newspapers as soon as the papers were on the street.

John W. Davis will be chief counsel for the Associated Press and the United Press which appealed the case. If Judge Bowen is reversed at San Francisco, the motion will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. It promises to be a hard fought battle between the broadcasters and the press associations over the property rights of news. The broadcasters expect to raise a fund of \$25,000 or more with which to assist KVOS, of Bellingham, Wash., defendant in the case, to carry on the litigation.

Former Senator Dill was responsible for the appointment of Judge Bowen and therefore declined to have any part in the case while it was before him.

A curious turn caused by the decision is that although Judge Bowen is naturally friendly to Senator Dill, for the time being it puts a quietus on Senator Dill's reported plan to organize a press agency to supply news to broadcasting stations. If stations can get news free by buying a newspaper, it is not believed that many of them will subscribe to a news agency. Nevertheless Senator Dill, feeling strongly that stations are entitled to broadcast news and that the newspapers have endeavored to prevent this, expressed himself as being very happy in his present assignment and declared that he foresaw victory for the broadcasters.

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IS FCC TO TAKE OVER PUBLIC EDUCATION? EDUCATORS ASK

Making public its first comment on the report of the Federal Communications Commission recommending that Congress veto the idea of fixed allocations for educational and religious stations but instead call a national conference of all parties concerned, the National Committee on Education by Radio asks, in apparent alarm, if the Federal Communications Commission is to take control of public education in the United States?

"They propose to call this conference of educators to define policies", the Committee declares. "They will decide who shall come and who shall not come. They will be in a position to dictate or strongly influence the findings. They will decide what use will be made of the findings. Their attitude may be strongly influenced by the radio industry with whom they have more dealings than with public education. If there is to be a conference to determine the status of education on the air - a decision of century-long importance - should it not be called by the legally constituted educational authorities and not by a commission whose primary responsibility is elsewhere? Shall we not have sooner or later to decide whether the technical management of radio is to be the master or the servant of the cultural interests of America?"

"The National Committee on Education by Radio will be glad to cooperate wholeheartedly in the conference. However, it takes this opportunity to remind the Commission that a conference of this same type was held in 1929. It consisted of representatives of education and the broadcasting industry. These persons, constituting the Advisory Committee on Education by Radio, were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on June 6, 1929. After a thorough study, a number of recommendations were made. The clash between the educators and the broadcasters was such that the principal recommendations have never been put into effect. If such a result is reached by the conference which the Federal Communications Commission proposes to call, little good will be done. The National Committee on Education by Radio, the Institute for Education by Radio, and the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education have all held conferences from time to time. These conferences have been attended by both educators and commercial broadcasters. The principal difficulty seems to be that commercial broadcasters are willing to provide time to educators until that time can be sold profitably to advertisers. It appears probable that education will never have security on the air until some form of legislation or regulation forces the broadcasters to assure that security. When that time comes, many of the difficulties will be solved."

"The National Committee on Education by Radio does not feel that everything has been done that could be done to make radio serve the best interests of the public. The Committee feels that the newly-created Federal Communications Commission arrives on

the scene at a particularly opportune time. It has more authority under the law than it has ever exercised. It can assume leadership in ironing out the repeatedly recurring difficulties that educational institutions have had either in securing adequate facilities of their own or in securing satisfactory and permanently guaranteed time on commercial stations."

Nevertheless the opinion seems to be unless unusual activity is shown by the educators and the Rev. John B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, owners of Station WLWL in New York, that nothing much will result in the way of legislation, for the time being at least.

If the proposal which Father Harney has made for his station to secure a clear channel is approved, it is believed that he may not be so active in pressing further consideration of the educational and religious aspects but if the plan, which is highly complicated, fails, it is expected further bills may be introduced into Congress such as the one recently presented by Representative Ruud, of New York, earlier in the session providing that 25% of all facilities be allocated to non-profit stations.

The proposal submitted by Father Harney to the Communications Commission is briefly as follows:

WLWL, New York, would shift from present limited time assignment on 1100 kc., clear channel to 810 kc. clear channel, operating with present power of 5,000 watts, with full time.

WWL, New Orleans, (operated by Loyola University) would shift from present full-time clear channel assignment on 850 kc. with 10,000 watts to 810 kc. clear channel, operating full-time simultaneously with WLWL, and with power increase authorized up to 50,000 watts. It would break-down this clear channel, since more than one station would operate on it at night.

WCCO, Minneapolis, operated by CBS, would shift from 810 kc. to 800 kc. clear channel, using present power of 50,000 watts. This shift is deemed necessary to meet technical requirements regarding interference between stations on neighboring channels.

WFAA, operated by Dallas News and WBAP, operated by Fort Worth Star-Telegram, which now share time with 50,000 watts on the 800 kc. clear channel, would move to 850 kc. clear channel, vacated by WWL.

WNYC, New York, operated by City of New York as daylight station on 810 kc. would be shifted to 1130 kc., clear channel assigned to KSL, Salt Lake City, Mormon station owned equally by Salt Lake Tribune and Church of the Latter Day Saints. WOV

New York, operated by the International Broadcasting Corp. would remain on its assignment on this channel, but would share time day and night with WNYC, each using 1,000 watts. This would break down the 1130 kc. wave as a clear channel.

WPG, Atlantic City, owned by that municipality but leased to CBS, would be given full time operation on the 1100 kc clear channel on which the Paulist station now using limited time. These two stations have battled incessantly in past years over time division, with WLWL trying to get half-time operation.

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MULROONEY SEES RADIO AS LAW ENFORCEMENT AID

In the opinion of Edward P. Mulrooney, former Police Commissioner of New York City, radio undoubtedly has been the greatest weapon placed in the hands of law enforcement bodies since the development of the finger-printing system.

"If the Federal Government earnestly desires to aid in the war on crime, it might well consider, when making Federal appropriations, the applications of States for adequate funds to install a modern police radio system", Mr. Mulrooney said.

"If this suggestion were adopted and developed, it would be possible to cover every main highway and every avenue of escape from any given locality within a matter of minutes."

Mr. Mulrooney suggested the establishment in each county, in addition to State trooper service, of a group of criminal investigators. Existing conditions, he said, could be remedied by a consolidation of all county, town and municipal forces into a single police agency, or by having the State assume the responsibility for police administration and create police districts to be controlled and financed by the State.

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IF NOT, WHY DO THEY MOVE AWAY?

Asking, "Is radio a necessity?" a listener continues:

"If not, why do people move away from places where there is too much static? I mean, why do rents go down if tenants move away on account of the radio?"

"In this case the radio may not be a necessity to the rentee but it is to the renter and the radio which is a necessity in this case to the renter is not the radio which the renter listens to."

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS FCC COMMISSIONERS FAVORABLY

Despite objections raised against Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission by Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee reported favorably the nominations of Messrs. Sykes, Col. Thad Brown, Walker, Case, Payne and Stewart to continue to serve as members of the Federal Communications Commission.

These recommendations will go to the Senate tomorrow (Wednesday), lay over a day and probably be taken up Thursday. Although there may be objection raised from the floor by Senator Bilbo and others, it is believed all Commissioners will be confirmed. Commissioner Anning S. Prall, seventh member of the Commission, has previously been confirmed by the Senate.

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OFFICIALS WOULD CONTINUE INTERLOCKING SERVICE

Officials who appeared at the hearings which began Monday, at which they sought authorization to hold positions of officer or director of more than one communications company argued that they could serve the public better in this way than if a director was limited by law to serve only upon one board.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart presided at the sessions which were conducted by the Telegraph Division of the Communications Commission. The officials were summoned to Washington in conformity with the Communications Act which authorizes the Commission to approve such applications after an open hearing.

Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone Corporation, recited his connections. These included serving on the Board of the All-America Cables, Cuban-American Cables, Postal Cable and Telegraph Co., Commercial Cables, Postal Telegraph Company, and Mackay Radio Telegraph Co. Mr. Behn explained that all these companies operated as one unit. He said that the All-American Cables connected up with South America establishing closer trade relations between the countries.

Mr. Behn said in the interest of cooperation and efficiency the services to these companies of someone like himself was necessary and important.

"My presence on the Board or as Chairman of the Executive Committee of these companies is warranted and justified by the public interest", the I. T. & T. head declared. "Through the interlocking directorates of these companies the public gets all possible advantages."

In answer to a question from Commissioner Stewart, Mr. Behn asserted the interests of the minority stockholders are always considered and protected although they have no direct representatives.

Newcomb Carlton, Chairman of the Board of the Western Union, who also serves as President and Director of the Mexican Telegraph Company explained the connection between the two companies. In effect, the Mexican company is a subsidiary of the Western Union. Mr. Carlton explained how the American Telephone & Telegraph Company formerly was able to control the Western Union when it only owned 30 per cent of the stock. This interested the Commissioners who seemed surprised that such a small percent of stockholding could dominate a company. Mr. Carlton explained that a small cohesive group could accomplish considerably more than a larger group of independent stockholders who were widely separated.

Commissioner Paul Walker wanted to know how small a percent of stockholders might control a company but Mr. Carlton couldn't say.

Edwin F. Carter, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company asked for authorization to continue as a Director of the Bell Telephone Company of Ohio.

Joseph J. Halpin, Assistant Treasurer of the All-America Cables requested that he be allowed to continue to serve as a Director of the Cuban-American Cables, Commercial Cables, Mackay Radio, and the Postal Telegraph.

W. S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said that he likewise served as a member of the Executive Committee of twenty-one Bell System Telephone Companies. All but two of these companies, he testified, are controlled by the A. T. & T. through stock ownership and in sixteen companies the A. T. & T. owned 100 percent of the stock.

Mr. Gifford defended his connection with these companies on the ground that it was more economical and that it was essential that the companies, whose business relation is identical, should be controlled and managed by the same group of men. The witness said that management correlation is equally as important as the tying together of the lines and that equipment alone will not give telephone service.

"There has to be close cooperation", Mr. Gifford continued. "As my distinguished predecessor put it a quarter of a century ago, 'One system, one policy, universal service.'"

"These companies are not competitive. I can see no valid distinction between my functions as a Director of the A. T. & T. and as a Director of the twenty-one associated companies. I represent the same ultimate owners of the property in both cases."

1. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects.

2. The subjects were divided into two groups: a control group and a treatment group. The control group received a placebo, while the treatment group received the active ingredient.

3. The results of the study showed that the treatment group had a significantly higher response rate than the control group.

4. The study was conducted over a period of 12 weeks, and the response was measured at the end of each week.

5. The data was analyzed using a t-test, and the results were found to be statistically significant.

6. The study was limited by the small number of subjects and the short duration of the treatment.

7. Further studies are needed to confirm the results of this study and to determine the long-term effects of the treatment.

8. The study was funded by the National Institutes of Health, and the results will be published in a peer-reviewed journal.

9. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines of the Institutional Review Board.

Mr. Gifford contended that the interest of these companies properly conserved is also the public interest inasmuch as it concerned 250,000 employees and 700,000 stockholders. Cross-examination by Commissioner Walker brought out the fact that the A. T. & T. has \$200,000,000 in government securities and \$16,000,000 cash working capital in New York and Boston banks. The financing is done by the J. Pierpont Morgan and Company.

The hearings were adjourned Tuesday noon until Saturday, February 9th, when David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, will testify.

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NAB WITHHOLDS ENDORSING FOOD & DRUGS BILL

As yet the National Association of Broadcasters has not decided to endorse any one of the three Food and Drugs Bills thus far introduced in Congress.

Declaring that he had thoroughly examined the three bills pending in Congress to revise the Federal Food and Drugs Act, Lee H. Bristol, former President of the Association of National Advertisers, endorsed the Mead Bill and urged its passage in the present session of Congress.

The chief advantage of the Mead Bill, Mr. Bristol said, is that by amending and revising the present Food and Drugs Law, it covers carefully every point on which the public needs protection but does not lose the protection to the public afforded by court decisions that have been rendered in connection with the present law.

While Senator Copeland's new bill represents improvement over the original Tugwell bill, it still retains some of the unfortunate and unworkable provisions of the latter, Mr. Bristol stated. The Mead Bill, he pointed out, provides for control of false advertising without cluttering up the courts with criminal prosecutions, and at the same time provides a means for prompt and complete stoppage of dangerous advertising through court injunction and Federal Trade Commission procedure.

The provision in the Copeland Bill that an advertisement shall be considered false if it contains any representation about a drug that is not sustained in every particular by demonstrable scientific facts or substantial medical opinion would be the cause of serious confusion in the industry, Mr. Bristol warned.

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DATE: 1968-05-20 09:00 AM OFFICE: ALBUQUERQUE, NM

APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

New - The Ashland Broadcasting Co., Ashland, Ky., C.P. for new station, 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WHBD, The Vee Bee Corp., Mt. Orab, Ohio, C.P. to make changes in equipment and move transmitter and studio from Mt. Orab to Portsmouth, Ohio (site to be determined, subject to approval of commission); WWJ, The evening News Association, Inc., Detroit, Mich., C.P. to install new equipment, move transmitter to site to be determined by Commission, increase day power from 1 KW to 5 KW, 920 kc., 1 KW night, unlimited time; New, James R. Doss, Jr., Decatur, Ala., C.P. for new station, 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime; KGVO, Moxby's, Inc., Missoula, Mont., C.P. to install new equipment, move transmitter locally, change frequency from 1200 to 1260 kc., increase power from 100 w. to 1 KW; WHB, WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., modification of license to increase daytime power from 500 watts to 1 KW; WDAF, The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and extend completion date to Jan. 30, 1935; also granted license to cover C.P. 610 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlted.

Also, WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Association, Inc., Topeka, Kans., license to cover C.P. 580 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, share with KSAC; also C.P. to increase day power from 2½ KW to 5 KW; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn. Omaha, Neb., C.P. to move transmitter to site to be determined, subject to approval of Commission; make changes in equipment and increase day power from 2½ KW to 5 KW day, appl. to increase night power to 5 KW was set for hearing; WDAF, The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo., C.P. to increase day power from 1 KW to 5 KW, and make changes in equipment; application to increase night power set for hearing; KFRU, KFRU, Inc., Columbia, Mo., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KTUL, Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tulsa, Okla., extension of special exp. authority to operate with additional 250 watts nighttime for period beginning Jan. 25, 1935, and ending not later than March 26, 1935.

Also, WIP, Penna. Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., special experimental authority to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW for period of three months; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., extension of special experimental authorization to operate synchronously with WBBM from local sunset at Lincoln to midnight CST; WBBM, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill., extension of special experimental authorization to operate synchronously with Station KFAB, from LS at KFAB to midnight, for period not to exceed Aug. 1, 1935; KMPC, Beverly Hills Broadcasting Corp., Beverly Hills, Cal., renewal of license for a period of 3 months; 710 kc., 500 w., limited time; WWL, Loyola Univ., New Orleans, La., extension of special experimental authority to operate unlimited time on frequency 850 kc., 10 KW power, for period Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, 1935; KWKH, International Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., extension of special experimental authority to operate on 1100 kc., 10 KW daytime with conventional non-directional antenna, and at night with directional antenna for period ending Aug. 1, 1935.

Also, WTCN, Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., modification of C.P. giving exact transmitter site; extend commencement date from 1/18/35 to 10 days after grant and extend completion date from 4/18/35 to 90 days thereafter; KWTN, The Greater Kampeska Radio Corp., Watertown, S. Dak., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from 1/1/35 to 2/15/35; KFRC, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Cal., modification of C.P. extending commencement date from 11/2/34 to 2/1/35 and extending completion date from 2/2/35 to 5/1/35; same for KHJ, Los Angeles, Cal.; WLBK, WLBK Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Kans., C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally; WNEK, Juan Piza, San Juan, P.R. license to cover C.P. 1290 kc., 500 w. unlimited time; KSEI, Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho, license to cover C.P., authorizing installation of new equipment; increase in daytime power, change frequency from 900 to 890 kc., and moving transmitter to new site locally, 250 w. night, 500 w. day, unlimited; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., Springfield, Mo., extension of special experimental authority to operate from local sunset to midnight on frequency 1230 kc., 500 w. WIBA, Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis., extension of Spec. Exp. Auth. to operate with 500 watts additional night power employing directional antenna, for period Jan. 30 to April 1, 1935.

Also, WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., renewal of license for period of 3 months, 970 kc., 1½ KW, limited time; WHBL, Press Publishing Co., Sheboygan, Wis., C.P. to install new eqpt.; WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Olean, N. Y., authority to install automatic freq. control; WDRG, WDRG, Inc., Hartford, Conn., auth. to determine operating power by direct measurement; KSL, Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, auth. to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; Same for KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo.; KSD, Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., mod. of C.P. to make changes in eqpt; extend commencement date from 12/6/34 to 10 days after grant, and extend completion date from 2/1/35 to 150 days thereafter; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., license covering local move of station, changes in eqpt. and increase in daytime power, 1270 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlt'd; KQW, Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Cal., license to cover CP authorizing installation of new equipment, increase in power from 500 w. to 1 KW, 1010 kc., unlimited time.

Also, WINS, American Radio News Corp., New York City and WISN, Same, Milwaukee, Wis., modification of license to change name from American Radio News Corp. to Hearst Radio, Inc.; KOIN, KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore., mod. of license to increase day power from 2½ to 5 KW; WHBU, Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind., consent to transfer of control of Anderson Broadcasting Corp. at Anderson, Ind. (licensee of WHBU) from the Citizens Bank, Anderson, Ind. to Leo M. Kennett, license expires June 1/35 and authorized operation on 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WPTF, WPTF Radio Co., Raleigh, N. C., license to use old eqpt. as auxiliary; also auth. to use W.E. 6-B transmitter as an auxiliary during the hours of operation as authorized by S.E.A. (that is to 11 P.M. EST), subject to check by Engineers;

Also WJZ, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, extension of special Auth. for the next license period ending Aug. 1, 1935, to operate with 50 KW; KFBB, Battery Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont., Spec. Exp. Auth. to change freq. from 1280 kc to 610 kc. for remainder of license period ending April 1, 1935; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., extension of special Auth. for period ending Aug. 1, 1935 to operate on 1320 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlted.; KGA, Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash., petition that Commission reconsider and grant on a regular basis, the renewal application which was set for hearing Oct. 30, 1934; WHJB, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Greensburg, Pa., C.P. to make changes in eqpt.

Also, New, Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., Whippany, N. J., CP Exp. - Spec. Exp. Serv. 560, 900, 1340 kc., 5 KW, time of operation 12-6 A.M.; also granted license covering same; W2XHI, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to 2/27/35 and completion date from 3/27/35 to 5/27/35; WLOXG, National Broadcasting Co., Schooner "Seth Parker", mod. of Lic. for additional 1 KW transmitter and 1 KW operating power; WKEM, American Radio News Corp. Portable-Mobile (N.Y.) mod. of Lic. (Temp. Brdcast. Pickup) to change name from American Radio News Corp. to Hearst Radio, Inc.

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RADIO SERVICE MEN URGED TO REFORM

The following is proposed to its members by the Institute of Radio Service Men:

LET'S STOP

Delivering sets without first testing them,

Connecting sets to old aeralis, that are noisy and inefficient,

Forgetting to loosen the chassis hold-down bolts and removing the blocks

Using steam pipes and gas pipes for grounds,

Failing to instruct customer in correction operation of the set,

Returning sets with nothing wrong but a tube,

Knocking the job done by the last service man,

Arguing with the customer,

Kiddoing ourselves that cheap parts are "just as good".

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

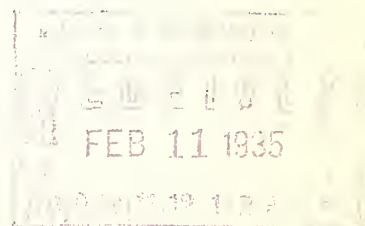
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 797



CONTENDS FCC REGULATIONS FORCE PRIVATE CENSORSHIP

Declaring that broadcasting is burdened with a real, though somewhat elusive, censorship and citing the fact that four stations have been closed down for objectionable utterances - KVEP, Portland, Ore., owned by William B. Schaeffer; KFKB, Milford, Kans., Dr. Brinkley; KTNT, Muscatine, Ia., Norman Baker, and KGEF, Los Angeles, Rev. Schuler - Louis G. Caldwell, first General Counsel of the old Radio Commission, addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declares that the Federal Communications Commission forces the broadcasters themselves, or at least the more timorous among them, to exercise a private censorship over the speeches of those who use their facilities. Mr. Caldwell contends that they feel it necessary to require advance submission of the manuscripts of proposed speeches and to scrutinize them carefully for matter which might be deemed objectionable by the Commission.

"The guarantee of the freedom of speech has ceased to keep pace with the progress of science", Mr. Caldwell said. "The Court of Appeals suggested that a speaker is perfectly free to indulge in his strictures upon the characters of men in public office anywhere except over a broadcast station. That is to say that freedom of speech still exists for the obsolescent public platform, but not for the great means of mass communication that is replacing it. This is but another way of saying that the freedom of speech (in its true sense of the right of the public not to be deprived of unobstructed avenues for the communication of ideas) has failed to keep abreast of the freedom of the press, and the latter henceforth must carry the torch alone.

"I am confident that if the reader will examine the contents of the issues of the Saturday Evening Press involved in the case of Near v. Minnesota, and compare them with those involved in the four radio cases I have referred to, he will concede that the following conclusion is unassailable: A broadcasting station can be put out of existence and its owner deprived of his investment and means of livelihood, for the oral dissemination of language which, if printed in a newspaper, is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution against exactly the same sort of repression."

Suggesting remedies, Mr. Caldwell said that Congress can contribute greatly by amending the Radio Act so as to eliminate the arbitrary power of the Government in time of war or of emergency, and specifically to exclude consideration at any time of broadcast programs and particularly speeches, as well as to negative any invasion of the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission over unfair methods of competition, of the National

Recovery Administration and the Federal courts over code violations, or of any other Federal or State agency.

"The matter of obscene, indecent, or profane language should be left to the criminal laws of the States; medical charlatanry should be left to the State medical practice acts", he continued. "Language which is not illegal within a State should not become a crime by the accident of crossing the State boundaries. If, however, any of these matters are to be prohibited by Federal law, let them be treated solely as crimes, punishable by fine or imprisonment, and not as a cause for deprivation of license."

"The cause of justice would be substantially advanced if the term of license for broadcast stations were increased to the full maximum of three years now permitted by the law (and this term might well be further increased by Congress); and if the Commission, in its discipline of stations, would employ revocation proceedings (instead of confining its actions to renewal applications), so that the Government would have to sustain the burden of alleging and proving specific misconduct, and would relieve the citizen of the burden of proving himself innocent.

"There are, however, deeper roots than any of these remedies will reach. The phrase 'public interest, convenience or necessity' has proved to be the Achilles' heel by which a serious wound has been inflicted on the First Amendment to the Constitution. But the type of legal machinery employed in radio regulation, like the type employed in the dispensing of second-class mail privileges, is such as to strip away almost all armor of defense against the nullification of constitutional guaranties. In explaining this, let me again make it clear that I am discussing the power, and not any actual conduct, of the Commission.

"The Commission involves so complete an amalgam of executive, legislative, and judicial powers, is so little subject to judicial control, and, as the dispenser of licenses, wields so powerful a weapon to gain its ends, that inevitably there is free play for the achievement of arbitrary and unauthorized purposes. The safeguards of judicial independence and isolation from extraneous influences, which centuries of experience have thrown around our courts, are lacking in such a combination. The license system is the machinery of government thrown into reverse gear; the servant becomes the master."

"The license system seems necessary on the technical side of radio regulation; in any event, it is not likely to be abandoned. But it is not necessary that the government agency, which as legislator make the rules and as prosecutor attempts to secure a conviction, should also sit as judge. Cases involving the rights of radio licensees, and particularly cases of discipline, should be heard and decided by an independent tribunal such as was intended under the Radio Act of 1927 as originally enacted."

"The undeniable advantages of administrative machinery in certain fields of regulation (including radio) where the continuous supervision of experts with regulation-making power is of value, should not blind us to the ever present necessity for proper checks and restraints on governmental authority. We may not fear (and I do not) that, on the plea of national emergency, our present President would in time of peace close down any broadcast station. Yet, there are other persons who, if they succeeded to the office, might not justify the same confidence. Similarly we may not fear the conduct of the present members of the Federal Communications Commission, but we have a right to be concerned over their possible successors."

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BILBO'S SYKES DEPTH BOMB PROVES DUD

Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, heralded as "one who would raise more hell in the Senate than Huey", and who has repeatedly said that he would spend his entire time in the Senate in an effort to oust Judge E. O. Sykes from the Communications Commission cooled off to such an extent when the matter actually came up in the Senate that all he did was to have some correspondence pertaining to the case inserted in the Congressional Record presumably for "home consumption".

"I most respectfully request that the Record show that I registered my vote against the confirmation of Judge Sykes", Senator Bilbo said mildly. "I am willing to concede that with the facts and evidence before the committee possibly this was the only course the committee could pursue, but I am forced to entertain the strong belief that if the committee could have made a thorough investigation of all the acts of the old Radio Commission, and could have known how the gentleman in question has discharged the duties of his office in every respect, there would be a different story to tell.

"In explanation and justification of my action and vote in this matter, I respectfully ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point my formal and written statement presented before the committee."

As a result, the statement which Senator Bilbo made to the Interstate Commerce Committee making various charges against Judge Sykes, a fellow Mississippian, the main allegation of which was that the latter had worked against his election, a telegram to President Roosevelt from a former employee of the Radio Commission who credited his discharge to Sykes, and other correspondence were printed in the Congressional Record covering about 2½ pages, agate type.

Following this, Judge Sykes was confirmed by the Senate for a 7-year term, dating from last July, without even taking a record vote.

Previously the other five Commissioners had been confirmed the only debate being occasioned by the clerk leaving out the middle initials of Commissioners Case and Walker.

"His full name is Norman S. Case", said Senator Metcalf, of Rhode Island. "Through the Secretary of the Senate I have received from the President permission to have that mistake corrected. I ask to have the mistake corrected and the letter 'S' incorporated in the name."

"There is also a mistake in the name of the nominee just read", Senator Wheeler echoed. "The full name should be Paul A. Walker. As in the previous case, in a communication received from the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Senate, I have received permission to have that mistake corrected. I ask to have the mistake corrected, and the initial 'A' incorporated in the name."

Commissioner Case was confirmed for a two-year term from last July, Commissioner Stewart for a three-year term, Commissioner Case a four-year term, Commissioner Walker a five-year term, and Commissioner Thad Brown, six years. Commissioner Prall had previously been confirmed in serving the unexpired term of Hampson Gary and will be up for reappointment next July.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ALSO APPROVES A. T & T. INQUIRY

Following closely upon similar action by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce approved a resolution authorizing an investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The measure, by Committee Chairman Rayburn, of Texas, would direct the Commission to look into reasons for what was termed the general failure to reduce telephone rates and charges during the years of declining prices. It also would investigate the effect of monopolistic control upon the reasonableness of telephone rates and charges, upon methods of competition with independent telephone companies, and upon the character of service given.

Of special interest to broadcasters will be that charges for telephone lines used in network programs and public address systems will be gone into.

Enabling legislation is expected to follow in both the Senate and the House at an early date.

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YEAR'S RADIO ADVERTISING CLIMBS TO \$72,887,169

The total broadcast advertising in 1934, as estimated by the National Association of Broadcasters, amounted to \$72,887,169 and constituted a gain of 27.0% above the estimated gross time sales of the medium for the preceding year. Advertising revenues of the industry equalled, if they did not actually exceed the previous peak year of 1931, when, according to estimates by the Federal Radio Commission, corrected for duplications, the total gross revenues ranged between \$70,000,000 and \$73,000,000.

The 1934 report of broadcast advertising volume makes available for the first time comprehensive data regarding all forms of radio advertising for a full calendar year. Established in July, 1933, the statistical reports of the National Association of Broadcasters constitute the only source where information is available for national and local non-network and regional network advertising, in addition to the usual national network figures. The appreciation of the officers and board of the Association is extended to those stations whose cooperation has made possible the compilation and publication of these statistics.

National network advertising experienced the most rapid rise of any portion of the broadcasting structure. Gross time sales by national networks exceeded the 1933 level by 35.3%, and were 9.2% greater than the volume of advertising experienced during the previous peak year of 1932. Regional network volume declined slightly during the year.

Local broadcast advertising, on the other hand, failed to register any gains. Gross time sales of this class of business were 3.2% less during the last six months of 1934 than during the corresponding portion of 1933.

Total volume of broadcast advertising remained comparatively unchanged in December as compared with the preceding month. Gross time sales of the medium amounted to \$7,176,211, and were 8/10 of one per cent less than in November.

National network advertising continued to gain, rising 1.9% above the November level. National spot volume declined 6.0% as compared with the previous month, while local broadcast advertising decreased 1.9%. At least a portion of these declines was in the nature of a seasonal trend. There was a marked decline in regional network volume, due to a cessation of political advertising.

December broadcast advertising exhibited a marked improvement over that of the same month of 1933. Gross revenues of the medium were 16.6% greater than in December 1933. National spot volume registered the greatest increase, standing 30.3% above the level of the same period of the previous year. National network volume was 20.4% greater than during December 1933, while local broadcast advertising remained at practically the same level. Regional network advertising declined somewhat.

SHEPARD NEW NAB MASSACHUSETTS CHAIRMAN

At a meeting of Massachusetts radio executives recently held in Boston, the Massachusetts Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters was organized.

Officers of the Committee elected were John Shepard, 3rd, President of the Yankee Network, Chairman; J. J. Storey, Manager of WTAG, Worcester, Vice-Chairman; and A. S. Moffat, President of WMAS, Springfield, Secretary.

The purpose of the formation of the Massachusetts Committee is to cooperate with the National Association of Broadcasters in legislative and administrative matters that will affect the interests of the broadcasting industry in general and in Massachusetts in particular. The Committee's activities will also serve to bring the heads of the several Massachusetts radio stations together at frequent intervals for the discussion of important problems in the industry.

The organization of this State Committee is a part of the present trend in building separate departments of the N.A.B. in the several States. These sub-divisions are being formed with the assistance of Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the N.A.B., who was in Boston to attend the meeting. Committees have already been formed, or are in the process of organization, in about 10 other States, and others will follow shortly.

Aside from the officers enumerated above, the following Massachusetts radio executives, who constitute the Massachusetts Committee, were present at the organization meeting:

J. A. Holman, WBZ, Boston; Joseph Groce, WEEI, Boston; R. L. Harlow, WAAB, Boston; Al Pote, WMEX, Boston; Robert Donahue, WLLH, Lowell; E. E. Hill, WORC, Worcester; Irving Vermilya, WNBH, New Bedford; F. M. Maddix, WBSO, Wellesley; and W. T. Welch, WSAR, Fall River.

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CANADA'S HEALTH TALK POLICY

Radio Station CKUA, the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, presented last month, a program entitled, "Venereal Diseases - Prevention and Control." The speaker was Dr. Harold Orr, Director, Social Hygiene Division, Provincial Department of Health. The program was given at 2 P.M. and was presented not only by the University station, but by stations CFAC and CJOC.

"This action by the Canadian authorities is in strong contrast to that of the Columbia Broadcasting System", the National Committee on Education by Radio comments. "It will be recalled that on November 19, 1934, Columbia barred a similar broadcast which was to have been given by Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health. The details of this instance of censorship by CBS were related in the December 6, 1934, issue of Education by Radio."

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are both active in the [redacted] area and are both active in the [redacted] area.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

7. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are both active in the [redacted] area and are both active in the [redacted] area.

2/8/35

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:::::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::::
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An amended public utility tax bill which would extend a 3 per cent city tax to radio broadcasting companies has been introduced in the Board of Alderman in New York City. The 3 per cent tax would apply to the gross profits of radio stations. Radio executives have always held that virtually all their business is interstate commerce, and therefore not liable to taxation by the city.

No time has as yet been set for the Government's anti-trust action against the American Society of Composers but it is believed the trial will not begin much before April.

The Federal Communications Commission has been notified that Station WLAC, of Nashville, has been sold by the Life and Casualty Company in that city to J. Truman Ward, formerly an officer in that company and now President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Ward will serve as President and Treasurer of the new operating company, WLAC, Inc.; F. C. Lowell, Jr., will be Vice-President and Secretary, and W. F. Carpenter, General Counsel. Mr. Lowell has served for some time as Production Manager of the station. WLAC will continue to be a part of the Columbia network.

Mrs. A. Vic Donahey, wife of the Senator from Ohio, and Mrs. Frank E. Mason, of New York City, wife of Vice-President Mason of the National Broadcasting Company, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given in Washington by Mrs. Thad H. Brown, wife of the Federal Communications Commissioner, at the Shoreham Hotel. Mrs. Mason is visiting Mrs. Brown.

Other ranking guests included Mme. Alfaro, wife of the Minister of Panama; Mme. Djalal, wife of the Minister of Persia; Mrs. Charles L. McNary, wife of the Senator from Oregon; Mrs. Robert J. Bulkley, wife of the Senator from Ohio, and Mrs. James J. Davis, wife of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

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2/8/35

Drastic bills intended to wipe out public utility holding companies within five years were introduced in the House and Senate by Chairmen Rayburn and Wheeler, of the House and Senate Interstate Commerce Committees, respectively.

A special broadcast to Poland honoring the memories of Kosciuszko and Lincoln on their common birthday, Tuesday, February 12 (WEAF network 11:45 A.M., EST), will mark the opening of an exhibit of radio equipment donated by the Polskie Radjio and the Polish Government for display in the International Radio Fair now being staged in Radio City.

The Polish Ambassador, Stanislaw Patek, will speak and the broadcast will include a description of the exhibit, the first of a series of foreign displays at Radio City to which European countries will contribute broadcast equipment associated with each nation's radio history.

"Telephone men were not startled by the bill proposing an appropriation of \$750,000 for the FCC to permit an investigation of the A. T. & T. and other companies, regarding this simply as a means of restoring the funds of the Commission to the amount originally requested, which had been cut down", the New York Times comments. "A poverty-stricken Commission is generally unsatisfactory from every standpoint, since it must often exercise guesswork instead of ascertaining facts."

In the reports of their security holdings to the Federal Security and Exchange Commission, Powell Crosley, Jr. is listed as having \$2,000,000 in the Crosley Radio Corporation, and Gwendolyn A. Crosley, \$1,700,000.

Mr. Louis G. Caldwell's entire address on the subject "Freedom of Speech and Radio Broadcasting", from which excerpts were quoted on pages 2, 3 and 4 of this issue, has just been printed and comprises a 30-page booklet.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of June, 1964, regarding the matter of the proposed change in the name of the Department of Chemistry. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the need for further consultation with the faculty and the administration.

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Very truly yours,
[Signature]

2/8/35

FCC SEEKS TO KEEP INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL

In the opinion of the Federal Communications Commission, legislation, such as it has suggested in its recommendations with regard to international communications, is essential if the control of these communications is not to pass out of American hands.

The Communications Commission recommends that new communication circuits between the United States and any foreign country shall be opened only after the Commission has found that American interests will be protected and served. The Commission would not approve the opening of any circuit upon terms which are less favorable to American interests than the most favorable terms upon which the same communication service is being rendered by an American company.

The Commission gives the following reasons for its recommendations:

"Competition has its worst effects in the field of foreign communication. Communications in most foreign countries are handled as a monopoly. Where the monopoly has two competing American companies offering to establish circuits, it can drive progressively harder bargains to the detriment of American interests. As existing contracts expire or are terminated, it will undoubtedly develop that those which replace them will be upon terms much more adverse to American interests.

"The proposed amendment would give the Commission some degree of control over this situation. Where one American company has an established circuit to a foreign country, a competing company wishing to establish a similar circuit will be tempted to take less favorable terms than the established company. If the establishment of the circuit is subject to the right of the Commission to see that American interests do not suffer, it will be possible for the Commission to keep this generosity to the foreign company from running riot.

"Some American communication companies are affiliated with manufacturing companies in the United States or abroad, and with operating companies abroad. It is thus at least theoretically possible for a contract made by a carrier subject to the Act to be fair on its face and yet have been induced by actions taken or terms made by American or foreign companies not subject to the Act, which are detrimental to American interests. For instance, an affiliated manufacturing company might give equipment free of charge, if the communication company were to receive the right to open a circuit. The Commission's jurisdiction to examine into all the phases of the transaction, therefore, must necessarily extend to persons not subject to its jurisdiction.

in the opinion of the National Security Council, it is necessary to maintain in its files a record of the activities of all persons who are known to be or who may become involved in the activities of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and its agents.

The National Security Council has determined that it is necessary to maintain a record of the activities of all persons who are known to be or who may become involved in the activities of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and its agents. This record should be maintained in a file which is accessible to the appropriate agencies and personnel.

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"The proposed amendment will not operate to prevent a lowering of international rates. If an existing contract provides for an equal division of tolls between the American and the foreign company, a new contract providing for a lower rate with the same equal division of tolls would obviously not be contrary to American interests. In practice, the newer contracts have not provided for lower rates; rather they keep the same rates in effect, but they may have been induced by a surrender on the part of the American company of some of its proceeds under the contract."

This, according to an advocate of the recommendations would mean the elimination of toll reductions as an inducement to secure foreign business. If contracts could be secured through offering more efficient service O.K., but monetary splits would be out. The recommendations would also hold for cable.

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NBC HEADS JOIN IN SALUTE TO GOVERNOR COX'S STATION

Two special programs formally welcoming WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, as the 88th station on the coast-to-coast NBC networks, will be broadcast on Saturday evening, February 9. M. H. Aylesworth, President, and Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of NBC, will join Will Rogers, Amos 'n' Andy and other radio headliners in greetings to the Ohio station.

At 7:30 P.M., EST, NBC-WEAF network listeners will hear WHIO's formal dedicatory program. Patterson, who will be a guest at the WHIO studios, will extend his greetings to J. M. Cox, Jr., former Governor of Ohio, and owner of the station, who will speak briefly.

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PACIFIC RADIO UNITS ASKED BY AIRLINE

The Pan-American Airways has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a point-to-point aeronautical broadcasting station to be established at Alameda, Calif., with other stations in Hawaii, Marietta Islands, The Midway Island and Wake Island. Each would have an 1,800-mile radius instead of 300 miles of land stations.

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DECISIONS OF THE BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

KFIO, Spokane Broadcasting Corp., Spokane, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment and move studio and transmitter locally; WPHR, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., Modification of C.P. to move transmitter to a location $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, NE of Petersburg, also to extend commencement date to 30 days from this date and completion date to 60 days hereafter; WSGN, R. R. Broyles Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Feb. 15, 1935; also license covering C.P., 1310 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlimited time; WNBR, Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; WHIS, Daily Telegraph Printing Co., Bluefield, W. Va., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 250 w. to 500 w.; KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., C.P. to make changes in modulation system; WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, modification of C.P. to extend commencement date to Jan. 29, 1935 and completion date to April 29, 1935; WSPA, Voice of S. Carolina, Spartanburg, S. C., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment; KIT, Carl E. Raymond, Yakima, Wash., modification of C.P. to extend commencement date to Jan. 10, 1935 and completion date to April 11, 1935.

Also, WDAF, The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; WCNW, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., license to cover C.P., 1500 kc., 100 watts night, 250 w. day, specified hours; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Me., license covering C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and increase in day power from 600 w. to 1 KW, 500 w. night, 620 kc., unlimited time; WADC, Allen T. Simmons, Tallmadge, Ohio, license to cover C.P., authorizing changes in equipment and increase in day power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, 1 KW night, 1320 kc., unlimited time; WNBR, Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WTAW, Agr. & Mech. College of Texas, College Station, Texas, modification of license to change hours of operation to specified hours; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans., modification of license to use old 1 KW transmitter as auxiliary when licensed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW; KGCX, E.E. Krebsbach, Wolf Point, Mont., modification of license to make changes in specified hours.

Also, KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, special experimental authority to operate on 1240 kc., 1 KW power, from 1 to 6 A.M. CST, for period Feb. 11 to March 1, 1935; KTAT, KTAT Broadcast Co., Inc., Fort Worth, Tex., special experimental authority to operate on 570 kc., 500 w. from 1 to 6 A.M. CST, period Feb. 11, to March 1, 1935; W9XBY, First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., license to cover C.P. 1530 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time (Exp.-Exp. broadcast.); New - Midland Broadcasting Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., C.P. (Gen. Exp.) 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 86000-400000 kc., 50 watts; also for PortableOMobile, same; also same except $1\frac{1}{2}$ watts power.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

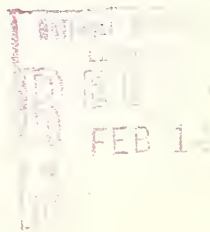
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 798



February 12, 1935

EXPORTS OF RADIO EQUIPMENT IN 1934 ESTABLISH ALL-TIME RECORD

A new all-time record for exports of radio equipment from the United States was recorded in the calendar year 1934 when sales abroad were valued at \$24,856,898 compared with \$16,125,719 in 1933, an increase of \$8,731,179, or 54 per cent, according to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief, Electrical Equipment Division, Department of Commerce.

Overseas sales of radio equipment during the year exceeded by \$1,723,083 the former record sales of 1930, it was stated.

Exports of all classes of radio equipment during 1934 increased compared with 1933, statistics show. Foreign sales of radio transmitting sets, parts and tubes were valued at \$1,090,269 compared with \$743,423 in the preceding year, an increase of 47 per cent; receiving sets were valued at \$15,338,143 against \$9,323,535, or 65 per cent; components, \$4,358,350 against \$2,783,730, or 56 per cent; receiving tubes, \$3,210,729 against \$2,623,261, or 22 per cent; loudspeakers, \$361,076 against \$338,055, or 7 per cent; and other accessories; \$498,331 against \$313,725, 59 per cent.

During the past few years the average unit value of radio receiving sets sold abroad from the United States has steadily decreased until 1933 when the value was recorded at \$18. This decrease, Mr. Cruse stated, has been occasioned by the increasing popularity of small receiving sets in foreign markets. All-wave sets are credited with the increase in 1934 to \$25.

The value of the export sales for the year evidences a recovery in foreign markets from the conditions which adversely affected sales abroad of American radio equipment in 1932 and 1933, according to Mr. Cruse.

While complete statistics showing the destination of exports during the year are not yet available, Mr. Cruse stated that it is quite evident that our current markets for radio equipment are in countries other than those to which such exports were consigned in the years prior to 1933.

Spain, the United Kingdom, Mexico and Brazil will undoubtedly be shown in the complete statistical compilation as first-ranking foreign markets for American radio equipment, it was stated.

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SETH PARKER SHIP TROUBLES KEEP WASHINGTON GUESSING

Inquiries poured in on the Federal Communications Commission asking what, if anything, it proposed to do by way of investigating the authenticity of the various calls for help sent out by the schooner "Seth Parker", 800 miles east of the Samoan Islands. Because the ship was manned by Philips Lord, the radio actor, and had been broadcasting programs enroute, it was suspected that the first calls for help might have been for publicity purposes. However, with the British cruiser "Australia", returning to the schooner a second time, and if, as reported, they rescued the crew, the aspect of the situation is decidedly changed.

ing
"Send/ out a false S O S is very serious business", a Navy Department official said. "We are a party to an international agreement to punish anyone guilty of doing this. The maximum punishment is 5 years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

"If commercial vessels had responded to the call, there might or might not have been an official report or complaint but with a British warship twice standing by and an American Naval vessel enroute to the scene, it is quite different and you may depend upon it that we will get the facts."

At the Navy Department it was said that there were few, if any, false S O S calls.

"Occasionally someone for the excitement of it, and with about the same complex as a person who turns in a false alarm of fire, sends one in but it is rare."

it
Although Coast Guard officials would not quite acknowledge/ there was good grounds for believing that New England fishing boats had been "putting over" some S O S calls for commercial purposes.

"About a year ago it came to my ear that the fishing boats were using the Coast Guard to save money and here's one way that it was supposed to work", said Frank Jenkins, well known Boston radio editor. "A vessel would start out with fuel tanks half full or enough to take her to the fishing grounds and make a catch. Just after the catch was made the vessel would shout for help, all out of fuel, and ask the Coast Guard to tow her home.

"Lots of boats went out of here, I am told, with machinery badly in need of repair which usually broke down after the fish had been caught and it was another tow job for the Coast Guard."

It was said at the Federal Communications Commission that a report of the "Seth Parker" incident would doubtless be received either through the British or the American naval vessels and until then the Commission would reserve judgment in the case.

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URGES PRESS SUPPORT RADIO FREE SPEECH

It is the belief of E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Radio Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that when the guarantee of freedom of expression was placed in the Constitution the newspaper automatically became the protectors of the civil rights of the people.

"Therefore the press owes a duty to its citizens to do its full share in preserving radio broadcasting as a free medium for the presentation of the facts", Mr. Harris declared addressing the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"The best that can be said about radio broadcasting in the United States is that it is only half free, because it is operated under a license and is subject to the influences of the political party which is in power.

"No matter how insistently the government proclaims its belief in the doctrine of absolute freedom of expression, there is no definite assurance that this freedom extends to radio broadcasting. The threat to its freedom lurks in the fact that the license of any station may be revoked at the slightest provocation.

"The essential difference between news collected by a newspaper and news collected by a radio broadcasting station is that the press is a free institution and radio is a licensed medium, dependent for its existence upon a government grant.

"The operator of the African tom-tom speaks with the authority of his chief. The Town Crier carried the authority of the town government. The modern broadcasting station must speak either with the authority of its government, or, as is the case in this country, with the authority of the regularly organized news agencies, which are accepted sources of authentic news. In speaking of authentic news sources, I refer to The Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service, three competing national press association, which function independently of each other and serve the American public through the daily newspapers.

"The American press associations are an asset of American democracy, because they enable our citizens to obtain the news of the world from unbiased sources.

"The contention of the newspapers is (1) that no agency directly or indirectly under government license should function as a news gathering organization; (2) that important news bulletins should be supplied to the broadcasters by the newspapers, in order that the general public may enjoy complete protection on news obtained from reliable sources; (3) that the broadcasters cannot sell these news bulletins to an advertiser, because this news service must be supplied by the broadcasters as a public service to the listeners."

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It is the policy of the American Medical Association to support the principle of the right of the physician to practice his profession in accordance with his conscience and to refuse to perform any act which he deems to be against the principles of his profession.

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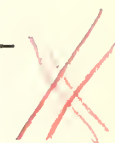
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COLONEL ARNOLD HEADS FCC EXAMINERS

Col. Davis G. Arnold, of Rhode Island, has been appointed Chief Examiner of the Federal Communications Commission to head the Examiners' Division, a unit separate and distinct from the Law Department, and under the direct supervision of the Commission itself. 

Colonel Arnold, who joined the staff of the Commission as a Civil Service appointee, on September 1, 1934, as an attorney, is a native of Providence, R. I. Born in 1883, the son of Frank S. Arnold, a prominent Rhode Island lawyer, he received his education in the public schools of Providence and Cheltenham Military Academy, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar May 6, 1907, and for nine years was engaged in the general practice of law in all the Rhode Island courts, in the United States Court of Appeals, First and Second Circuits, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

From 1916 until April, 1919, he devoted his time to military service on the Mexican Border and in France, serving with the rank of Major as a member of the AEF with the 26th and 42nd Divisions, chiefly in command of the Motor Transport Corps, where he was in charge of all transportation of the 26th Division, subsequently becoming Commanding Officer of Trains of the 42nd Division in France and Germany.

Upon his discharge from the army in France he was appointed Managing Director of the Near East Relief, where he had charge of its organization and service for a year in Turkey.

Shortly after his return to the United States in 1923, he became Assistant to Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the investigation of the then Veterans' Bureau by a United States Senate Committee, and obtained and presented to the grand jury the evidence which resulted in the conviction of Charles R. Forbes. Following this investigation it was at the suggestion of General O'Ryan and members of the Senate Committee that Colonel Arnold became an official of the Bureau, with which he continued after it became the Veterans' Administration, serving in various capacities for more than ten years. His work as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and as Special Assistant to United States Attorneys in many jurisdictions in the prosecution as well as defense of provisions of the World War Veterans' Act brought him in close association with a large number of Judges throughout the country, whose comments upon his capabilities as an attorney and the uniform fairness of his presentation of cases bear witness of their high esteem. In 1931 he became Chief of the Field Division in the Solicitor's Office of the Veterans' Administration, where he became responsible for the supervision of all guardianship matters, and all field examinations or investigations, either as independent activities of the Administration or in cooperation with the Department of Justice.

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RMA ORGANIZES TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE

Organization by the Radio Manufacturers' Association of an inter-industry committee on radio interference has been effected. Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, of New York, prominent radio engineer, is Chairman of the committee which includes representatives of the U. S. and Canadian government commissions, associated radio and also electrical organizations. Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers will assist in the work. Reducation of man-made noises which interfere with radio reception is the objective of the committee.

The first meeting of the committee will be held March 8 at the Hotel New Yorker in New York. Last November at a general "interference conference" at Rochester, the RMA, through its Engineering Division of which Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of Camden, N. J. is Chairman, arranged for the inter-industry committee. Invitations were sent to the leading organizations in the radio, electrical and allied fields, and acceptance of membership on the committee of a distinguished group of leading organizations augurs well for the future activities and success of the committee. Their participation promises broad cooperation of the radio and electrical industries for the benefit of radio listeners. The following constitutes the present list of organizations on the committee:

Federal Communications Commission, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Canadian Department of Marine; RMA of Canada; National Association of Broadcasters; Society of Automotive Engineers; National Electrical Manufacturers' Association; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Institute of Radio Engineers; Radio Wholesalers' Association; American Radio Relay League; Institute of Radio Service Men; Radio Club of America; Dr. O. H. Caldwell (Member at Large) and R. D. Duncan, Jr. (Guest Member).

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COURT ALLOWS WLW ADDITIONAL WEEK ON 500 KW

After hearing arguments as to whether or not a stay order should be granted to prevent the cutting of the power of WLW, of Cincinnati, from 500,000 watts because of complaints that it interfered with Station CFRB, at Toronto, the District Court of Appeals extended authority for WLW to continue using 500,000 watts until next Monday, February 18th. In the meantime further briefs have been submitted by Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel of the FCC and Louis G. Caldwell, representing WLW and the Court will study the case further.

It is believed because of the international aspects of the situation that the Court will act with all speed in the matter.

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U.S.-CHINA SERVICE SHORT WAVE DIRECTION FINDERS

The Pan American Airways have applied to the Federal Communications Commission to license communications stations on its new California-China service. This will include a system of direction finders using short wave transmission with a service range of 1800 miles.

Using long waves, 1,200 to 1,500 meters, polarization effects at sunrise, sunset and during the hours of darkness have made ordinary loop or radio compass direction finders subject to serious errors during these periods and limited their consistent range to thirty miles. The new apparatus, however, has made a number of successful records in directing aircraft at night on frequencies as high as 6,000 kilocycles or 50 meter wave length. By overlapping the range of two stations a range of 3,600 miles, or a distance equivalent to that between New York and London, can be attained.

Seven new radio stations, complete from individual power plants to aerial towers and combining both direction finding and communications equipment will be assembled on the Pacific Coast within the next ten days, it was said. The application submitted to the Federal Radio Commission was to cover ground control stations in California, Hawaii, Wake Island, Midway Island and the Philippines.

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FCC WRESTLES WITH BOSTON CLEAR CHANNEL PROBLEM

Station WHDH, Boston, Monday withdrew its application for unlimited time on 830 kc. clearing the way for favorable action on the application of WNAC which desires to change its frequency from 1230 kc. to 830 kc. and to operate unlimited time with 5 KW power. At the present time WNAC is licensed to use 1 KW, night and $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day.

In withdrawing its application for night time on the 830 kc band, WHDH, through its attorney, James Hanley, former member of the Radio Commission, expressed the hope that the Communications Commission can see its way clear to grant that station full time on 1230 kc, with enough power to insure a good, reliable signal for Boston and vicinity.

"That is a matter entirely in the hands of the Commission", Judge E. O. Sykes, who was presiding, said. "Attorneys cannot arrange deals among themselves like that. The Commission will have to pass on it."

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John M. Littlepage, attorney for WNAC, explained to the Broadcast Division of the Commission, which is holding a hearing on the applications from Boston and elsewhere involving the frequencies 830 kc. and 1230 kc., that his client feels that the proposed change in frequencies will insure much better radio reception from WNAC in Boston and its environs.

To meet the objections of KOA, at Denver, which is a high powered station operating on 830 kc., a clear channel, Mr. Littlepage said if its application is granted, WNAC will install a directional antenna to divert the signal from going in the direction of Denver. He argued the change will insure a very intense and reliable signal from WNAC for listeners in the Boston area without shutting down the service area of the Denver station.

It appears that WNAC's chief problem is to offset the application of WEEU, Reading, Pa. which also desires unlimited time on 830 kc.

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HEARST SEEKS TO ERECT ALBANY STATION

An application for a permit to erect a new station at Albany, N. Y. to operate on 970 kilocycles with 1000 watts power has been made by Hearst Radio, Inc.

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RADIO AIDS HOUSING

The Federal Housing Administration is receiving 98 per cent cooperation in broadcasts from the radio stations of the United States, according to statistics compiled by the Federal Housing Administration.

The 2 per cent who are not cooperating, it has been found, are in sympathy with the program, but are restricted from lending assistance due to limited air time or some similar cause. Since the inception of the better housing program there have been 25,000 spot announcements and 26,637 broadcasts of Federal Housing Administration programs, addresses, playlets and other messages.

A widespread radio series is now in effect to carry on into the Spring.

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2/13/35

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::: BUSINESS LETTER NOTES :::
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Mr. and Mrs. David Sarnoff were among those who waited over in Washington in order to take the Congressional Limited in its first trip from Washington to New York on the new Pennsylvania electrically operated system.

The tenth annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers will be held July 1-3 at the Hotel Statler in Detroit.

If, as reported, Dr. J. R. Brinkley, the goat gland specialist, has bought another Mexican broadcasting station (dispatches say that it is XEAW at Reynosa, across from Allen, Texas, that he paid \$50,000 for it and will establish a hospital at Allen), he may find an additional opponent on the Federal Communications Commission. It is Dr. Irvin Stewart who handled the State Department negotiations in squelching the other Brinkley station in Mexico and who is now a full-fledged Commissioner.

The Commission closed down Brinkley's station in Kansas and if Brinkley takes over the Reynosa station he will probably lose no time on endeavoring to have the Mexican Government close that down also.

Battery sets enjoyed an increased sale during 1934 according to information secured by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Sales of battery sets last year aggregated about 300,000, according to the best information available and are regarded as another evidence of increased rural purchasing power.

Robert L. Stone, former production and sound effects man at NBC, is now Production Manager at WOR.

Arthur D. McIlvaine is a new addition to WOR's sales promotional department. He succeeds Al Rose in the post.

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Although the auto smash in which F.C. Commissioner Anning Prall and Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, were in happened several months ago, it is still necessary for Mr. Prall to go to the doctor's each morning to have his injuries treated. As a result of this, meetings of the Broadcast Division are held at 11:30 o'clock in the morning instead of at 10 o'clock.

Also out of deference to Commissioner Prall, hearings which heretofore have been held in the morning are sometimes postponed until after luncheon. An instance of this was the hearing of the Boston stations which was originally scheduled for mornings.

The best time for those who have business with Commissioner Prall is to see him at his office late in the afternoon.

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A. T. & T. LONG LINES INCREASED REVENUE

The operations report of the long lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Federal Communications Commission for 1934 shows gross operating revenues of \$89,447,908, compared with \$86,695,109 in 1933 and with \$88,158,782 in 1932. The high record was \$114,560,866 in 1930.

Net operating income, after depreciation, taxes and expenses, amounted to \$14,509,906, compared with \$13,653,460 in 1933 and with \$7,900,492 in 1932 and a high of \$40,110,018 in 1927. The report includes no income from dividends, interest and other sources, nor rental and charges paid for non-operating purposes.

For December, gross revenue was \$7,577,284, against \$7,426,636 a year ago and \$6,771,623 two years ago, and with a high mark of \$9,789,579 in 1929. Net operating income was \$1,696,065, against \$1,844,931 in 1933, \$849,814 in 1932, and a high mark of \$3,414,208 in 1926.

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DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA FOR NEW WOR 50 KW TRANSMITTER

The directional antenna system, said to be the first of its kind to be used by a commercial radio broadcasting station will be one of the outstanding features of the new WOR 50,000 watt transmitter to be in operation in early March.

The transmitter which is located at Carteret, New Jersey, has two towers each 385 feet high and 790 feet apart

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and uses a three array directional antenna system with a cable suspended between the two towers forming the third antenna. The field of radiation takes the form of an hour glass, with Carteret and surrounding communities falling within the neck of the glass, and with the bulbs enclosing the New York and Philadelphia areas.

The primary purpose of the antenna system is to focus its greatest power where the largest number of listeners reside, and to diminish the signals over the mountainous sections and other thinly settled areas. The importance of obtaining this focus of power lies in the fact more electrical noises and disturbances are produced in congested areas than in sparsely populated sections, therefore stronger signals are necessary in cities. Another important function of the directional antenna will be to re-direct the signal from the Atlantic Ocean to the thickly populated Atlantic seaboard.

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SARNOFF WOULD CONTINUE ON RCA SUBSIDIARIES BOARDS

Upholding the views of other communications officials who asked the Communications Commission last week to approve applications for them to serve upon more than one directorate, in the interest of the investor, and general public, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, asked last Saturday that he be permitted to serve on the Boards of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and the Radio Marine Corporation of America.

He said that R.C.A., parent of the two other organizations, was owned by about 271,000 stockholders, but the public generally did not own a single share of the subsidiary stock.

"As president of the Radio Corporation of America", he said, "I am responsible to these stockholders for the company's success or failure and, therefore, I must be responsible to them for the management and operations of the subsidiary companies."

He contended that the services of the subsidiary companies, if not coordinated, would not be as economically or efficiently performed as they are now carried out.

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WHEELER FOR PRESIDENT IN 1936?

Democratic politicians are wondering about Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Raymond Clapper writes in the Washington Post.

"In 1924 he left the Democratic Party to run on an independent national ticket. Will he do so again next year?

"There is a suspicion in some Democratic quarters that he may, or rather that he is working himself into a strategic position, where he can do so if a propitious opportunity presents itself.

"Some Democratic leaders sought to head Wheeler off from the chairmanship of the powerful Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. They tried to persuade Senator Ellison Smith, of South Carolina, a former Chairman of the Committee, to return to that post, but he preferred to keep the key seat on the Agriculture Committee instead. After that, Wheeler inherited the chairmanship by seniority.

"This places him in a position to actively and effectively champion Government ownership of railroads, to which the Administration is opposed. The tall Montanan has extended his reach also by adding to his committee Senator Homer Bone, of Washington, one of the most aggressive champions of Government ownership in the country.

"Senator Wheeler is renewing his agitation for monetary inflation lending his support to the group now in session here which has the purpose of goading the Administration to a more venturesome currency policy. As a silverite, Wheeler once was somewhat aloof from the paper inflationists led by Elmer Thomas. He is playing with the entire inflationist group now much more than formerly.

"A certain amount of forward passing has taken place between Wheeler and Senator Huey Long. Wheeler opposed the Administration in his last campaign to the extent of campaigning for Governor Olson, the Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, and Senator Bronson Cutting, left-wing Republican. No one of these various circumstances would stamp a Democrat as heading definitely off of the reservation, but the combination of them all is sufficient to give rise to such a suspicion in some Democratic quarters.

"Wheeler was the elder La Follette's vice presidential running mate on the Progressive Party ticket in 1924. It would be curious if a younger LaFollette were his running-mate in 1936, on a third party ticket.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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FCC WARNS AGAINST DIVULGING SHORT WAVE MESSAGES

Reports reaching the Federal Communications Commission indicate that in view of the large number of all-wave receiving sets in the hands of the public, listeners are increasingly intercepting police and other shortwave communications. Only in rare instances, it is believed, is this information abused. However, it was brought to the attention of the Commission that a young man in Baltimore intercepted a police call on a shortwave receiver in his home and notified law violaters that officers were coming to arrest them. The young man himself was taken into custody and found guilty in a police court for violating police regulations.

It has also come to the attention of the Commission that newspapers have published information obtained from intercepting police message, two-way conversations between ship and shore, etc. The publication of such information without permission is a violation of the Communications Act.

In order that the public may be fully informed concerning the protection provided for private radio messages, the Commission suggests that each purchaser of a combination broadcast and short-wave receiver be furnished by the salesman with the excerpts from the Communications Act concerning the secrecy of radio messages and the penalty for violations. It is also suggested that publishers of newspapers be very careful to observe the provisions of the Act.

Regarding the secrecy of certain radio messages and the heavy penalties provided for violations, the Communications Act of 1934 provides as follows:

"No person receiving or assisting in receiving, or transmitting, or assisting in transmitting, any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purpose, effect or meaning thereof, except through authorized channels of transmission or reception, to any person other than the addressee, his agent, or attorney, or to a person employed or authorized to forward such communication to its destination, or to proper accounting or distributing officers of the various communicating centers over which the communication may be passed, or to the master of a ship under whom he is serving, or in response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or on demand of other lawful authority; and no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the United States in 1607. They were the first of many waves of immigrants who came to the United States in search of a better life. The United States has a long and rich history. It has been a land of freedom and opportunity for all who have lived here. The United States has made many contributions to the world. It has been a leader in the fight for freedom and democracy. The United States has a bright future ahead of it.

The United States is a country of many different people. There are many different languages spoken here. There are many different religions practiced here. But all of the people of the United States share a common love of freedom and democracy. The United States is a country that has made many great things. It has a great economy. It has a great culture. It has a great future.

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divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person; and no person not being entitled thereto shall receive or assist in receiving any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio and use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; and no person having received such intercepted communication or having become acquainted with the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, knowing that such information was so obtained, shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of the same or any part thereof, or use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; Provided That this section shall not apply to the receiving, divulging, publishing, or utilizing the contents of any radio communication broadcast, or transmitted by amateurs or others for the use of the general public, or relating to ships in distress."

The penalty is a fine of no more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or both.

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GERMANY SOON TO BROADCAST ON ULTRA- SHORT WAVES

The German Post Office has decided to erect a new ultra-short-wave broadcasting station, which is to operate on a wave-length of 6.98 meters. Regular programs are to be broadcast between 4:00 P.M. and midnight, Central European Time.

Most of the programs will be taken over from the regular German normal and short-wave stations, but the new station will occasionally broadcast programs of its own.

It is understood says C. T. Zawadski, Vice Consul, Consulate-General, Berlin, that the German radio industry has already commenced the production of radio sets to enable the reception of these ultra-short waves.

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ED SPENCE GOES FROM WPG TO WBAL

Edwin M. Spence, whose name is almost synonymous with Station WPG at Atlantic City and who has been there for the past twelve years, has been appointed General Manager of Station WBAL in Baltimore. Mr. Spence succeeds Frederick R. Huber who was at WBAL about as long as Spence was at WPG. The Baltimore station was recently acquired by the Hearst interests at a price reported to have been somewhere around \$400,000.

Mr. Spence was Vice-President of WPG, Atlantic City's municipally owned station and there will no doubt be additional regret at his leaving the seashore resort due to the fact that he was also Chairman of the Atlantic City Convention Committee.

Mr. Spence is one of the best known figures in the National Association of Broadcasters for the reason that he has so successfully served as Chairman of their Convention Committees. This has become almost a permanent post and Mr. Spence has already been named as Chairman of the 1935 NAB Convention to be held at Colorado Springs in July.

WPG at Atlantic City is affiliated with Columbia but in Baltimore, Mr. Spence will become associated with the National Broadcasting Company since WBAL is a part of the WJZ-NBC network.

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TEXAS PUBLISHER LINES UP FOR CLEAR CHANNEL BREAKDOWN

In what is regarded at the Communications Commission as another effort to force the Commission to establish a policy with regard to clear channels, Amon G. Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram has applied for a construction permit to erect a new 5000 watt station at Fort Worth to operate on 970 kilocycles. This is a clear channel already occupied by Station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and KJR at KJR at Seattle.

WBAP, at Fort Worth, owned by Carter and the Star-Telegram, and operating on 50,000 watts shares a clear channel with WFAA at Dallas.

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PHILIPS LORD CLAIMS SOS CALLS JUSTIFIED

In a message from Philips H. Lord, skipper of the schooner "Seth Parker", in distress in the South Seas, to the National Broadcasting Company, he quoted the captain of the British cruiser "Australia" as saying that Lord's SOS was entirely justified.

The British captain, who had expressed himself critically with regard to the first S O S sent by the "Seth Parker" returned when the second SOS call was sent out and took nine members of the crew off the ship.

Lord, his pilot, radioman, and one other, however, stuck to the "Seth Parker". According to advices to the Navy Department in Washington the "Seth Parker" is enroute at this writing (Friday) to Tutuila in the Samoan Islands conveyed by an American Navy tug which was dispatched to the rescue from Samoa.

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A. P. HAUPTMANN BLUNDER TO BLAME FOR ERRONEOUS BROADCASTS

A misunderstanding of code signals resulting in the Associated Press flashing an erroneous verdict in the Hauptmann case was to blame for the Press Radio Bureau sending out the faulty information to broadcasting stations of NBC and Columbia subscribing to the Press Radio service.

As explained by the A.P. in their transmitting the report, the decision was garbled and the first word to reach waiting newspapers was that the jury had found Hauptmann guilty, but with a recommendation for life sentence. The correct verdict was guilty, with the death penalty.

Short-wave transmission, employing code, was set up to cover the verdict. The staff had been cautioned not to confuse signals and to be certain that the signals received were from the Associated Press representative.

When word came from the court room that the jury was ready to report, however, the Associated Press man on the receiving end picked up the wrong code signal, resulting in the erroneous and premature flash.

The court room being closed, minutes passed before knowledge of the error was learned. The flash and bulletins were killed exactly 11 minutes after transmission of the erroneous report, but too late to catch some edition of newspapers which had issued extras or to stop the radio broadcasts.

In connection with the incident, Station WOR, Newark, a subscriber to the Trans-radio Press service issued the following statement:

"At 10:35 p.m. with a bulletin furnished by Trans-radio Press, WOR flashed to the radio audience the first authentic word that Bruno Richard Hauptmann had been found guilty of murder in the first degree without recommendation of mercy.

"As the hands of the clock touched 10:54 P.M. WOR announced that death sentence had been passed by Judge Trenchard on the convicted man."

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EIFFEL TOWER SHORTENS WAVE TO CUT INTERFERENCE

After months of negotiation between the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones and the War Ministry, plans have been made for the transformation of the Eiffel Tower wireless broadcasting station, Paris, from a long wavelength of 1,389 to a medium one, which is undetermined as yet. The change is expected to take place about the beginning of April, Lestrade Brown, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Paris, advises.

This will mean that interference from this station, which frequently has been spoiling the reception of various European programs, will be eliminated. The Eiffel Tower will now conform with the Lucerne agreement for preventing interference, an agreement to which this station did not adhere previously.

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BRITISH LISTENERS PAY OVER \$16,000,000 LICENSE FEES ANNUALLY

At the end of 1934 the number of broadcast receiving licenses in force in Great Britain was 6,780,570, an increase of 119,900 compared with the November total and of 806,420 licenses on the year, the U. S. Consul-General in London reports.

The revenue from 6,780,570 licenses is £3,390,285 (or about \$16,544,590 with the pound valued at \$4.88 as it is at this writing). The British Broadcasting Corporation a year ago calculated that it received 4s.7d. of the 10s. license duty. On this basis the corporation would receive £1,553,899 in 1935.

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HOUSE COMMITTEES LOCK HORNS OVER COMMUNICATIONS JURISDICTION

Communications legislation developed as the focal point in a bitter quarrel in the House of Representatives over the jurisdiction of committees.

The controversy, involving some eight lower chamber committees, raged under cover. Jealousy between indignant members of the opposing groups was regarded as at the root of the trouble. Chairmen pulled wires frantically to win assignment of major measures to their committees.

Perhaps the most important of the several disputes found at sword points the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, headed by Representative Rayburn (Democrat), Texas, and the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, of which Representative Bland (Democrat), Virginia, is chairman.

At a secret session marked by the violent protests of an embattled minority the Rules Committee voted favorably on a resolution to change the rules of the House so the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee could handle all legislation involving "communications by wire, wireless, radio, telegraph, telephones and cables, and fisheries", as well as maritime matters.

The resolution also would change the name of the group to the merchant marine, communications and fisheries committee.

Should the rules committee report the resolution to the House, its opponents probably will force debate on the issue. They would insist transportation and communication matters are so closely allied they should be considered by the same group.

Commerce committee members are known to feel the Merchant Marine Committee has no real claim to communication jurisdiction. The Merchant Marine members based their claim on the fact that their committee for years considered radio bills. The Commerce members responded they handled the bill which established the present Federal Communications Commission.

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PERSIA TRAILS

Although there are 10,000,000 people in Persia, only several hundred own radio sets.

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 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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Sales data for November released by the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada indicate that the number of sales exceeded 29,000 units valued (at list prices) at \$3,073,597. In comparison with sales in October the value was one-sixth smaller, and unit sales dropped a little more than 10 percent.

Inventories at the end of the month were approximately 5,600 units higher than at the end of October, and a downward revision was made in projected production for the last month of 1934.

The Pepsodent Company is reported as receiving 4,000,000 answers in the recent "Amos 'n' Andy" contest which required an empty carton or toothpaste box.

The guest of honor at the Washington Indiana Society Lincoln's Birthday meeting was Thomas P. Littlepage, radio counsel, who not long ago received a medal for being the outstanding citizen of the District of Columbia. Representative Ludlow, of Indiana, presided.

The American Society of Composers emerged the victor in its second indirect tilt with an act of the Louisiana State Legislature, which would attempt to tax representatives of "persons, firms, corporations" collecting royalties on "copyrighted music for mechanical reproduction or radio programs" the sum of \$5,000 for each parish (county) in which royalties are collected, and the faces of the legal minds that drafted the act must have been red, since the glaring defects of the law have been made to stand out and show that it could not be effective even if it were not thought unconstitutional. ASCAP would pay a \$320,000 tax.

A bill has been introduced in the N. Y. State Legislature at Albany that would permit only a licensed physician or surgeon to broadcast.

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"Not that it makes any particular difference, but your recent article is incorrect in stating that 'Wheelahan of WSMB is first State Chairman elected', writes Gordon Persons, President of the Montgomery, Alabama, Broadcasting Company.

"As a matter of information to you, I organized the Alabama State Committee of Broadcasters on July 29, 1934, and was elected President at that time. Alabama was, therefore, the first Southern State to be organized, but to go into the matter a little bit further, the State of New York has been organized for over a year.

"Our State Committee has been functioning successfully for over six months and has been instrumental in suppressing unfavorable radio legislation and fostering constructive legislation."

The NBC has issued a list of its Network Broadcast Advertisers as of February 1, showing classification of clients according to National Advertising Records, client's name and address, program title and time, and client's agency.

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SENATE APPROVES \$750,000 FOR A. T. & T. INVESTIGATION

Without a record vote, the Senate passed the resolution authorizing the expenditure of \$750,000 for an investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, et al. Stating that he doubted the necessity of making the investigation, Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, declared he thought \$500,000 to be ample for the purpose. He said that a large sum had already been appropriated for the Federal Communications Commission and added:

"It has become a common practice for commissions and organizations of the Government to ask for additional appropriations even though generous grants of money have been made and it has constituted no little part of the work of Congress to pass measures calling for investigations, some of which were warranted but some of which, in my opinion, were unnecessary and not warranted.

"I believe we are creating entirely too many commissions. I expect to present to the Senate in a short time a statement showing the number of Federal bureaus, agencies, commissions, and other organizations. The total will run into hundreds, and yet we are multiplying such agencies and organizations and, of course, increasing the burden of taxes upon the people of the United States.

When the Commission was established in 1946,

it was given the task of studying the

present situation and making recommendations

for the future. The Commission has since

been working on this task and has

submitted several reports to the

Government. The most recent report

was submitted in 1954 and was

entitled "The Commission's Report on

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To this Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana replied:

"I cannot accept the suggestion of the Senator from Utah for the reason that all the estimates which have been furnished us were to the effect that it would cost more than \$750,000 to complete the investigation. As a matter of fact when \$750,000 was suggested to me as the necessary amount, I was somewhat shocked, but I inquired of other Members of the Senate who have served on public service commissions and I was told that it has cost some of the States over a million dollars for an investigation merely with reference to the telephone situation in a particular State. Consequently this sum is looked upon by members of the committee, who have gone into the matter and are familiar with it, as being rather a small and inadequate amount."

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FCC ISSUES NEW TELEGRAPH FRANK RULES

New rules, effective April 1, governing the issuance of telegraph franks, were adopted Wednesday, February 13th as subsequent to a hearing held a month ago:

"Franks valid for the transmission of interstate or foreign telegraph messages may be issued to or used by, and free telegraph service may be rendered to, only the following persons and in accordance with the following rules:

"Franks may be issued, at the discretion of the issuing carrier, to the full-time officers, agents and employees of the carriers set forth in paragraph 2 hereof, and to their families, but to no other persons.

"Common carriers not subject to the Communications Act of 1934, whose officers, agents and employees may receive franks at the discretion of the issuing carrier from telegraph carriers subject to the Communications Act of 1934, are the following, but no others:

- Railroad companies
- Merchantship companies
- Motor bus companies
- Air transport companies
- Telephone companies
- Telegraph companies
- Sleeping car companies
- Express companies
- Pipe line companies

"Each frank shall name the individual to whom it is issued and shall be good only for messages sent by that individual

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"Free telegraph service may be rendered only pursuant to a frank issued by a duly authorized officer of the carrier performing the service.

"No frank or franks shall be issued by any carrier purporting to authorize any person to send messages the published charges on which in the aggregate would exceed \$50.00 in any calendar year; nor shall any person use or attempt to use in any calendar year any frank or franks issued by one carrier for the sending of messages the aggregate charges on which at the published rates, would exceed \$50.00 in any calendar year.

"The term 'family' as used herein means the wife, minor children, and other dependents of the officer, employee or agent permitted to receive and use a frank, but no other person.

"The terms 'officer', 'agent' and 'employee' as used herein include furloughed, pensioned, and superannuated officers, agents and employees.

"The name and address of every person to whom any telegraph carrier subject to the Act issues a frank shall be publicly posted in the main office of such carrier to which the public has access in every city, town or village in the United States in which any holder of a frank issued by that carrier resides.

"Every telegraph carrier subject to the Act shall make a special quarterly report to the Federal Communications Commission with respect to all franked messages sent during the quarter by each frank holder.....The first report to be filed under these rules shall cover the quarter ending June 30, 1935, and shall be filed not later than August 1, 1935.

"Where the frank is in the form of stamps, the total value of stamps issued to each frank holder shall be added to the information to be reported to the Federal Communications Commission as provided in paragraph 9. As the stamps are used, reports shall be filed as in the case of the use of other franks.

"No frank shall be issued to any person forbidden by law or by these rules to receive it.

"All outstanding franks which do not conform to these rules are hereby declared void."

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"These telegraph services may be rendered by any person or persons, but they shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Post Office Department, and the rates therefor shall be fixed by the Post Office Department."

"No branch of service shall be rendered by any person or persons, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department, and no person shall be allowed to render any service, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department, and no person shall be allowed to render any service, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department."

"The term 'branch' as used herein means a place, building, or other establishment, and other dependencies of the same, and no person shall be allowed to render any service, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department."

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"The term 'branch' as used herein means a place, building, or other establishment, and other dependencies of the same, and no person shall be allowed to render any service, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department."

"Every telegraph service subject to the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department, shall be rendered by any person or persons, but they shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Post Office Department, and the rates therefor shall be fixed by the Post Office Department."

"Where the branch is in the form of a building, the term 'branch' as used herein means a place, building, or other establishment, and other dependencies of the same, and no person shall be allowed to render any service, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department."

"The term 'branch' as used herein means a place, building, or other establishment, and other dependencies of the same, and no person shall be allowed to render any service, except in accordance with the regulations and rules of the Post Office Department."

"All telegraph services shall be rendered by any person or persons, but they shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Post Office Department, and the rates therefor shall be fixed by the Post Office Department."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC

BROADCAST DIVISION - WJMS, WJMS, Inc., Ironwood, Mich., C.P. to move transmitter locally in Ironwood; WREC, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., C.P. to make changes in equipment; New, Milwaukee, Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis., (site to be determined), C.P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime; WMFD, Richard Austin Dunlea, Wilmington, N. C., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from 2/11/35 to 4/11/35; KIUJ, J. H. Speck, Santa Fe., New Mexico, modification of C.P. for approval of transmitter site and change studio to same location, also extend commencement date to within 10 days after this date; WFI, WFI Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WLIT to unlimited, and change call letters; WAGF, d/b as Dothan Broadcasting Co., Dothan, Ala., C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase day power from 100 to 250 watts, and change hours of operation from daytime and specified hours Sunday to daytime only;

Also, WHEF, The Attala Broadcasting Corp., Kosciusko, Miss., C.P. to move transmitter locally 200 feet from present location; WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, extension of special exp. authority to operate with 1 KW day and night for period ending Sept. 1, 1935, freq. 550 kc., unlimited; W9XEJ, Perkins Bros. Co., Portable-Mobile, Sioux City, Ia., license to cover C.P. 31100 to 40-4600 kc., 2.7 watts; W6XAI, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Cal. license to cover C.P. (Exp. broadcast), 1550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited; W9XAL, First National Television Corp., Kansas City, Mo., modification of license for an additional transmitter; New, E. R. Irey and F. M. Bowles, Portable (Calif.), C.P. (Exp. broadcast pickup) freqs. 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc., 30 watts; WHDF, The Upper Mich. Broadcasting Co., Calumet, Mich., special temp. authorization to operate from 7:15 to 9:15 P.-M. CST Feb. 15, in order to broadcast local election results.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 800

FEB 21

February 19, 1935.

DISCHARGED FCC EMPLOYEE WHO WIRED F.D.R. RESTORED

The is an old saying "the squeak gets the oil", which surely held true in the case of George Llewellyn, who was discharged as Assistant Supervisor of Radio at Atlanta, and who at last telegraphed President Roosevelt. Although Llewellyn was discharged over two years ago, he was finally restored to his position by the Federal Communications Commission last week.

In the telegram to the White House, Llewellyn alleged that the main reason he had been let out was because he exposed "crookedness" despite a soft-pedal order from Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Llewellyn said his wire to Mr. Roosevelt was the last resort of "a crucified Government employee."

"Two years ago my superior in Atlanta District for Radio Commission was investigated by Department of Justice and suspended by Commission on charge of misconduct in office", the telegram read. "I knew all facts in case and made statement to Department Agent which involved Commission Employees here as well as at Washington and Commissioner Sykes. Among things reported was sale of Broadcasting frequency for Sixty-five Hundred Dollars. This contract of sale took place in Atlanta office with full knowledge of Commission in violation of Radio Act."

"Commission Assistant General Counsel Fisher told me Judge Sykes wanted to lay off phase of investigation involving lawyer friend. I did not lay off and was dismissed outright. It was proved that District Supervisor had accepted money from broadcasting stations for services. He admitted one case of accepting five hundred dollars to induce Georgia Broadcasting Station to buy transmitter. This man was reinstated to position resigning later. I have tried frantically to get hearing before Commission but all I hear is nothing can be done. Congressman Ramspeck and Senator Russell believe in me and have tried without avail to get a hearing."

The appeal no doubt would still be slumbering in the official files had it not been for the fact that Llewellyn's lawyer, W. F. Brandt, of Atlanta, had a slight acquaintance with Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi. Brandt having read that Bilbo was opposing the confirmation of Judge Sykes sent the Llewellyn correspondence including the Roosevelt telegram, and added:

"In 1932 I represented Llewellyn, who was at the time Assistant Radio Supervisor of the Federal Radio Commission in the Atlanta office. His superior officer was Walter Van Nostrand, who held position as Radio Supervisor of the local office. Someone preferred charges against the said Van Nostrand for malfeasance

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in office, bribery, shakedowns, etc. We demanded an investigation to be made, having in our possession full knowledge of certain transactions in which Sykes, himself, was involved; we called upon the Department of Justice to make this investigation.

"Mr. Fisher, connected with the Department of Justice, came to Atlanta to make the investigation. Upon his arrival here he immediately conferred with the entire office personnel, and particularly with Mr. Llewellyn, who was familiar with all the transactions. In the conference with Mr. Llewellyn, Llewellyn told Fisher of a certain transaction involving Sykes, to which Mr. Fisher suggested that he, Fisher, did not want to go into any matter which would or could involve Sykes.

"The outcome of the entire matter was this. Van Nostrand was promptly reinstated but soon thereafter resigned (Van Nostrand was a personal friend of Sykes), and soon thereafter Mr. Llewellyn, who had given the information and protected the Government from losses, was fired."

Senator Bilbo, who is quick on the trigger in such matters, lost no time adding the Llewellyn-Brandt charges to others he made against Judge Sykes. The Senate held up the Judge's confirmation a week or so while they went into the allegations. Nevertheless they finally confirmed him, along with the rest of the Communications Commissioners.

Following this, however, the Commission, evidently to forestall another outcry from Bilbo, or perhaps in some manner to placate him, held an investigation of its own of the Llewellyn case, as a result of which, Llewellyn who had been discharged two years ago last December, was reinstated to his former position at the grade and salary which he had at the time of removal.

The grounds for the reinstatement were that "the Commission finds that the charges preferred against Llewellyn were insufficient in fact or in substance to warrant the action taken or to justify his removal from the service of the Commission."

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PITTSBURGH RESUMES INDEPENDENT NEWS BROADCASTS

Pittsburgh's three newspapers, the Press, Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette, have resumed radio broadcasting of news, have resumed radio broadcasting of news, which they had abandoned more than a year ago.

Although the resumption of broadcasting was obviously a step to meet competitive news broadcasting recently started under sponsorship of the Kaufmann department store, the papers insisted

that they were acting individually, would prepare and control their own programs, and would do no joint broadcasting of any kind, a telegram to the Editor and Publisher stated.

The radio situation in Pittsburgh has created national interest since Jan. 1, when the commercially-sponsored news broadcasts of the Trans-Radio report were started for two 15 minute periods daily.

Pittsburgh newspapers called upon the press-radio committee of the A.N.P.A. to prevent this form of competition which they construed as a violation of the Press-Radio agreement, and also discussed the situation with officials of the Kaufmann store and of Station WJAS, over which the Trans-Radio reports are being broadcast. Failing to get remedial action of any kind and after several weeks of delay, the three newspapers returned to the air with programs of their own.

The Press, owned by Scripps-Howard will broadcast at noon and at the dinner hour over Station KDKA, owned by the Westinghouse Company and operated by NBC, using periods immediately preceding the Kaufmann broadcasts.

The Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper, will broadcast over the Hearst-owned station WCAE, its noon and dinner-hour periods being simultaneous with the Kaufmann broadcast. Station WCAE also carries NBC chain programs.

The Post-Gazette, a Paul Block newspaper, will broadcast at the dinner hour and during the early evening over Station WWSW, which it owns.

For several years news broadcasting in Pittsburgh was very widespread. Shortly before the announcement of the Press-Radio Agreement, the three Pittsburgh papers abolished it, even though two of them had associated radio stations, believing that the amount of news previously furnished by radio had been injurious to the newspapers. Since that time the regular reports of the Press-Radio bureau have been the only news service furnished by any of the five local stations up to the time of the Kaufmann broadcasts.

All three papers have radio announcers who had built up local followings and who will take charge of the new programs. Announcement was made that the broadcasts would include local, state and national news.

In addition to two 15-minute periods, the trans-radio broadcasts have included frequent news flashed between programs.

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2/19/35

FOREIGN STATION NEWS

The highest powered station in the Far East, it is believed, is the new 100,000 watt transmitter now operating at Hsinking, the capital of Manchukuo. Its service range includes Harbin and Mukden and at night certain parts of Japan.

Advice has been received from the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission that the Commission-owned outlet in Windsor, Ontario, will operate at a frequency of 600 kilocycles with a wattage of 1 kilowatt during the day and 500 kilowatts at night. The station, which will be in operation at an unnamed future date, will transmit under the call letters CRCW.

Application has been granted for the establishment of a 10-kilowatt radio broadcasting station in Rio de Janeiro. The call letters are PRF3, and the wave-length is between 230 and 240 meters. It is expected that the station will be in operation the latter part of March 1935.

As a result of a measure prohibiting the use of equipment more powerful than 250 watts inside the city, the Commerce Department reports that three Havana stations are establishing new plants in the suburbs and will each increase their power to 5000 watts. This may result in these stations being heard in the southern portions of the United States and perhaps considerably farther inland.

The operators of the new stations and the call letters, frequency and power upon which they are operating are:

Miguel Gabriel Juri, Station CMQ, 840 kc, 500 watts
Manuel D. Autran, CMCY, 1100 kc., 1000 watts
La Voz del Aire, S.A. CMCD, 960 kc., 180 watts.

New frequencies have been assigned to 29 Havana broadcasting stations.

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ADVERSE COURT RULING CUTS WLW'S POWER TO 50 KW

As a result of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia dissolving the temporary restraining order which had allowed the station to continue operating with 500,000 watts, the night power of Station WLW at Cincinnati has been reduced to 50,000 watts where it will remain at least until the outcome of the station's appeal which may be a matter of three or four months.

The Court gave no reasons for its decision so that it was impossible for Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for WLW, to tell whether reasons for not continuing the stay order had to do with the merits of the case or whether it was based upon reasons against the stay order.

The appeal is a result of an order to reduce WLW's night-time power to 50 KW as a result of interference the higher power was alleged to have caused Station CFRB in Toronto broadcasting on an adjacent channel.

Broadcasters discussing the latest court move seemed not to be as critical of the Court of Appeals as they were of the Federal Communications Commission in its so quickly ordering WLW's power cut.

"I am sure a little tactful handling of the complaining Canadian station on the part of the Communications Commission through the State Department could have brought about some sort of compromise and perhaps corrected the situation without WLW's power being reduced", one of them said. "However, the minute the complaint came, perhaps because it was of an international character and was received through the State Department, the Commission seemed to fall all over itself obeying the Canadian beck and call.

"It has thus set a very bad precedent. No one knows now when, if at all, WLW will again be allowed to use its 500,000 maximum power, representing an investment of that many thousands of dollars. If the appeal is lost and the Commission is sustained, it places the Canadians in the position of limiting what our power shall be on their adjacent channels."

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2/19/35

BROADCASTERS STILL OBJECT TO REVISED COPELAND BILL

Despite the revision of the Copeland Food & Drug Bill (S-5), it doesn't yet meet the objections of the National Association of Broadcasters and they will continue to ask for a hearing. The broadcasters feel that it will be perfectly possible to amend the Copeland bill to meet their objections and if so, they will, of course, approve this measure but in the meantime the request for a hearing will be pressed. *why?*

Lee H. Bristol, former President of the National Association of Advertisers will discuss the Food and Drug Bill situation at a luncheon of the New York Advertising Club Thursday, February 21st, which will be broadcast by WOR at 1:15 P.M. EST.

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WOR TO DEDICATE NEW 50 KW TRANSMITTER MARCH 4

WOR will formally dedicate its new 50,000 watt Western Electric transmitter just completed at Carteret, N. J., Monday, March 4th, it was announced yesterday by Alfred J. McCosker, President of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service.

Tentative plans will include special morning, afternoon and evening programs from the transmitter, WOR's Newark studios, and Carnegie Hall, New York City.

The ceremonies emanating from the transmitter at Carteret on the morning of March 4 will be by and for the townspeople of Carteret and adjacent towns. Prominent men of political importance and members of the press are scheduled to participate.

The evening program at Carnegie Hall will last from 8:00 to 11:00 P.M. From there an elaborate visual performance will be sent out over the air as it is seen by many of the outstanding personalities in political, radio, stage and cinema worlds, who will be be present.

A program of a musical and variety nature will then follow until 2 A.M. the following morning.

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2/19/35

URGE COPYRIGHT REVISION BEFORE ENTERING UNION

Broadcasters are not taking a stand for or against entering the International Copyright Convention in the belief that before this question is met, our copyright laws should be revised, if possible, to meet the requirements of the Union. It is their contention if they ratify the union now that hereafter "our copyright laws are likely to be written for us in Geneva." They believe we should amend our own laws so that the interests of Americans will not be sacrificed.

It is understood the State Department has worked out a revision of the present copyright laws. The broadcasters are said to have studied this revision but are by no means satisfied with it and are proposing to the State Department certain further protection to American users of the copyright. Whether the proposals are accepted remains to be seen. While the broadcasters feel the situation can eventually be worked out, they believe that there should be no hasty action and that no chances should be taken on having our copyright laws remade overseas.

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SENATOR THINKS GOVERNMENT HAS "GONE CRAZY" ON SALARIES

There was criticism by Senator King, of Utah, Democrat, regarding governmental salaries when a bill, which was subsequently passed by the Senate, providing for a chief accountant and three assistants for the Federal Communications Commission, was introduced.

"I notice, for instances", said Senator King, "that the General Counsel is to have three assistants, and temporary counsel may be designated by the Commission. Each Commissioner may appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary at an annual salary not to exceed \$4,000. Then the General Counsel and the Chief Engineer and the Chief Accountant shall each receive a salary not exceeding \$9,000. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed \$7,500. The Director of each division shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed \$7,500; and no assistant - and there may be a multitude of them - shall receive an annual salary in excess of \$7,500."

"That is the present law," Senator Wheeler replied. "The only thing this particular bill does is to authorize the appointment of a Chief Accountant and not more than three assistants."

"If this were a bill dealing with salaries and fixing salaries and nothing else, I should move to amend it in many particulars", Senator King observed. "I think we have gone perfectly crazy in our legislation dealing with salaries. Lawyers, engineers and so-called 'experts' are employed and paid much larger salaries than they could get in private life. I think these salaries are entirely too large; and, as stated, if this were the original bill fixing salaries, I should move to cut them down in a very material way."

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RCA DECLARES DIVIDEND ON "A" PREFERRED

The regular quarterly dividend on the "A" preferred stock of the Radio Corporation of America for the first quarter of the year 1935 was declared February 15th by the Board of Directors.

The dividend is one and three-quarters per cent for the quarter, amounting to $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents a share. It is payable on April 1, 1935, to holders of record of the stock at the close of business on the first day of March, 1935. It applies to all outstanding shares of "A" Preferred stock, including shares of "A" Preferred represented by outstanding unexchanged certificates of original Preferred stock - ten of these unexchanged shares being equal to one share of "A" Preferred. A dividend, payable February 19, covering all the previous arrears on the "A" Preferred stock to December 31, 1934, was declared by the Board of Directors on January 18.

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POLICE PROPOSE NATION-WIDE RADIO CRIMINAL NET

A plan for Nation-wide crime chasing over a private radio network is to be submitted to the Federal Communications Commission by organized police broadcasters.

Plans were evolved by the Associated Police Communication Officers meeting here to clear police radio frequencies of "unimportant and irrelevant" intercity dispatches. The plans will be perfected at the association's second convention in Indianapolis next Fall.

The dispatchers suggested that the Federal Commission assign five radio frequencies to the police of the Nation. Across these waves would flow a steady tide of crime messages, broadcast in code to interested cities.

Police departments would need two complete radio stations, one for private intercity broadcast frequencies and the other for communications with scout cars in each city.

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 :::INDUSTRY NOTES:::
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The Federal Communications Commission has established radio inspection district No. 21, embracing the Territory of Hawaii with headquarters in Aloha Tower, Honolulu.

James M. Chapple, formerly Inspector in Charge at Los Angeles, California, has been appointed Inspector in Charge at Honolulu and placed in charge of this district. Mr. Chapple sailed from Los Angeles for Honolulu February 8 and will open the office upon arrival. All radio matters originating in or pertaining to the Territory of Hawaii will be handled by this office.

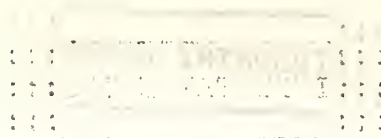
The American Broadcasting Company a continuation of the American Broadcasting System, which recently failed, has taken space at 711 Fifth Avenue, the old address of the National Broadcasting Company.

Radio station operators have asked to be included in a bill introduced into the Alabama State Legislature modeled after the New Jersey law and designed to protect the confidences of newspapermen. Governor Graves said he believed newspaper reporters should legally be placed on the same high plane and have the same protection as the legal and medical professions. He apparently is of the same opinion as to radio stations but the inclusion of radio people is objected to by the newspapermen.

Ernest S. Colling for the last two years with the National Broadcasting Company, has been transferred to the RCA Department of Information of that company, under Frank Mullen.

Mr. Colling formerly was a feature writer in the NBC Press Department and was heard on the air frequently in broadcasts of special events such as the "Morro Castle" disaster, the Fleet review, and as an interviewer. He has had technical training at Lehigh University and many years' experience in advertising, sales promotion and publicity work.

"Transradio Press, we believe, was the first to flash the Hauptmann verdict over the air", writes John G. Ryan in Newsdom.



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The FCC refused to grant Norman T. Baker a request to build another station at Muscatine, Ia. His previous station at Muscatine, KTNT, was closed down by the old Radio Commission following complaints from the American Medical Society, the Iowa Medical Society and others. Evidently Baker decided to try the new Commission but when he asked for an extension of time on a hearing to have been held last week, he was turned down.

The RCA Radiotron Company and the RCA Victor Company have been consolidated into a single organization to be known as RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc. old

This consolidation entails no changes in any of the sales, advertising or management policies of either of the two former companies, nor any change whatever in the products or trade-marks heretofore used. The present trade-marks on the products manufactured by these companies will be continued through the establishment of two divisions, which will be known as the RCA Victor Division and RCA Radiotron Division.

Dean C. Jenkins, of New York, has been made secretary of Commissioner Anning S. Prall. Mr. Jenkins until recently was connected with the Johns-Manville Co. in development and sales work. Born in Dover, N. J. in 1895, he attended Newark Academy before entering Rutgers, and continued his studies in Columbia until in 1934 he was graduated from Harvard with distinction. He served overseas with the A.E.F. engineering corps, later becoming Assistant Chief Engineer at the Army Arsenal at Dover, N. J.

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TELEPHONE DIVISION ESTABLISHES ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION

The Telephone Division of the Communications Commission has decided that the Big Eddy Telephone Co., Narrowsburg, N. Y., and the Rogerson Telephone Co., Rogerson, Idaho, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. Also that the Barneston Mutual Telephone Co., Barneston, Nebr., and the Belmont Telephone Exchange, Nashville, Ind., are so subject.

The Division recommended that the case of the Cass Co. Telephone Co., Harrisonville, Mo., the Inter-County Telephone Co., Gallatin, Mo., and the Rochester Telephone Corp., Rochester, N.Y., be referred to an Examiner for hearing, to determine whether the companies are likewise subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

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SOME RECENT NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS OF NBC

NEW - Swift & Co. (Vigoro), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Started Feb. 10, 1935, Sundays 2:30-3:00 P.M. EST; Network - WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYS WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WMJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WBO-WOC WOW WDAF; Program - Swift Garden Program - musical with Mario Chamlee.

NEW - Coty, Inc., New York City; Agency - Biow Co., 444 Madison Ave., New York City; Starts Feb. 22, 1935, 10:00-10:30 PM EST Fridays; Network - WJZ WBZ WBAL WBZA WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WJR WCKY WENR KWCR KOIL WREN; Program - Ray Noble and his orchestra (Changed to start Feb. 20, 1935 and Wednesdays 10:30-

RENEWAL - Philip Morris & Co., New York City; Agency - Biow Co., New York City; Starts April 30, 1935; Tuesdays 8:00-8:30 PM, WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WMAQ KSD WHO WOW WDAF WKBR KSTP WIBA WEBC WDAY KFYZ WPTF WWNC WIS WJAX WIOD WFLA WTAR WSOC WSM WMC WSB WJDX WSMB WAVE KVOO WKY WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS; 11:30-12:00 KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR KOA KDYL KGIR KGH; Program - "Philip Morris Program"-Leo Reisman Orchestra.

RENEWAL - Climalene Co., Canton, Ohio; Agency, W. S. Hill Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Started Feb. 7, 1935, Thursdays 11:30-12:00 Noon EST; Network - WBEN WCAE WWJ WSAI WMAQ WHO WOW WDAF WKBF WTMJ KSTP WIBA (WTAM 11:30-11:58); Program - "Climalene Carnival".

RENEWAL - Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. (Eno Salts), New York City; Agency - N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., New York City; Started Feb. 5, 1935, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8:00-8:30 P.M. EST; network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WLW WLS KWK WREN KWCR KOIL KSO WMAL WSYR (WFI Tues.) (WLIT Wed.); Program - Tuesday - Eno Crime Clues; Wednesday - Penthouse Party.

NEW - Sparks Withington Co. (Refrigerators & Radio), Jackson, Mich.; Agency - United States Advertising Corp., Toledo, Ohio; Started Feb. 10, 1935, Sunday, 4:00-4:30 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WLW WCKY WKBF WENR WMT KWK KSO KOIL WREN KWCR;

NEW - Standard Brands, Inc. (Chase & Sanborn Tender Leaf Tea), New York City; Agency J. Walter Thompson Co., N.Y. City; Starts April 3, 1935, Wednesdays 8:00-8:30 PM EST; Network * WEAJ WTIC WTAG WEEI WJAR WCSH KYW WFBR WDAF WTMJ WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI KSD WOW WHO WCKY CFCE WENC WMAQ WIBA WEBC WKY WDAY KFYZ WPTF WMC WJDX WSMB WAVE KVOO KTBS WOAI KOA KDYL KPO KGW KOMO KHQ KTAR KFI CRCT WIS WRVA WIOD WFLA WSM WSB KPRC WJAX KSTP WFAA WKBF; Program - One Man's Family.

RENEWAL - B. T. Babbitt Co. (Bab-o's), New York City; Agency - Peck Advertising Agency, New York City; Started Feb. 17, 1935, Sunday 1:30-2:00 P.M. EST; Network - WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WOW WDAF; Program - "Little Miss Bab-o's Surprise Party"

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

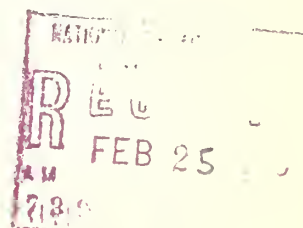
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 801



CODE AUTHORITY CRACKS DOWN ON FREE TIME GRABBERS

The Broadcasting Code Authority, of which James W. Baldwin is the Executive Officer, has notified stations of alleged code infractions by Paramount Pictures Electrical Transcriptions, Tanners Council of America, Radio Stars Magazine, Congoin Company, Velvetina Sweepstakes, Food & Drugs Brands, Inc., Safe-Kurl Electric Hair Waver, and Columbia Pictures Corporation.

Of the Radio Stars Magazine proposition the Code Authority says, "Your form letter to stations can only be considered as an attempt to gain free advertising and, therefore, is a proposal which may frustrate the purpose and intent of the Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry."

The Code Authority, taking exception to a letter written by Velvetina Sweepstakes to broadcasting stations, wrote that concern:

"We think the inference is plain; and we disapprove it. If you are not interested in placing unconditional and unqualified orders for radio time consistently with recognized practices, then our advice (per your inquiry) is that you withdraw from the field of radio advertising."

Allen T. Kander, who signed himself as President, Food & Drugs Brands, Inc., made this proposal to stations:

"We have an advertiser who would like to go on the air in your town. To carry out his program we, here, must take merchandise in payment of his bills.

"In order to do this, which is the only manner in which we can get him to spend money, we have the problem of marketing the merchandise and the physical handling of it after we take it in.

"The advertiser is ready to do business, but we cannot undertake to finance his time unless the Station permits us a commission which not only pays for bringing the business to you, but that compensates for our expenses in disposing of the merchandise.

"Would you be interested in an arrangement of this sort with us, on a specific contract? In making your reply, will you be sure to enclose your rate card, bearing in mind that we are not asking you to take the merchandise and that all of your bills will be met on the discount dates?"

CONFIDENTIAL
100-44-10000

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the Central Intelligence Agency, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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The Code Authority wrote Mr. Kander that this was contrary to the Code. He requested an appointment but according to the Code Authority has not been heard from since.

"A flagrant attempt to frustrate the purpose and intent of the Code is disclosed in a circular letter sent to broadcasting stations by E. H. Brown Advertising Company, Chicago", the Code Authority advises. "This reads in part as follows:

"'Once in a blue moon a proposition comes along that's a red hot "natural", and then it makes real money for everyone connected with it. . . .

"'First let us tell you about the article. It is the Safe-Kurl Electric Hair Waver. . . It sells for \$2.00. . .

"'We are planning to sell several million of these by radio. We should like to use your station. We will use it if, during the experimental period, you will play ball with us and help us prove to our client that you reach an audience that is responsive. The proposition we are making you will bring you immediate income - possibly more than you are now getting for your time at regular rates. . . .

"'A careful record will be kept of all the orders that are accepted, and you will be paid 60% for each and every Safe-Kurl shipped as a result of requests received from your station. Our experience shows that only about 12% of the articles sent on this plan are not accepted when the postman delivers them, so we expect to see you paid for 88% of the requests you send us, at the rate of 60% each. For orders accompanied by cash you will deduct your 60% in advance and send our client the balance of \$1.40. . . .'"

When no reply was received by the Code Authority to a telegram addressed to Brown, a second wire was sent to him to which he replied:

"Since your wire states that you are notifying all radio stations about the matter we assume that it is taken care of."

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JAMES W. BALDWIN UNDERGOES OPERATION

James W. Baldwin, Executive Office of the Broadcasting Code, was operated on for hemorrhoids last Wednesday at Garfield Hospital in Washington. Mr. Baldwin, who was formerly Secretary of the Federal Radio Commission, was reported as resting easily.

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The above information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.
It is requested that you keep this information confidential and not disclose it to any other person.
If you have any questions or need further information, please contact the person who provided this information to you.
Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

[Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

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CHINESE STATION HAS TEN ANNOUNCERS FOR DIFFERENT DIALECTS

A potential audience three times as large as the population of the United States challenges attention. But when, in addition, four-fifths of this audience, unable to read, has only the ear gate through which to get outside news and many forms of entertainment, the possibilities bound up in radio broadcasts stir the imagination. This is the situation in China, as described by Ernest T. Shaw in Asia Magazine.

But broadcasting got a late start in China and has not yet achieved the place that it has in western countries. The restrictions imposed by the government have been partly responsible for its slow development. During the first years of the Chinese Republic, all wireless parts were classified by the Customs as war material. This ruling still holds. Every importation of radio parts must be covered by a license obtainable only from the Nanking government. The minimum fee is two dollars (United States money) with an additional tax of two per cent on any valuation above twenty dollars. These restrictions have recently been made more stringent. Even well established radio-supply firms in China must now present to the government a copy of the original order from a customer before they can import parts for him. If a transmitter is ordered, it must be shown that the customer has a government license for the operation of a station before the importation will be sanctioned. The effect of this is to discourage amateur initiative.

What broadcasting is doing for the eighty per cent of China's rural population is the most interesting part of this story. The difficulty of travel, the impossibility of getting many able speakers to endure for long the hardships of rural conditions, the barrenness of Chinese farmers' lives and the widespread illiteracy make the radio a godsend. The only breaks in the monotony are usually temple fairs and festivals, gambling and gossip. The absence of intellectual stimulus is undoubtedly the main reason for the slow progress in rural districts.

Mentally, the Chinese farmer is slow even when all the gates to the mind are approached. The radio, which can appeal only to the ear, therefore starts out with a handicap. The Mass Education Movement is experimenting with visual charts to be used with its broadcasts. A member of the local radio committee points out the appropriate figures on the chart during the lecture, acts as song leader when songs are being taught and, after the lecture, conducts a discussion. He also summarizes the important items of the news broadcast for the village bulletin board, of "Wall News." His final function is to submit a report on the quality of the broadcast and the interest shown in it. The increasing amount of such data is invaluable to the program manager.

WISCONSIN DIVISION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

A report of the Wisconsin Division of Labor and Industry, made to the Wisconsin Legislature, at its session in 1917, by the Director, J. J. Connelley, is hereby published by the State of Wisconsin, at the State Printing Office, under the authority of the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, and the House Committee on Labor and Industry.

The Wisconsin Division of Labor and Industry was organized in 1911, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the labor situation in this State. It has held numerous public hearings, and has received many suggestions from employers, employees, and the general public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various problems connected with the labor situation, and has published many reports and bulletins. The Division is now engaged in a study of the labor situation in the State, and is preparing a report for the Legislature at its next session.

The Division is organized into three main branches: the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Labor Legislation, and the Bureau of Labor Education. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is engaged in the collection and publication of statistics relating to the labor situation in the State. The Bureau of Labor Legislation is engaged in the study of labor laws, and in the preparation of bills for the Legislature. The Bureau of Labor Education is engaged in the dissemination of information relating to the labor situation, and in the training of workers in the various trades and occupations.

The Division is also engaged in a study of the labor situation in the State, and is preparing a report for the Legislature at its next session. The report will contain a detailed statement of the labor situation in the State, and will also contain suggestions for the improvement of the labor situation. The Division is also engaged in the dissemination of information relating to the labor situation, and in the training of workers in the various trades and occupations.

The government has now transferred responsibility for its own stations to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party. In 1932 a station powerful enough to reach the most remote sections of the country was erected at Nanking, under the Party's auspices. This is XGOA, 75 kilowatts, 660 kilocycles, installed by a German firm at a cost of \$60,000. It has been heard as far away as Chicago.

The Central Broadcasting Station is manned by a director and vice-director, six engineers and ten announcers for the different dialects and the small part of the program that is in English. A well equipped shop handles repairs and builds new stations for other parts of the country. Alterations were recently completed on a code transmitter which has just been installed in Peiping to give that city a modern broadcasting station to supplant the antiquated one operated by the Ministry of Communications. It was to be opened on the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The interest with which Chinese of all classes listen to the radio programs already available, the rapidly increasing number of stations and also of receiving sets since the Central Broadcasting Station went on the air are indications of the future that is possible for broadcasting in China. As a new art, it is free from the conventions that have separated Chinese writers from the masses. It is an encouraging sign that one of China's foremost dramatists is producing plays along western lines which are intended especially for broadcasting. In Shanghai, these are very popular. The government can greatly facilitate progress in broadcasting by removing the regulations on the importation of sets and parts, many of which are not manufactured in China, while at the same time tightening up on the control of wave lengths used by broadcasting stations, both public and private.

In Shanghai, the situation is complicated by the division of authority between the Chinese, the International Settlement and the French authorities. The fifty stations in that one city, each bidding loudly for the attention of the fans, create a radio bedlam; the resulting interference makes it impossible to receive any one of them satisfactorily. Within recent months, however, a measure of cooperation has been achieved and some semblance of order is appearing. Most of the small plants in Shanghai are owned and operated by individual stores, filling their programs principally with advertising and phonograph records. One Shanghai broadcasting station, financed by Christian Chinese business men, has a daily religious program. The morning devotional periods, music, lectures and sermons are warmly welcomed by the Christians in that area.

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Most Chinese program directors follow the line of least resistance. They take advantage of the fact that the opera has been for centuries the most popular form of auditory entertainment in China. It is a simple matter to put a microphone on the stage and get from six to eight hours of continuous program, filling in the intervals with phonograph records. The songs are familiar to city and country people alike, and, even if the reception is poor, the listeners can usually fill in the missing parts from memory. Another easy feature to broadcast is the singsong of the professional story-teller, who accompanies himself with the rhythmic clapping of bones.

Many shops in the larger cities have loud speakers over their doors, and the crowds stand outside listening by the hour to the opera and story-teller programs. Broadcasting as an art has been little developed in China. For this reason there are as yet no outstanding favorites among announcers or entertainers whose reputation has been made on the radio. When well known actors and speakers do appear before the microphone they are enthusiastically received, but some of them cannot meet the exacting requirements of artistic broadcasting. The experimental studies made by the Mass Education and Movement and the Yu Ying Middle School are a promising beginning toward better broadcasting technique.

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RADIO SERVICE MEN AT CHICAGO TRADE SHOW NEXT MONTH

The radio industry turns its attention toward Chicago in preparation for the forthcoming Third Annual Institute of Radio Service Men's Chicago Convention and Trade Show March 22nd. The program is in the process of making but it is expected there will be an address the opening night on the subject of ultra-high frequencies.

The 1935 IRSM Trade Show and Convention already promises to surpass anything that has been held in the past. On February 15th, eighty-percent of the exhibition space at the Trade Show had already been taken. The Convention will last three days.

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HYGRADE-SYLVANIA SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL SALES INCREASES

Nineteen Thirty-four marked the 20th consecutive year of profitable operation for Hygrade Sylvania Corporation and its predecessor companies, according to the annual statement as of December 31, 1934, which was issued February 13.

Net income for the year after all charges and taxes amounted to \$874,416.54 equal to 6.21 times the \$6.50 a share preferred dividend requirement for 1934 and equal to \$3.81 a share on the 192,684 shares of common stock after deducting the preferred dividend of \$6.50 a share. This compares with 1933 earnings of \$655,072.86 or \$2.67 a share on the common stock.

The Company's balance sheet showed current assets of \$4,221,876.66, or 7.9 times current liabilities. This compared with \$3,694,625.04 on December 31, 1933.

Cash, plus U.S. Government obligations, municipal and other marketable securities at December 31 market values, amounted to \$2,070,294.69. Similar assets were \$1,541,703.84 at the end of 1933. Year end inventories of finished products represent less than three months' sales.

The report notes that Hygrade Sylvania's position as second largest producer of radio receiving tubes was continued with substantial sales increases both in domestic and foreign sales, the company now having accredited representation in 86 foreign countries.

Lamp sales during 1934 maintained the high standard of 1933.

The Company's position as an employer of labor places it high in its own industry with an average number of employees of 3,099 in 1934 as compared to 2,888 in 1933, and with total employee earnings in 1934 of \$3,069,000 as compared to \$2,870,000. in 1933.

Maintaining its reputation as a "management owned" company, Directors and Employees own 68% of the total common stock outstanding, according to the report.

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An occasion calling for considerable tact was when F. P. Guthrie, Washington manager of R.C.A. Communications, and a prominent Rotarian, found himself seated at the guest table of a Rotary Club luncheon between the diplomatic representatives of the countries at war in South America over the Gran Chaco. On Mr. Guthrie's right sat Minister Bordenave, of Paraguay, and on the RCA official's left, Minister Finot, of Bolivia.

The envoys of 50 nations were present, including Ambassador Saito of Japan, and Ambassador Troyanovsky, of Russia.

Although confirmed sometime ago, it was only last Wednesday that the commissions of the members of the Federal Communications Commission were signed by President Roosevelt and delivered to the Commissioners.

Commissioner George Henry Payne is spending a short vacation period at Palm Beach.

Radio has revolutionized the status of music in this country, according to Peter W. Dykema, Professor of Music Education at Columbia University, whose study of "Music as Presented by the Radio" has just been issued by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts founded by Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

George Bijur has resigned as Director of Publicity and Sales for L. Bamberger & Co., department store in Newark, to become Director of Sales Promotion for the Columbia Broadcasting Company, it was announced by Hector Suyker, Vice-President of the story. Mr. Bijur will assume his new duties March 15th.

A Senate Interstate Commerce Committee composed of Senators Brown, of New Hampshire; White, of Maine, and Donohay, of Ohio, is holding hearings in connection with recommendations for legislation made by the Federal Communications Commission. The subjects thus far considered have been exclusive telegraph contracts and telegraph franks.

A. A. Cormier, formerly of WOR, and later with the American Broadcasting System, is reported to have been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of Station WIP, in Philadelphia, owned by Gimbel Brothers.

Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, killed the proposed New York City tax on incomes of radio stations. It was figured that this tax would have cost the New York stations close to \$1,000,000 annually.

Printed reports of the Senate hearings on the confirmation of members of the Federal Communications Commission are now available. Copies may be had by writing to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Ford Billings, of KSTP, St. Paul, is to be the new head of the Hearst station WCAE, in Pittsburgh.

RCA will install special radio equipment, designed by RCA Victor and Radiomarine Corporation, in the 1935 National Geographic-U.S. Army Stratosphere flight, similar to that utilized for the 1934 flight, in the gondola of the huge stratosphere balloon, so that reports of the flight may be carried over NBC networks. The flight will take place at Rapid City, S. D. in June.

Financial reports - Sparks-Withington Company and Subsidiaries - Six months ended Dec. 31; Net loss after taxes and other charges, \$148,977, against \$164,456 loss in six months ended Dec. 31, 1933.

Gold Seal Electrical Company, Inc. - For 1934: Net loss after taxes and other charges, \$95,794, against \$27,404 loss in 1933.

American broadcasters will smile at the following dispatch from London:

"The British Broadcasting Company, responding to protests against certain 'drinking song', has banned some of them from the air. One of the offending lyrics dealt with the adventure of a reveller who fell asleep alongside a pig. A passing woman remarked that a man was known by the company he kept, whereupon 'the pig got up and slowly walked away'- the song's title."

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LOUCKS AND BELLOWS NAB COPYRIGHT REPRESENTATIVES

The National Association of Broadcasters will be represented at the State Department International Copyright Union Treaty hearings Saturday morning by Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, and Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

The State Department is drafting a revision of the present copyright laws of the United States to enable this country to adhere to the International Copyright Convention. Virtual agreement has been reached between the motion picture exhibitors, hotels and broadcasters with respect to provisions of the proposed bill, the NAB states, and these interests will present their recommendations to the State Department.

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MORE HEARINGS MAY BE HELD OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON

It is believed the Federal Communications Commission, authorizing Commissioner Thad Brown to hold hearings in Texas and California on applications, foreshadows a more liberal policy of holding hearings outside of Washington. Although the law authorizes but few Commissioners have presided at inquiries away from the Capital. Judge Sykes went to Los Angeles to hear the Shuler case, but there have not been many others.

Commissioner Brown will be accompanied by George B. Porter, Assistant General Counsel, and hearings to be held are as follows:

San Antonio, Texas, March 15, 1935; Application of Mrs. Nellie H. Morris and W. C. Morris, a partnership operating Hotel Eagle, for authority to transmit programs from Hotel Eagle, Eagle Pass, Texas, to Station WEPN, Piedras Negras.

San Antonio, Texas, March 25, 1935: Application of Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Company, Station KFBI, for renewal of license.

Los Angeles, California, April 8, 1935: Application of Beverly Hills Broadcasting Corporation, Station KMPC, for renewal of license now pending before the Commission; and directing, under Rule 17, the following licensees to submit applications for renewal of license; Warner Brothers Broadcasting Corporation, Station KFWB, Ben S. McGlashan, Station KGFK, Radio Broadcasters, Inc., Station KRKD, and Cannon System, Ltd., all of which were designated for hearing.

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I. T. & T. TELEPHONE INCREASE INDICATES BUSINESS PICK-UP

The improvement in business conditions in various parts of the world during 1934 was reflected in a net gain of 50,673 telephones by associated companies of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. All telephone companies in the I.T. & T. system had gains for the year. Figures for January, 1935, show that the increase is continuing.

The National Telephone Company of Spain had a net gain of 22,537 telephones last year. Argentina accounted for approximately 10,000. The telephone system of Rumania and the Shanghai Telephone Company gained approximately 5,000 each. The telephone systems of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the other I.T.&T. telephone companies in Mexico, Chile, Peru and southern Brazil all contributed increases. Cuba, which had lost heavily in telephones for several years prior to 1934, showed a slight net gain for the year, and continued to advance during January.

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CANADIAN RADIO COMMISSION SPENDS \$1,123,594 IN 1934

The annual report of the Canadian Radio Commission gives the cost of broadcasting, for the past fiscal year, at \$1,123,594. Production costs were \$344,127. Cost of line wires for remote controls and network facilities represented \$300,899 and rentals and leases \$141,196.

Salaries for radio executives, talent and engineers totaled \$129,670, of which \$74,759 is charged up to headquarters at Ottawa.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; KQV, KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; New, Jack W. Hawkins & Barney N. Hubbs, Pecos, Texas, C.P. for a new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., C.P. to install new equipment and increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 5 KW on 950 kc., unlimited time; KCRC, Enid Radiophone Co., Enid, Okla., C.P. to make changes in eqpt.; New, W. B. Greenwald, Hutchinson, Kans., C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

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Also, KFRO, Voice of Longview, Longview, Texas, license to cover C.P. 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime; KABR, Aberdeen Broadcasting Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., license to cover C.P. 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime; WBIG, North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input; WHBI, May Radio Broadcast Corp., Newark, N. J., modification of license to use transmitter of WNEW; normally licensed on 1250 kc, 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, sharing with WNEW; WHBI 1/7 time and WNEW 6/7 time; WMFD, Richard Austin Dunlea, Wilmington, N. C., modification of C.P. to change transmitter and studio location locally; also to change previously stated frequency monitor, Commencement date 5 days after grant; completion date 4/11/35; WMFG, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Hibbing, Minn., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to 5/16/35; WMBG, Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., license to cover C.P. 1210 kc., 100 watts night, 250 w. day, unlimited time except Sunday.

Also, KGFL, KGFL, Inc., Roswell, New Mexico, modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with KICA to specified hours; KICA, The Southwest Broadcasting Co., Clovis, New Mexico, modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with KGFL to specified hours; WREN, Jenny Wren Co., Lawrence, Kans., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WREN Broadcasting Co.; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., Springfield, Mo., modification of special temporary exp. authority approving new site of transmitter (rural), selected after extensive survey, employing directional antenna; WHIO, Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio, license to cover C.P. 1260 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

Also, WREC, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., extension of special temp. experimental authority to use 1 KW night and 2½ KW day power, for period ending Sept. 1, 1935; WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla., extension of special temporary experimental authority to use 1 KW day power for period March 1 to Sept. 1, 1935; KIFO, Nichols & Warinner, Inc., Portable-Mobile (Long Beach, Cal.), C.P. (Temp. Broadcast Pickup), frequencies 1622, 2060, 2150, 2790 kc., 200 watts; WLOXEV, Same, license to cover C.P. (Gen. Exp.) 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 2 watts.

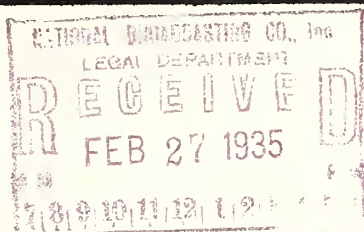
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL—Not for Publication



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No. 802

[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]

February 26, 1935

RAYBURN BELIEVED HOUSE FCC COMMITTEE CONTROL WINNER

All signs point to Representative Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, as being the winner over Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, Democrat, of Virginia, in securing control of all legislation pertaining to communications and the Federal Communications Commission in the House. A resolution, understood to have been agreed to by Mr. Rayburn and Judge Bland, would give the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Rayburn is Chairman, complete jurisdiction over communications, which would cover wire and wireless telegraph and telephone and radio broadcasting.

From the inception of radio, when it began with ship wireless, it has been under the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the name of which was later changed to the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee. Judge Bland is the Chairman of this Committee. When the bill creating the Communications Commission was drafted, the Judge made quite a fight to have it referred to his committee. Later there was a report that a compromise had been reached whereby the Rayburn committee would handle everything but radio which would go to Judge Bland, but if the pending resolution, which first will have to be approved by the Rules Committee and then passed by the House, prevails, the Interstate Commerce Committee will take complete jurisdiction over all communications matters.

In the Senate the Interstate Commerce Committee has always handled communications and radio matters and continues to do so.

The Democratic members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee are:

Representative Sam Rayburn (Chairman), Texas; George Huddleston, Alabama; Clarence F. Lea, California; Robert Crosser, Ohio; Parker Corning, New York; Alfred L. Bulwinkle, North Carolina; Virgil Chapman, Kentucky; Paul H. Maloney, Louisiana; William P. Cole, Jr., Maryland; Samuel B. Pettengill, Indiana; Edward A. Kelly, Illinois; Edward A. Kenney, New Jersey; George C. Sadowski, Michigan; Joseph P. Monaghan, Montana; John A. Martin, Colorado; Edward C. Eicher, Iowa; Theodore A. Peyser, New York; Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois; David D. Terry, Arkansas.

Republican members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee are: John G. Cooper, Ohio; Carl E. Mapes, Michigan; Charles A. Wolverton, New Jersey; James Wolfenden, Pennsylvania; Pehr G. Holmes, Massachusetts; Schuyler Merritt, Connecticut; B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee; and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., New York.

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LABOR CONGRESSMAN FLAYS BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

An attack was made upon the broadcasting industry by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., Democrat, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Labor Committee in a speech over Station WEVD, dedicated to the late Eugene V. Debs and owned by labor interests, in New York.

"Despite the fact that we have eleven millions of workers unemployed and that most American Industries are restricted to a forty-hour work week, the Radio Broadcasting Industry, child of the Power Trust, is able to force its workers to work 48 hours each week", Representative Connery declared. "Apparently, there is no force in the N R A , or, in the Federal Communications Commission strong enough or interested enough in the workers employed in the Radio Broadcasting Industry to shorten these long hours. In addition, each of the two networks have created Company Unions, with the full knowledge and apparent acquiescence of the officials of the N R A.

"It was the intent of Congress, expressly written into the law, that there was to be no monopoly in Radio Broadcasting. Senator Dill, recognized as an authority on radio legislation, stated on March 19, 1932, only two years ago, I quote: 'Chain organizations are especially guilty of this (referring to attempted monopoly) The National Broadcasting Company owns and controls 12 stations and most of them on cleared channels with high power. The Columbia owns five and controls three additional, most of them which are on cleared channels with high power. The American people' continued Senator Dill, 'will never permit the enlargement of this ownership to any great extent as a permanent policy.'

"And, yet, within two years of the time of the making of that statement, and while Senator Dill was still a member of the Senate, the National Broadcasting Company, the child of the Power Trust, had added 8 additional stations to their chains. Of course, you know or you should know that the National Broadcasting Company is owned and controlled by the Power Trust with one M. H. Aylesworth, former Managing Director of the National Electric Light Association, in supreme command. (20)

"To refresh the memories of some of my listeners, I might add that this same Mr. Aylesworth is the same gentleman the Federal Trade Commission, in its recent report on the Power Trust

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work of the Commission. It is a summary of the work done during the year and is intended to give a general impression of the work of the Commission.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the various fields of its activity.

The work of the Commission in the various fields of its activity is described in detail in the following chapters. The first chapter deals with the work of the Commission in the field of the study of the history and the progress of the work of the Commission.

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and Public Utilities, found expended or authorized the expenditure of large sums of money to influence college professors and teachers in our colleges and schools to write and to lecture on subjects helpful to the enlarged and continued profits of the Power Trust through the continued exploitation of the consumers of gas and electric lights."

Representative Connery declared that the NBC had agreed that no additional stations be assigned to the clear channel of WCFL, Chicago, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, without the consent of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Connery said he was "amazed to learn that this wavelength is no longer the property of the American Federation of Labor" but that commercial stations in Albany, Fort Worth, Miami and possibly other cities are to be placed on the same wave. He said the addition of Station WEVD was an example of how the captains of industry exploit not only the workers but the properties of the country.

"I suggested to the Federal Communications Commission if they were going to destroy this property of labor (WCFL's wavelength) they ought to give WEVD the legitimate labor station an opportunity of being placed on the same wave.

"Former Congressman Anning Prall, of New York, now Chairman of the Broadcast Division, answered my letter. He suggested that there are other stations in New York which might be interfered with if my suggestion was carried out. My answer to Chairman Prall and to the other members of the Communications Commission is that where there is a will there is a way. If there is an honest desire on the part of the Commission to give Labor in New York a real opportunity, they will easily make the necessary transfers of radio facilities.

"However, I was surprised to learn only yesterday of the contempt which the profiteers in radio broadcasting have for the Federal Communications Commission, a governmental agency.

"It is understood that some weeks ago a number of gentlemen, interested in radio, met in a hotel room or in a lawyer's office and proceeded, under the direction of a representative of the Power Trust, to divide up this radio wavelength which we, in Congress, definitely understood was the property of the American Federation of Labor.

"Not only did they actually divide up this property but they entered into a written agreement, signed and sealed, setting forth the rights of each of the parties, and then they handed this agreement into the Federal Communications Commission with a request that this governmental agency, supposedly an agency of the Congress of the United States, approve of their action.

"To further indicate the monopoly which exists in radio broadcasting, let me illustrate by comparing the radio properties in New York City of the two networks with all other radio properties in the same locality.

"There are 13 radio stations in New York City. One is owned by the City but is not allowed to operate at night. One station, owned and operated by the Paulist Fathers, an organization which has done wonderful work all over this country, a non-profit making body, is licensed to operate only fifteen hours per week. Seven other radio stations either share time or are not allowed to operate at night. Two other stations, with low power, are permitted to broadcast unlimited hours. The three radio stations, owned and operated by the two networks, are allowed to broadcast on 50,000 watts with unlimited hours on the most desirable wave lengths.

"Incidentally, one of these New York high powered stations, operating unlimited hours, is licensed to a radio manufacturing company and leased to the network owned by the Power Trust. While the licensee holds the license, it has nothing to do with the operation of the station other than to receive a fat rental which means added profits to the stockholders at the expense of the people of the United States.

"Figures recently released indicate that the two great networks last year received more than 80 percent of all the revenue received from radio broadcasting.

"Is there a Radio Monopoly? Surely, I have given you the answer."

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GOLD DECISION ERROR CAUSES PRESS-RADIO MORE TROUBLE

The Associated Press sending an incomplete flash on the Supreme Court gold decision caused additional embarrassment to the Press-Radio Bureau. Luckily it was corrected 8 minutes later before NBC and Columbia broadcast it but some stations were said not to have been so fortunate.

The incident served to encourage those who have been gunning for the Press-Radio Bureau and their cries have been loud and long. One of the first heard from was the Yankee Network in New England which said "because of recent glaring errors in Press-Radio releases, which are furnished by the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News", they would not be accepted until verified.

"The erroneous flash of last week on the dirigible 'Macon', stating that the ship was down in California with eight persons dead, originated from the Press-Radio Bureau", the Yankee network declaration continued. "The erroneous flash on the Hauptmann verdict, which was issued by The Associated Press, was flashed over the Yankee Network stations by Press-Radio, and another erroneous flash on the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Gold Clause was issued by Press-Radio."

The Editor & Publisher said that the Associated Press' gold decision report caused great confusion in newspaper offices, likewise and a partial check-up of afternoon papers revealed that the World-Telegram and Post in New York, and the Star in Washington, issued extras with the incomplete information. The World-Telegram sold about 6,000 extras with its erroneous information, carrying the hed, "Government Must Pay Its Bonds in Gold Value." The New York Sun replated three times before going on the street with the correct interpretation.

An aftermath of the Hauptmann AP false report was a rebuke administered to Arthur Godfrey, popular commentator and announcer, by Harry C. Butcher, Manager of Station WJSV, Columbia outlet in Washington. Godfrey in a broadcast took a "shot" at the Washington Herald, a Hearst paper, because of the Hauptmann miscue. The Herald, however, was not one of the papers which carried the incorrect story.

"Mr. Godfrey thought he was giving the Herald a good natured razzing but came very near to libelling the paper", Mr. Butcher said. "Such an action as this is contrary to the policy of the station. Godfrey realized the seriousness of his offense and has promised that such a thing will not happen again."

Mr. Butcher permitted the City Editor of the Herald to draft the form of retraction it desired and this was read to Mr. Godfrey's audience.

Addressing the Inland Daily Press Association at Chicago, E. H. Harris, Chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association's Radio Committee, reiterated the belief that news should not be sold to be resold for broadcasting purposes.

"Just recently there has been a disturbing development", Mr. Harris said. "Large department stores have purchased a news service from an anti-newspaper news agency, and they have broadcast this news service direct from the advertising departments of their stores. The radio station has no control over this news. The editing of the news, therefore, is in the hands of the advertiser."

"If radio stations of the United States are permitted to sell time for the purpose of broadcasting advertising sponsored news programs, this policy will destroy the control over the news and place the editing and censoring of the news in the hands of the advertisers. An identical situation would be found in the newspaper field, if the newspapers sold the news to the advertiser for editing and censorship and then gave away their circulation to their subscribers. Such a policy would soon destroy the value of all news, because the public would be confused as to the authenticity of any news, whether broadcast or printed. It would devalue all news."

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked around, trying to get my bearings. The street was empty, the only sound being the distant hum of traffic. I felt a little disoriented, but I knew I had to keep moving. I started walking, my feet hitting the cold pavement. The air was crisp, and I could feel my breath fogging up. I was alone, and it felt like I was in a new world. I tried to remember where I was, but the fog was too thick. I just kept walking, hoping to find a familiar face or a sign that would lead me home.

I walked for what felt like hours. The streetlights were on, but they didn't help. I was still lost. I started to feel a little more confident, but then I saw a car. It was a dark sedan, and it was moving slowly. I watched it for a moment, trying to see if it was familiar. It wasn't. I turned away and kept walking. The car disappeared into the distance, leaving me alone again. I was starting to feel a little more at ease, but then I heard a sound. It was a low, rumbling noise, like a car engine. I turned around, but nothing was there. I was alone, and I was still lost.

I kept walking, my feet aching from the cold. I was starting to feel a little more at ease, but then I heard a sound. It was a low, rumbling noise, like a car engine. I turned around, but nothing was there. I was alone, and I was still lost. I was starting to feel a little more at ease, but then I heard a sound. It was a low, rumbling noise, like a car engine. I turned around, but nothing was there. I was alone, and I was still lost.

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2/26/35

In the meantime, WOR, in Newark, announces that its Trans-Radio news bulletins hereafter will be sponsored by the Fischer Baking Company, of Newark. The Ward Baking Company, in Columbus, Ohio, will sponsor the programs of Bob French, news commentator over Station WAIU in that City.

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FOOD & DRUG HEARINGS BEGIN NEXT SATURDAY

Senator Clark, of Missouri, has set next Saturday, March 2nd, to begin the public hearings on the proposed revision of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. They will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and will be held in the Caucus Room of the Senate.

The Broadcasters will be represented at the hearings by Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

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APPEALS COURT APPROVES KWWG TRANSFER

A decision of the Federal Communications Commission that enabled the transfer of radio Station KWWG, located at Brownsville, Texas, to the Port Arthur College, at Port Arthur, Texas, was sanctioned by the United States Court of Appeals over the protest of Magnolia Petroleum Co., and the Sabine Broadcasting Co., lessor and lessee, respectively, of Radio Station KFDM, at Beaumont, Texas.

Station KWWG was wrecked by a hurrican last year, and while it was out of commission, it asked that it be permitted to transfer its station to the college, where the studio would be taken over by the college authorities and operated on the same waves.

Station KFDM objected and opposed the transfer, only to have the Communications Commission approve the move.

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SURVEY CLAIMS ONLY 7.3% SETS HEAR AVERAGE BROADCAST

The average evening radio program is heard over only 7.3 per cent of the radio sets in its area, according to results of the first five weeks of a survey being made for 25 clients by Clark-Hooper, Inc., New York research firm, Editor and Publisher sets forth, which describes it as follows:

"About 115,000 coincidental telephone interviews have already been tabulated. The largest average percentage of sets found listening to any one program was 29.4 per cent, and the smallest less than 1 per cent. Of the 'sets in operation', the best program reached 66 per cent, and the average 20 per cent, while some reached less than 1 per cent.

"The public, it was reported, is dividing its time among 94 commercially sponsored network programs between 7 and 10 p.m., Eastern time.

"Computing talent costs at approximately 31 per cent of the total cost of broadcast advertising, the results of the survey thus far indicate that the 'cost per thousand sets identifying sponsor' varies from \$1.36 to \$62.67, with an average of \$16.22.

"The telephone calls were made in 21 cities. From 13 to 28 per cent of telephone subscribers were found not at home. On completed calls these questions were asked:

- "'1. Were you listening to the radio just now?
- "'2. To what program were you listening?
- "'3. What advertiser puts on that program?
- "'4. What product is advertised?"

"The period with the largest percentage of sets in operation showed 45 per cent, the lowest 18.5 per cent (when averaged for time zones and weighted for percentage of total sets in each time zone). The average of all was 36.5 percent, it is stated.

"Showing the effect of changes in programs, the investigators reported one instance in which Chain (a), with a popular comedian, drew 68 per cent of the listeners during the first two weeks of the survey, while Chain (b) drew 7 per cent and Chain (c) 5 per cent. The first then eliminated the comedian while (b) added a guest star, and the percentages became: Chain (a) 33 per cent; Chain (b) 22 per cent; Chain (c) 9 per cent. The cost per thousand set identifying sponsor rose from \$5.58 to \$12.34 for Chain (a), while they dropped from \$28.86 to \$13.43 for Chain (b) and from \$34.36 to \$24.01 for Chain (c)."

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GIANT RADIO SET PICTURES AIR WAVES FOR VISITORS

A giant radio receiving set, so large that thousands of persons walk in and out of it daily, is in operation in the National Broadcasting Company studios in Radio City.

It is a giant model constructed by NBC and RCA Victor engineers as the latest unit in a series of displays which show visitors the mechanics of broadcasting. These visitors who take the NBC guide tours, first see the studios with programs in the making. Then they see a model of a transmitter. That is followed by a layout showing the course of a sound from the microphone to the transmitter and through the air. Now they can follow the sound through the receiving set to the loudspeaker.

The model has been built on a scale of twenty-to-one, with tubes five feet high. In the center stands, by way of contrast, a standard size superheterodyne radio set with the cabinet removed and the interior exposed. Identification ribbons extend from various parts of the small set to corresponding parts of the model.

The giant model was installed under the supervision of O. B. Hanson, Chief Engineer, as an educational exhibit for the public. It occupies one leaf of the NBC cloverleaf studio which was constructed with a view to its ultimate use in television.

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WOMEN TO AWARD RADIO PROGRAM PRIZES

The Women's National Radio Committee, organized several months ago to work for higher standards of radio entertainment, will make four radio awards this year, it was announced in New York by Mme. Yoland Mero-Irion, of that city, advisory chairman of the committee.

Two of the awards will be for the best sustaining programs on the air and the other two for the best commercial programs. One award in each classification will be given for a musical program and one for a non-musical program. The presentations will be made at a luncheon on April 10th.

The placing and the character of advertising in commercial programs will receive special consideration in the awards, Mme. Mero-Irion explained.

Twenty-one women's organizations with a combined membership of about 10,000,000 are said to be affiliated with the Women's National Radio Committee.

2/26/35

Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan is Chairman of the Committee and the recently elected executive group includes Mrs. P. T. Grimley, of Ridgewood, N. J., representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, representing the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Lemuel Bolles, of Great Neck, L. I., of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Mrs. Howard Vernon, of Brooklyn, of the American Association of University Women.

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ROOSEVELT TO PRESS NEW WOR 50 KW TRANSMITTER KEY

Pressing a telegraphic key in the White House, President Franklin D. Roosevelt will send the signal which will officially inaugurate WOR's new 50,000-watt transmitter at 3:30 P.M., Monday March 4th, after this presidential recognition of WOR's elevation to the ranks of the super-stations of the United States, WOR will present an inaugural program from the L. Bamberger & Co. store in Newark where the station started in 1922 and has maintained studios ever since.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, and Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark will give their official welcomes to the station during the dedicatory program from 3:30 to 4:30. Senators A. Harry Moore and W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey also will speak from Newark, provided they are able to leave Washington that day. Other leaders of government, education and business also will give brief addresses.

Invitations have been issued for a special broadcast to take place the same night at 8 o'clock from Carnegie Hall in New York City.

Jack R. Poppele, WOR's Chief Engineer, has apparently thought of every possible device to make the transmitter at Carteret, N.J., the last word in mechanical safety. Every wire, conduit and power line has been buried in the ground eliminating all possibilities of visitors or employees coming in contact with any death dealing "live" wires.

A lock system on the doors leading to the rooms containing the transmitting machinery absolutely precludes the possibility of a fatality. This lock system as developed and installed works on a master key basis. The transmitter interior cannot be entered unless all keys to every door leading to the room are in place in the lock. The master key, when placed in the lock and turned, throws a giant switch which turns off every iota of power.

Two other ingenious contrivances are the telegraph system which keeps the New York studios, the Newark studios and the transmitter in immediate touch with each other, eliminating all possible errors. Another method of contact is a direct telephone between the three points and the antenna towers. Thus the most remote points of WOR's far-flung system can be contacted at a second's notice.

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PROPOSE F.D.R. AS BROADCASTING HEAD

Establishment of a nationally-owned broadcasting system, with Franklin D. Roosevelt as General Manager, was advocated in Washington at the Public Ownership League conference this week.

Mr. Roosevelt, when he leaves the White House, would be the ideal "boss" for a radio system run by and for the public, the delegates were told by Bruce Bliven, an editor of the New Republic magazine.

"Through a series of historical accidents for which no one in particular is to blame, the radio has degenerated from a device whose main purpose is to aid the public into a device whose only purpose is to make money", Bliven said.

He would bar advertising from the proposed network and programs would be designed "solely for the amusement or edification of the whole mass of the people."

"I do not suggest", said Bliven, "that we do away with the private broadcasting that now goes on. It would not be hard to clear sufficient channels for the Government broadcasting without displacing more than a very few at most of the 600 private stations in the United States, 90 per cent of which never under any circumstances broadcast anything worth hearing."

Governmental ownership and operation of the Nation's telephone system was recommended in a resolution adopted by the Public Ownership League.

Presented by J. E. Bennett, of Portland, Oreg., Chairman of the Telephone Committee, the resolution charges that rates are excessive and the industry is in the hands of a monopoly.

Ernest E. Anders, Commissioner of Public Utilities, of Jacksonville, Fla., told how that city is one of the few in the country which owns a broadcasting station and makes it pay.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

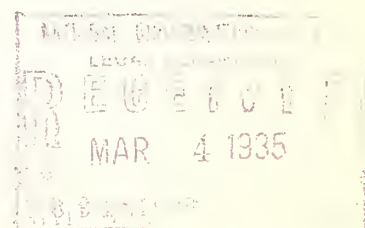
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 803



FORESTERS CLAIM ADVANTAGES OF WOODEN RADIO TOWERS

A technical reason for the use of wood in the erection of forest lookout and radio towers was brought out by one of the foresters at the recent convention in Washington of the Society of American Foresters during a discussion of fire control work, by the possibility of a hindrance to radio communication caused by interference of metal towers.

It was contended that the metal tower would produce a directional antenna effect, depending upon where the antenna was placed, or that it would so interfere with sending as to neutralize broadcasting waves. Forest lookout towers built of timber would not, it was pointed out, present these difficulties.

Radio has been adjudged invaluable in fire-control work, as it enables observers in lookout towers to communicate with headquarters or with forest fire patrolmen wherever the latter may be, thus saving valuable time in reaching fires. The construction of wood lookout towers of practically any desired height has been made possible by the use of modern timber connectors, introduced into this country from Europe by the National Committee on Wood Utilization, now a part of the Department of Commerce, and handled in the United States by the Timber Engineering Company, subsidiary of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., a National Lumber Manufacturers' Association affiliate.

Connectors have been used extensively in the construction of radio towers here and abroad, the most notable example being the famous structure at Meuhlaker, Germany, a lacy network of wooden timbers 190 meters, or about 625 feet, high supporting at the top an antenna ring 10 feet in diameter and weighing 1320 pounds.

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HOUSE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE TO HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

Without a record vote, the House last Tuesday passed a resolution which hereafter will give the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, is Chairman, entire jurisdiction of all communications matters. Heretofore radio has always been under the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, of which Representative Bland, of Virginia, is Chairman. That Committee hereafter will revert to its old designation of Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, omitting the word "Radio".

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Representative O'Connor, of New York, of the Rules Committee, in offering the resolution which brought about the change, denied that it was a victory for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

"That is as far from the truth as anything could be", Representative O'Connor said. "This is a victory for neither side. No one wins here. The fact that the Merchant Marine Committee has jurisdiction over radio does not justify any statement that the other committee wins the dispute. The Rules Committee came to the determination that you could not properly divide communications and that radio, telegraph, telephone, and cable inevitably went together, and the Interstate Commerce Committee having jurisdiction of most of those subjects and for a longer time than the Merchant Marine Committee had jurisdiction over radio, it was thought best and fairest to put radio in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. On the other hand, the Merchant Marine Committee reestablishes and reclaims its jurisdiction over the merchant marine and over many matters which were under the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. There is no victory, therefore, for either side, and the Rules Committee would not be a party to any such a result. We have, in fact, taken from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee many matters over which it has had jurisdiction, and there is no mathematician who could interpret the resolution to the effect that it is a victory for either side."

"I wish to confirm what the gentleman has just said", Representative Rayburn interjected. "This was a unanimous agreement between the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce."

"Everybody concerned is happy to have worked out this solution of a difficult problem, to relieve this dispute between the two committees, and to relieve the Speaker of the quandary in which he finds himself when omnibus bills and other bills come before him for reference. I believe the House should sustain the action of these two great committees and the position the Rules Committee has taken in bringing this resolution before the House."

"It simply changes the name of the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee by omitting the word 'Radio'. We took out the word 'Radio.'"

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ASSERTS PEOPLE ARE LESS CRITICAL OF THE SPOKEN WORD

After four centuries of attention having been directed to the development of eye-mindedness, the advent of radio seems destined to shift a great deal of emphasis in the direction of ear-mindedness, Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, of the National Committee on Education by Radio told educators assembled at Atlantic City this week.

Recent pronouncements by prominent educators, substantiated by painstaking research, Dr. Tyler asserted, reveal a number of important facts:

- First: People are less critical of things heard than of things read.
- Second: One responds more readily to spoken rather than to written suggestions.
- Third: An individual is definitely less critical, less analytical, more passively receptive, when listening to the radio than when he is face to face with the speaker.
- Fourth: In all social matters the mass of people are guided through hearing rather than by sight, hence, radio lends itself readily to propaganda designed to mislead the public.
- Fifth: The radio is gaining in its influence on home life as that of the family is declining.
- Sixth: Whether radio is to be employed for selfish interests or for the public wellbeing is one of the most crucial problems of today.

"There is a real danger that radio, if it continues along present lines, will be devoted in increasing measure to the promotion of selfish private interests", Dr. Tyler concluded. "The government should adopt a new policy with reference to this important means of mass communication. A study of the way we have handled our other communication services may be helpful.

"The postal service, a natural monopoly, has been efficiently and economically operated by the government. The telephone has been left in the hands of a private commercial monopoly. That the present Congress has appropriated a sum of three-quarters of a million dollars to investigate this monopoly is a sufficient indication of a dissatisfaction with private control of the telephone. We have thought to control the telegraph by permitting the existence of competing companies.

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"Recent studies have shown that because of abuses this competition has been more fancied than real. Radio broadcasting so far has failed to give universal service throughout the country. It is claimed that there are not enough facilities for the government to set up a supplementary, noncommercial system, yet two private companies are endeavoring to compete by means of nationwide chains and attempts are made to establish other similar companies from time to time."

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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING, OHIO TOPIC

The sixth annual institute for Education by Radio combined with the fifth annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education will be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 7 and 8.

The Program Committee, consisting of W. W. Charters, as Chairman, Levering Tyson, and George F. Zook, is now making arrangements for this joint conference, and detailed announcements will be made in the next month.

At this conference representatives will be present from college and university stations, commercial broadcasters, including representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Co., members of the Federal Communications Commission and other agencies of the Federal Government, and individuals from all parts of the country, including members of Parent-Teacher organizations, learned societies, and other educational associations and institutions.

The program will include an outline of possibilities for the development of educational broadcasting under the Federal Communications Act of 1934, a discussion of the educational problems of the college and university broadcasting stations, consideration of ways for organizing and supporting better and more popular programs for adults and children, as well as problems of finance. Emphasis will be placed upon the growing power of radio broadcasting as an instrument to reach the public for political or public purposes.

Techniques of presentation, and various ways of organizing listeners for local or national purposes in this and other countries will be reviewed. Demonstrations and clinics of recorded broadcasts will be held in connection with the meeting.

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DOMESTIC FOREIGN AND MARINE MESSAGE HEARINGS AGENDA

At the hearings commencing Monday, March 4th, the Telegraph Division of the Communications Commission will first take up the subject of domestic messages and services, then all classes of foreign messages and services, and after that all classes of marine messages. Leased wire service will not be considered before March 11th.

The domestic hearing will be divided into three groups, ordinary messages and services, commercial news press and governmental services and leased private wire and special services.

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RCA 1934 NET PROFIT \$4,249,263

The annual report of the Radio Corporation of America, shows that RCA's net profit for 1934 was \$4,249,263. This compares with a net loss of \$582,094 for the year 1933; an improvement of \$4,831,357. In each quarter of 1934, RCA showed a profit from operations, whereas in the previous year a profit was earned only in the fourth quarter.

Gross income of the corporation from all sources in 1934 amounted to \$78,756,993 compared with \$62,333,496 for 1933, an increase of 26.3 per cent. Cost of operations, including the cost of goods manufactured and sold, the cost of operating radiotelegraph and broadcasting services, advertising and selling expense, research and development, and administration totaled \$69,266,538. In addition the items of interest, depreciation, amortization of patents and good will, and Federal income taxes amounted to \$5,241,192.

The net current assets of the corporation increased \$5,633,155 during the year, their ratio to current liabilities being 5.9 to 1 on December 31, 1934, compared with a ratio of 5.2 to 1 at the end of 1933.

The requirements of increased current business are reflected in an increase of \$2,096,631 in inventories. The total inventories of \$8,699,967 represent current merchandise valued at the lower of cost or market.

The Radio Corporation has no bank indebtedness. It has financed all its activities in the year under review in the report without borrowing.

The total dividend paid on February 19, 1935, in clearing up arrears on the "A" Preferred stock was \$4,519,610.

Standing out in the RCA report, signed by Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, and David Sarnoff, President, with regard to television and the possibilities of its introduction in the United States, are the following points:

Results obtained by RCA in laboratory experiments are equal or better than those abroad.

Problems here are vastly greater because of our country's size. The report implies the problems will ultimately be solved.

When television comes it will not supersede sound broadcasting. Television facilities will be supplemental to sound facilities.

Television service on a nation-wide basis, especially in the United States, is impractical in the present state of the art. Further technical improvement and simplification are required and RCA Laboratories are working in these directions.

The next step should be a field demonstration of the practical service range of television, and RCA is "diligently exploring the possibilities" of such a demonstration.

The report states that the laboratory research of RCA has "been guided by the principle that the commercial application of such a service could be achieved only through a system of high-definition television, which would make the images of objects transmitted clearly recognizable to observers." This is the system recommended by the British Commission for the experimental service in England.

High-definition television, by the RCA method, employs no moving parts, such as whirling scanning discs. The picture image to be sent is focussed on a plate in a camera-like box called an iconoscope. This plate consists of minute light-sensitive points. It is "scanned" by a beam from a cathode ray tube. This creates impulses from point after point on the sensitive plate which are transmitted through the ether and reproduced at the receiver in such rapid succession that the eye sees them as a motion picture of the scene being televised. The RCA's iconoscope also facilitates the pick-up of studio action and permits the broadcast of scenes outside the studio.

The ultimate possibility of flashing entire pages of hand or typewritten letters by radio facsimile, instead of by the dots and dashes of the Morse code, is discussed in the RCA report. It reveals that substantial progress has been made in the last year in this high-speed radio facsimile, and states that it is expected that a high-speed, ultra-short wave facsimile circuit between New York and Philadelphia will be placed in service in the present year. It is announced that the new RCA² inter-city radiotelegraph service now connecting Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, will be extended soon to other important cities.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
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SEES NEW COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT AS ASCAP BUFFER

Belief that the new international copyright agreement, if it contains the recommendations offered by the National Association of Broadcasters, will prove a defensive weapon against the American Society of Composers, is expressed in an editorial in Broadcasting Magazine:

"Copyright suddenly has become a burning issue again on Capitol Hill. Without any warning, a measure providing for American entry into the International Copyright Union was slipped before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, bearing administration endorsement. It was the opportunity long awaited by radio, hotel, motion picture and other industries which have been so much putty in the hands of ASCAP under the copyright law which has remained unrevised since 1909.

"Fortunately for these industries their trade groups, notably the NAB, got wind of the measure as it went to committee, apparently all set for favorable action. Telegraphic and other objections resulted in postponement of action. Conferences to hear these objectors were ordered by the committee before the State Department, as reported previously. Recommendations were made for amendment of the bill - recommendations which ASCAP and its redoubtable general manager, E. C. Mills, opposed.

"Soon a new draft of this measure will go to the committee, presumably still bearing administration endorsement, for the administration wants the United States in the International Union. If the NAB recommendations, so forcibly presented by Managing Director Philip G. Loucks, flanked by the other groups, are adopted, much of the trouble with ASCAP should be over. There will be bitter pills to swallow under the revised act, but if elimination of the present minimum statutory damage for infringement of \$250 per number - the ax that ASCAP has so ruthlessly wielded these many years - is approved, it will more than compensate for them."

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EARLY TRUST SUIT ACTION FAVORED BY RCA COUNSEL

Manton Davis, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Radio Corporation of America, commenting on the filing on Monday of an amendment to the Federal Government's amended and supplemental petition in its suit against the radio group in Wilmington, Del., made the following statement:

"We concur with the Department of Justice that the single legal question remaining in this case should be disposed of by the court as early as practicable, and we are cooperating fully toward this end. A trial of the so-called 'reserved issues' under the radio group anti-trust suit will be held probably in June. The greater part of the issues were settled by consent decree on Nov. 21, 1932."

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A RECEIVING SET IN EVERY OTHER AUSTRALIAN HOME

Australia's radio industry is enjoying a period of remarkable prosperity, according to advices from Trade Commissioner W. C. Flake, Sydney.

Radio receiving set licenses issued in the Commonwealth increased from a total of 518,626 at the end of 1933 to 681,634 at the close of 1934. There is now one radio receiving set for every 10 persons in Australia, it is pointed out. Assuming five persons to one family, this means a receiving set in every other home. This ratio of sets to population, the report states, is believed to be exceeded in only five other countries.

Australian manufacturers, as a result of tariff protection, dominate the domestic market, according to the Trade Commissioner. Many of the receiving sets produced by them during the past year were all-wave receivers, the popularity of which gained considerably in that period, causing some producers to manufacture all-wave sets for the first time.

Although radio tubes are now made in Australia, many are still imported, the report states. In the two months of October and November of last year, a total of 125,011 tubes were received from abroad, the United States supplying 60,200.

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U.S.-BELGIUM TRADE AGREEMENT REDUCES RADIO DUTY

A duty reduction of 15 percent on radio receiving sets and of 50 percent on tubes is granted the United States in the new trade agreement between the United States and Belgium. This concession is of special importance in view of the fact that Belgium is a market in which no patent restrictions are placed on the sale of radio tubes, and that her purchases account for 10 percent of our total export of tubes. The 15 percent reduction in the duty on radio receiving sets renders the concession on tubes all the more valuable, since the American tube finds its markets only where American radio sets are sold.

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:::INDUSTRY NOTES:::
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Chairman Burton K. Wheeler, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has appointed the following sub-committee to consider broadcasting legislation: Senators Brown (D), of New Hampshire; Donohy (D), of Ohio; and White (R), of Maine.

James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Broadcasters Code, who was operated on recently, is progressing favorably and is now convalescing at his home in Washington.

The Electrical Division of the Department of Commerce has received a letter from H. C. McLean, Commercial Attache at Paris, which reads in part as follows:

"We have come in contact with numerous accessory firms and we asked them why sales of radios for automobiles never seem to be very large. According to them, the prices are far too high for the ordinary person to buy them, as they retail between \$79 and \$99. This price, of course, keeps sales within a certain class, and if it were possible to land a radio in France, duty paid, for approximately \$44.75, it is believed that by taking a small profit, they would be able to sell a great many sets."

Hour rates on WMCA, New York, remain the same as when a part of the former ABS chain. A new schedule has just been issued.

The current rates are: Class A, night time, hour \$450; half-hour, \$250; quarter-hour, \$150, and five minutes, \$60.

Decca Records, Inc., makers of phonograph records, instituted a \$1,000,000 suit for damages against leading phonographic corporations of the country charging them with a conspiracy to restrain competition and "maintaining a monopoly."

For playing a group of copyrighted songs, allegedly without permission of the copyright owners, four night clubs in Washington were sued for royalties by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The suit seeks \$250 each from the Club Troika and the Cotton Club, and \$700 each from the Sugar Bowl, 700 block Eighth St., S.E., and Louis Kavokas, 700 block H St., N.E.

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A. T. & T. INCOME LESS - BELL SYSTEM GAINS

Net income of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for 1934 amounted to \$121,748,729, equal to \$6.52 a share earned on 18,662,275 capital shares, comparing with \$137,456,776 or \$7.37 a share, earned in 1933. Dividends of \$9 a share were paid in each year, resulting in a charge of \$46,211,746 to surplus last year against \$30,503,699 in 1933.

Operating revenues in 1934 were \$89,447,908, comparing with \$86,695,109 in 1933, and net operating revenues after all expenses and depreciation were \$19,874,069, against \$18,605,400. Operating earnings after taxes totaled \$14,509,906 against \$13,653,460.

Revenues from dividends amounted to \$115,409,048, compared with \$127,913,090 in 1933. The net income exceeded by \$10,581,175 in 1934, against \$37,114,901 in 1933, the company's proportion of the consolidated net income of the Bell System, as the associated telephone companies in the aggregate declared part of their dividends from surplus.

Interest revenues were \$15,271,590, against \$20,231,714 in 1933, representing a substantial reduction in advances to associated companies, and total income, including miscellaneous non-operating revenues, was \$145,912,471, compared with \$162,169,771.

Current assets of A. T. & T. at the year end totaled \$219,808,851, compared with \$210,853,438 at the end of 1933, while current liabilities were \$55,581,916, against \$60,303,219. Unappropriated surplus amounted to \$225,937,771, against \$272,677,434.

Commenting upon the report, the New York Times says:

"While Bell System companies in the aggregate paid out \$56,792,921 more in dividends than they earned in 1934, comparing with \$67,618,600 so paid out in 1933, they added a net amount of \$7,500,000 to plant, increased cash assets by \$36,400,000 to \$255,325,204, and had, at the year-end, a combined surplus equal to \$21.50 on each share of American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock, without adding in the premium of \$14.40 a share received in excess of \$100 a share for the stock. This explains, to some extent, the safety of the \$9 dividend last year. The fact that associated companies were able to reduce their borrowings from A. T. & T. by \$73,450,000 was material in improving the cash position of the system."

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ALL SET FOR WOR'S BIG 50 KW OPENING

Following the official opening when President Roosevelt will send the signal which will inaugurate WOR's new 50,000 watt transmitter at 3:30 o'clock Monday, March 4th (EST), a star-studded evening program will be presented by headliners of radio and the theater.

From 8 to 11 P.M. EST, the radio audience will hear this program broadcast from Carnegie Hall, where visible guests will include leaders of government, business and the professions. Not only WOR will broadcast the event, but other stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System (WGN, WLW and WXYZ), will send part of the evening's entertainment to their listeners.

The guest stars include Eddie Cantor, Ed Wynn, Stoopnagle and Budd, Rudy Vallee, Jack Benny, Kate Smith, Walter Winchell, Eddie Dowling, Molasses and January, Frances Williams, Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Ethel Merman, Victor Moore, William Gaxton, Donald Novis, Elsie Janis, Greta Ljunberg, Paul Althouse, George Givot, James Melton, Jack Pearl, Jan Pearce and many others.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the State of New York and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City are expected to speak as well as representatives of the Federal Government. They will be introduced by Mr. McCosker.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WMAZ, Southeastern Brdcastg. Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., modification of C.P. to make changes in antenna; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn., Omaha, Neb., Mod. of CP to extend commencement date to Nov. 1, 1934 and completion date to May 1, 1935; WICC, Southern Conn. Brdcastg. Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., license covering changes in eqpt. increase in power from 500 w. to 1 KW day; 600 kc., 500 w., night, specified hours; New, The Armoreite Publishing Co., Inc., Ardmore, Okla., Cp. for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 w., daytime; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., extension of Spec. Exp. authority to operate with 1 KW at night, 5 KW day, from March 1, 1935 to Sept. 1, 1935; WJAR, The Outlet Co. Providence, R. I., extension of Special Exp. Auth. to use additional power of 250 w. night for period beginning March 1 and ending Sept. 1, 1935; WIND, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., renewal of license, 560 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlimited.

Action on Examiners' Report - WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., granted mod. of Lic. increasing operating power from 500 watts to 1 KW, unlt'd. time, upon condition that directional antenna be installed to comply with specifications to be outlined by Engineering Dept. Sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

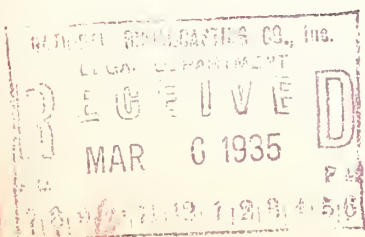
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 804



March 5, 1935

BROADCASTERS WITHHOLD FOOD AND DRUG BILL ENDORSEMENT

Appearing at the Senate Commerce Subcommittee hearing, Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters told the Senators that the Association did not at this time desire to appear in support of, or in opposition to, any particular piece of legislation relating to foods and drugs.

"With the principle underlying the various proposals to amend the Food and Drug Act, as distinct from the enactment of wholly new legislation on the subject, the broadcasters are heartily in sympathy", Mr. Bellows said. "It is entirely natural that an industry which is operated under specific legal requirement to meet the public interest, convenience or necessity should be actively concerned to see that the public is fully and completely protected against any form of fraudulent exploitation.

"Our purpose in coming here is, first of all, to point out certain features of the Copeland Bill (S 5) which appear to us unjust, unreasonable or unworkable.

"The inclusion in a provision of the bill of the words 'other than by radio broadcasting' is a deliberate, and, as it seems to us, wholly unwarranted discrimination against radio broadcasting in favor of all other forms of advertising. It says, in effect, that a dealer doing a purely intra-state business may freely use any other advertising medium he desires, including the United States mails, but he cannot use radio broadcasting without rendering himself liable to the special penalties provided in this Act.

"The futility of such a provision seems to us apparent. If, in fact, the use of radio broadcasting by such a dealer results in a single interstate sale, he immediately becomes liable to the penalties provided for false advertising in interstate commerce. If he does no interstate business, there seems to be absolutely no legal or social justification for having the Federal Government undertake to tell him what advertising media he should and should not use.

"We cannot believe that it is a proper function for federal legislation to dictate to advertisers, and above all to advertisers in intra-state commerce, regarding their choice of media.*****The broadcasting industry, already subject to stringent general regulation by the Federal Communications Commission, and to equally strict regulation as to its advertising by the Federal Trade Commission, naturally looks with some misgiving

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at the prospect of further regulation, based on the broadest possible grant of authority, by another branch of the government. When the bill setting up this new form of regulation contains a provision specifically discriminating against broadcasting, although under the circumstances such discrimination seems absolutely unwarranted, this misgiving is necessarily much increased.

"The objection of the broadcasters to this particular provision in the Copeland Bill can be overcome by the elimination of the words 'other than by radio broadcast.'"

Mr. Bellows said that even with the slight modification made in the revised draft, the broadcasters feel that the definition of the term "advertisement" is still so broad as to be practically unworkable if literally applied. "It covers every form of verbal statement", Mr. Bellows said, "and we urge that the word 'commercially' be inserted after the word 'opinion' in line 15.

"Still another definition given in the bill concerns the broadcasters very directly. This is the definition of false advertising. The inclusion of the phrase 'in every particular' would make almost every advertisement now regarded as wholly legitimate open to attack, and the phrase 'substantial medical opinion' is rendered obscure by the definition of medical opinion already referred to. It is suggested that this second sentence might be stricken out."

Many of the difficulties to which Mr. Bellows referred in connection with the Copeland Bill he said are likewise to be found in the McCarran Bill (S580). "In both bills there seems to us to be the same underlying theory of complete federal regulation of every branch of the food, drug and cosmetic industries, the same tendency to throw away the structure which has been built up over a period of nearly thirty years on the basis of existing law, and the same delegation of vaguely defined powers to the administrative authority", Mr. Bellows declared.

"Both bills appear, so far as advertising is concerned, to create a new regulatory agency. It does not appear from the terms of either of them that the authority of the Federal Trade Commission will be materially reduced. The Commission will still act in all cases where there is the allegation that false advertising constitutes unfair competition. The bills before you simply double the machinery for the control and regulation of advertising, and do it in such a way that the new regulatory body can pretty nearly determine for itself the limits of its own power."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
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BELIEVES MORNING AUDIENCES ARE LARGER THAN ANY OTHERS

Do you know that from 8:00 to 8:30 AM in the Eastern Time zone, the potential radio audience is larger than at any other time of the day or night? This, at least, is the contention of E. H. P. James, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager of the National Broadcasting Company.

"We have just concluded a convincing demonstration of the value of broadcasting in this early morning period", Mr. James said. "In November of last year, we started a broadcast between 7:45 and 8:30 in the morning, featuring B. A. Rolfe in a new and unusual type of program for the morning period. The program was continued until January 24, and the complete figures just furnished us present this interesting analysis of the audience mail received:

"1. An offer of a picture of the RCA Building mentioned on only three programs late in December, brought 8500 requests.

"2. Over 4,000 out of some 7,800 questionnaires sent with these pictures, have been returned to date and are being analyzed and evaluated from a qualitative standpoint, to reveal the nature of the audience that listens in the early morning hours.

"3. Mention of the program's termination on January 24 brought over 800 letters expressing regret. Similar regret was expressed in over 700 questionnaires from people who returned them after the termination of the program.

"We believe that the B. A. Rolfe program has demonstrated the fact that there is a listening audience early in the morning, which is large, receptive and responsive."

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ATTENDED ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PRESS CLUB PARTY

Many prominently identified with the communications industry attended the party given by the National Press Club, in Washington, last Saturday night to celebrate the 2nd Anniversary of President Roosevelt's membership in the club, also the famous press organization's 27th birthday. The President, Cabinet members and other distinguished guests were present.

Among the entertainment features provided by John F. Royal and Frank M. Russell, of the National Broadcasting Company were Joe Cook, Hoosier comedian, Armand Girard, Donald Novis, The Cavaliers Quartet and Gould and Shefter. Joe Cook created

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office
Transmitted to Congress, January 1, 1892

THE LAND OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF
THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL
LAND OFFICE, TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS,
JANUARY 1, 1892.

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considerable merriment by inviting President Roosevelt to spend a week in Evansville, Ind.

Congratulations went to Oswald F. Schuette, a member of the Entertainment Committee, and a past President of the National Press Club who was credited with having considerable to do with the success of the party generally conceded to have been one of the best the Club has ever given.

Those present in one way or another connected with the communications industry were:

M. H. Aylesworth, President, National Broadcasting Co., New York City; Kenneth H. Berkeley, National Broadcasting Co., Washington; Vincent F. Callahan, National Broadcasting Co., Washington; Thomas P. Dowd, Postal Telegraph Co., Washington; F. P. Guthrie, Manager, R.C.A. Communications, Washington; Edwin F. Hill, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Washington; L. M. Lamm, radio writer, Washington; Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, National Association of Broadcasters, Washington.

Also, Frank E. Mason, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company, New York; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Vice-President, National Broadcasting Co., New York City; John F. Royal, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company, New York City; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company, Washington; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, New York City; Oswald F. Schuette, Washington; Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission and G. Franklin Wisner, Chief, Information Service, Federal Communications Commission.

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WAR ON MAN-MADE INTERFERENCE BEGINS IN EARNEST

A meeting of the recently formed Committee on Interference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association has been called by its Chairman, Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, for March 8th in New York City. Representatives of the numerous leading electrical and radio organizations which have accepted membership on the Committee, are expected to be present.

The increasing acceptance by the public of short-wave broadcast reception and the advent of the new high-fidelity receivers have brought man-made electrical interference particularly to the attention of the public. The gradually approaching use of ultra-short waves, for facsimile and television broadcasting, similarly require that all reasonable steps be taken to reduce electrical interference so as not to impede the growth of these interesting and important developments in the radio field. The various organizations which have been approached by the

Committee on Interference have displayed a cooperative attitude and it is believed that steady progress can be made.

The March 8 meeting of the Committee on Interference which will be an organizing and executive session will be devoted to such of the following topics as the Committee may decide to consider at this time. It is planned, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, to assemble information on all known sources of radio interference. Methods of measuring the susceptibility of radio receivers to interference, both by incoming waves and over the power lines, will be considered. In addition, methods of measuring electrical noise, the development of standard portable equipment for the purpose, and conveniently available methods for measuring the field strength of radio signals in the neighborhood of the receiving stations will have attention.

The Committee may consider methods of determining a permissible minimum field strength of signals which would justify complaints of interference by listeners, and possibly the permissible maximum strength of electrical noise under such circumstances which would warrant objection.

On the definitely constructive side, detailed methods for the elimination or reduction of interference will be assembled and tabulated and plans for utilizing such methods will be developed. It is hoped to secure the cooperation of the electrical industry and certain associated groups in working out means for eliminating the future manufacture and sale of electrical devices which may cause radio interference. A number of special plans for reducing interference, possibly through the cooperation of owners or lessors of real estate will be considered.

It is likely that certain phases of the extensive program which is involved will be assigned to special sub-committees who will be able to give intensive study to these problems and effectively to work out their solutions. As originally planned, the work of the Committee on Interference will be primarily along educational lines and will be based on cooperative effort of all the groups and individuals involved. The idea of the Committee is the clear reception by the public of all radio signals of reasonable field strength.

The RMA Interference Committee consists of the following:

Federal Communications Commission - Dr. C. B. Jolliffe;
U. S. Bureau of Standards - Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Washington;
Canadian Department of Marine - H. O. Merriman, of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; RMA of Canada - Ralph A. Hackbusch, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; National Association of Broadcasters - J. C. McNary, Washington, D. C.; Society of Automotive Engineers - P. J. Kent, Detroit, Mich.; National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (to be selected); Institute of Radio Engineers (to be selected).

3/5/35

Also, Radio Wholesalers' Association - Benjamin Gross, New York City; American Radio Relay League - James J. Lamb, West Hartford, Conn.; Institute of Radio Service Men - Moe Asch, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Radio Club of America - L. C. F. Horle, New York City; O. H. Caldwell, New York City - Member at Large; R. D. Duncan, Jr., of Amperite, N. J. - Guest Member.

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HUEY LONG TURNS FIRE ON PETTEY

Senator Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, in pursuing his campaign against Postmaster General Farley, has charged in a letter to the Federal Communications Commission that Herbert Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, and friend of Farley, had received \$1,000 for writing a series of articles for a newspaper which was seeking a radio license. At this writing, Senator Long's letter had not been acted upon by the Commission, but E. O. Sykes, Chairman, said they were "looking into the matter". Judge Sykes did not divulge the name of the newspaper involved.

Pettey's closeness to Farley has been brought out on various occasions. He was in charge of the Radio Division of the Democratic National Committee under Chairman Farley during the 1932 campaign, it was recalled, and subsequently displaced James W. Baldwin as Secretary of the old Radio Commission when that job was removed from Civil Service status by the administration. Baldwin was a Republican with Civil Service rating.

When the Communications Commission absorbed the old Radio Commission, Pettey became secretary of the new board. Moreover, in the Fall of 1933, Farley designated Pettey his representative in radio matters arising through the Democratic National Committee.

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CHILDREN APPROVE TEST BROADCAST

More than 1,500 New York school children agree with their contemporaries in the Scarsdale, N. Y. schools that the experimental radio broadcast of the Scarsdale Woman's Club Feb. 19 was interesting, and most of them asked for a continuance of similar programs. A survey of reactions to the program was just made public.

3/5/35

The reactions upon New York children were gathered from five schools by Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Campbell's report, together with scores of letters from parents throughout the metropolitan area and letters from Scarsdale school children, was studied by Mrs. George C. Ernst, Chairman of the Radio Committee of the local woman's club.

The program was made possible by the Columbia Broadcasting Company, which sought to provide an opportunity for the Scarsdale women, who had reviewed more than 150 children's programs in the last two and one-half years, to put on the kind of program they wanted their children to hear.

In summarizing the reactions to the program, Mrs. Ernst declared that letters from many communities indicated that groups "in other sections of the country, like us, are dissatisfied with what radio offers our children.

"Some", she said, "have indicated that the program which satisfied us as good for our younger children would also satisfy them. We are amateurs, but there must be something of what we want apparent to the professionals whose business it is to satisfy us and our children."

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TELEGRAPH RATE HEARINGS EXPECTED TO BE LENGTHY

The rate hearings before the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission apparently will last some-time. Opening statements were made Monday by Frank C. Page, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, W. A. Winterbottom of the R.C.A. Communications Company and others.

Mr. Page urged consolidation of Postal and Western Union on the ground that they are engaged in such intense competition with each other and with the A. T. & T. that they have paid no dividends for years.

He charged that both companies give big customers preferred service, and accused A. T. & T. of unfair competition with the telegraph companies.

J. C. Willever, Vice-President of Western Union, disputed his testimony.

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A. T. & T. PROBE ORDER AWAITS PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

The resolution for an investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, sponsored by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, and carrying \$750,000 for the inquiry, having passed the House yesterday (Monday) needs only the signature of President Roosevelt to become effective. It embraces all telephone companies but is directed chiefly at the vast communications system of the A. T. & T. This was brought out by Representative Rayburn (D) of Texas, who said in reply to a question from Representative Snell, (R), of New York,

"They can do it under this resolution, but as far as the independent telephone companies are concerned, I have asked about that, and I am assured that no independent company will be investigated in anywise, except and unless it has a contract with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. or the Bell Co., or one of the large systems. In that instance, and usually, that contract would be filed with the big company, and the little company would not be harassed by any additional expenditure. There are some of the so-called 'independent companies', however, which are rather large companies and which do an interstate business, and, in all probability they would be brought into this. But I am talking about the local telephone systems. I do not think they will have to spend an extra dollar of money or bring into their employ any extra employees on this account."

In reply to a question from Representative Hook, of Michigan, as to whether or not the A. T. & T. would be called upon to pay for the investigation, Mr. Rayburn replied:

"No, but, to be entirely frank, it will in all probability cost them more than this \$750,000."

"We asked in the course of the hearings before the Committee a number of those gentlemen who appeared in favor of the bill if there was any nation in the world which had as good a system of telephone communication at such low rates as the United States; everyone said no", Representative Merritt (R) of Connecticut said.

"The very nature of the telephone business is such that the needs of the country could not be served by a variety of telephone companies; from the very nature of the business it must be a monopoly; and I think it is agreed that for such a company there never has been one so well managed as this; open, no stock manipulation, no kiting, no water. To investigate this company at this time, when we are spending money so lavishly, is wasteful. For this investigation, which, in my personal opinion, cannot yield any good, we are taxing the United States \$750,000, and we will tax the American Telephone & Telegraph probably twice this amount. It is fair to say that the cost to the company and to the United States together will be very close to \$2,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Defendant.

That the Defendant, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, is a male white person, born on January 22, 1895, at Washington, D.C., and is now residing at 1200 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and is a resident of the District of Columbia.

That the Defendant, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, is a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and is a Special Agent in Charge.

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This seems to me, as a business man, to be a waste. As I said a moment ago, I think the fever for investigating and the gathering of all sorts of useless information is appalling. I think every Member of Congress, when he sees the amount of printing alone that comes to his office containing useless facts, feels that it ought to be stopped at some time; and I cannot imagine any better time to stop it than now with a company like the American Telephone & Telegraph Co."

"Here is the Communications Commission, supposedly a semi-judicial body, about to embark upon an investigation of the immense telephone structure of the United States, the greatest thing, the largest thing of its kind in all the world, with more subscribers than all the rest of the telephone systems of the world put together, for indeed, our telephone development here in this country is the wonder of the world", interjected Representative Wadsworth (R) of New York.

"The Committee did not draft this resolution, neither did any Member of the Congress. This is what gives it its significance to me. This is why we protest in our minority report against its style and against its spirit, for it is filled with innuendoes and insinuations, and purposely so. There is no necessity whatsoever in the drafting of a resolution to bring about a thorough investigation to point the finger of suspicion at any person or company, and the mere fact that this commission decides to point the finger of suspicion before it begins to investigate destroys, in my mind, any confidence I might otherwise have in its fairness. This is why we protest against the spirit in which this thing was drawn. *****

"Today you can go into the most remote corner of this huge continent and step into a telephone booth of a tiny little farmer line and call up New York or San Francisco and get prompt service. How is it done? Not through the instrumentality alone of the little farmer line but through the instrumentality of the contract which the little farmer line has with the great toll line. It will be absolutely imperative upon the Commission to go into all those contracts, and, having gone into those contracts, it must go into the assets, the business, the rates, and the charges of all the companies involved.

"So let us not underestimate the size of this undertaking, and let us not beguile ourselves into the belief that the farmer line is not going to be called upon to make reports, fill out blanks, answer questionnaires, file its rates, and give a general accounting of its business. But, as I said a moment ago, great as the undertaking is - and in many respects, in my humble judgment, unnecessary, for I have yet to encounter any wide-spread public demand for a general investigation of the telephone system of America; I have yet to encounter any wide-spread public protest against poor service; I think it is the most wonderful business achievement in modern times, this telephone system of ours - my principal protest is the spirit in which this resolution was drawn, and I would not make that protest did I not have the knowledge it was drawn in the office of the Commission which is going to make the investigation."

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"I believe the A. T. & T. has done a great service, but the principal thing I am interested in is that I think an uninformed commission ought not to start out to regulate a five billion dollar enterprise, and that we should have this investigation so that they may intelligently proceed to the regulation of this great industry", said Mr. Rayburn.

Mr. Rayburn said that Dr. Splawn had reported that it might take from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to find out all the facts.

"I am not one so squeamish about that word 'indictment' in connection with the telephone octopus and monopoly, and that is what we call it in our State of Ohio, and that means J. P. Morgan and the Telephone Trust", Representative Truax (D) of Ohio, declared. "The Telephone Trust and J. P. Morgan have been indicted in the minds of the citizens of Ohio. They remember that this trust defrauded them of \$13,000,000, which they kept for the period of 10 long years. Then at a belated hour the public utilities commission awarded this money and said it must be refunded to the consumer. I admire and respect our great telephone system, but it has been accumulated and centralized upon the blood and toil of the users, and I object to the price that I have to pay Mr. Morgan and the Telephone Trust for the period of securing this splendid service which the gentleman from New York speaks about."

When asked whether the A. T. & T. was owned by many or few people, Mr. Rayburn replied that there were between 600,000 and 700,000 stockholders.

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:::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::
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A hearing will be held by the Telephone Division of the Communications Commission Monday morning, March 25th, for the purpose of hearing arguments by telephone companies claiming from jurisdiction of the Commission. Requests for oral arguments must be filed on or before the 20th.
exemption

Doubtless to put a quietus on exaggerated estimates which had been made, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the exact amount of money she had received for her radio broadcasts. Mrs. Roosevelt said that during 1934 she had been paid \$36,000. The money, the wife of the President added, had all been turned over to charity.

The Federal Communications Commission has inaugurated a monthly compilation of reports made by twelve radio-message companies in the United States. The November return showed an aggregate net loss of \$23,688 and of \$25,943 for the first eleven months of 1934. November operating revenues were \$619,657 and for the eleven months \$6,979,506.

Associates will be pleased to hear that after a courageous fight, Paul W. Morency, General Manager of WTIC, is again back on the job. His injuries date back to wounds received at Chateau Thierry during the World War.

During his entire confinement, Paul kept in constant touch with his office and is now reported to have recovered to such an extent that he may even be able to dispense with his crutches.

Twenty-five per cent reduction on radio receiving sets and tubes exported to Brazil is a substantial benefit proposed for the American radio industry under the tentative reciprocal treaty negotiated by the State Department with Brazil.

The trade agreement with Brazil has been approved by the U.S. and Brazilian official representatives. It will not become effective, however, until approved by the Brazilian Congress and will come into force thirty days after ratification by the Government of Brazil and the approval of President Roosevelt.

A bill placing radio broadcasts under the same libel laws as those pertaining to newspapers and periodicals was placed at Olympia, Wash. before the State Senate of Washington last week. The House passed the measure, 51 to 40.

The RMA, through the cooperation of the Canadian RMA, is advised that total radio industry sales of receiving sets in Canada during 1934 aggregated 168,833, valued at \$16,771,222.04. Total A.C. sets amounted to 132,190, battery sets 23,408, and automobile sets 13,235.

The General Electric Company had a net profit in 1934 of \$17,151,000. After all prior deductions it was equal to 59 cents a share on 28,845,927 no-par shares of stock, according to the preliminary report issued, and compared with \$10,854,682, or 38 cents a share in 1933.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

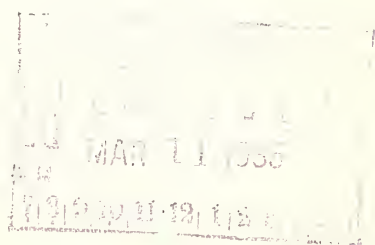
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 805



MEXICO LISTS ONLY THREE SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

As a result of an inquiry made by this writer of Thomas D. Bowman, American Consul General to Mexico, there are at present but three short-wave stations broadcasting programs in that entire country. The U. S. Commerce Department list "World Short-Wave Radiophone Transmitters" based upon information of the Bureau de l'Union International des Telecommunications confines its listings to a single station XETE in Mexico City, 9600 kilocycles, 31.25 meters. Consul General Bowman, however, makes no mention of XETE.

"It is noted that you desire a list of the short-wave stations broadcasting from Mexico", Mr. Bowman writes. "This office has been officially advised that there are only three short-wave broadcasting stations used in the Republic of Mexico.

"They are as follows:

| | | Kilocycles | Length of Wave |
|------|--|------------|----------------|
| XEB | El Buen Tono
Mexico, D. F. | 6100 | 49.18 |
| XECW | Maria Elena Bravo
de Cordero,
Bajio 20, Mexico, D. F. | 6150 | 48.78 |
| XEKL | Compania Difusora del
Bajio, S. A.
5 de Mayo 26, Leon,
Guanajuato, Mexico | 6050 | 49.58 |

"It is believed that all of these stations are in an embryo stage and have not as yet regular hours of broadcasting."

No power or hours of operation are given by Consul General Bowman but XEB is heard in the United States nightly from about 8 until 11 o'clock and may be identified by the transmission every now and then by the call of a cuckoo. As a rule everything is announced in Mexican but usually there is a brief announcement in English at the conclusion of the night's program. However, the writer has never been able to hear a mention of the call letters.

Most of the programs from XEB station, apparently the most powerful short-wave station in Mexico are spoiled by telegraphic code which comes in on the same frequency and is so broad that it drowns out adjacent frequencies including COC, Havana, on 6010 kilocycles and DJC, Berlin, 6020. On Sunday nights, when there is no code interference, the Mexican station is heard quite clearly.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE
January 10, 1907.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1906.
ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. PRINTERS.
1907.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| STATE OF NEW YORK | 1907 |
| IN SENATE | 1907 |
| January 10, 1907. | 1907 |
| REPORT | 1907 |
| OF THE | 1907 |
| COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE | 1907 |
| IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION | 1907 |
| PASSED BY THE SENATE | 1907 |
| MAY 1, 1906. | 1907 |
| ALBANY: | 1907 |
| J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. PRINTERS. | 1907 |
| 1907. | 1907 |

SURVEY SHOWS 21,455,799 RADIOS; 70,804,137 AUDIENCE

There are 25,551,569 radio receiving sets in 21,455,799 homes in the United States -- more than twice the number of residence telephones -- and the total number of radio listeners over 10 years of age is placed at 70,804,137. There are now more than 4,000,000 radios than passenger autos. These new figures are contained in what is claimed to be the most comprehensive radio survey ever undertaken and just released by the Columbia Broadcasting System in cooperation with the statistical staffs of Dr. Daniel Starch, noted research expert.

"The total investment in radio listening by the American public during 1934 amounted to \$391,000,000", John J. Karol, Director of Market Research for Columbia observes. "This certainly speaks volumes for the vitality of the medium and for the continued interest in radio on the part of the American public."

The results of the survey are set forth in a brochure entitled "Lost and Found" in which it was explained that Columbia had discovered that the number of radio homes had been underestimated by 2,450,000 and that the radios which had been "lost" in these homes had now been "found".

The survey required a year of investigation by a nationwide field staff which made 125,000 house-to-house interviews in 321 communities covering cities, small towns and farms in every State and studying every type of family in the various income brackets. Calls were properly proportioned as to income levels, time zones and small geographic sections. They were actual interviews (not phone calls nor questionnaires) with members of families.

From this project, which Columbia describes as "the largest (we believe the only) study of its kind", emerged the set and audience figures for the nation, and other major findings, as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| U. S. Radio Homes | |
| (Jan. 1, 1935)..... | 21,455,799 |
| Homes with two sets or more..... | 2,295,770 |
| Automobile radios..... | <u>1,800,000</u> |
| Total radio sets | 25,551,569 |
| Home Radio Listeners | |
| (Averaging 3.3 to a home)..... | 70,804,137 |
| Number of radios bought in 1934 | 4,084,000 |

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE
January 12, 1909.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1908.
ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER.
1909.

| | |
|--|------|
| STATE OF NEW YORK | 1909 |
| LAND OFFICE | 1909 |
| REPORT | 1909 |
| IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE | 1909 |
| MAY 1, 1908. | 1909 |
| ALBANY: | 1909 |
| J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER. | 1909 |
| 1909. | 1909 |

Commenting on the rapid growth of the number of automobile radios, Columbia's report says: "Last Spring we estimated that 1,000,000 motor cars were radio-equipped. In the past 12 months more than three-quarters of a million have installed radios. Dr. Starch's complete report, including farms, reveals a total of 1,800,000 auto radios for the United States as of January, 1935."

The report not only uncovered figures on the number of homes owning radios in the various income brackets but gave comparative figures on actual ownership of radios (not counting auto sets) by city groups of various sizes and on farms. "In cities over 250,000 in population", the report states, "radio ownership is greater than anyone has known, covering 93 out of every 100 homes." The chart follows:

NUMBER OF U. S. HOMES OWNING RADIOS

| <u>By Income Levels*</u> | | <u>By Size of Community*</u> | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Incomes over \$10,000 | 751,000 | Cities over 250,000 | 6,767,000 |
| " \$5,000- 10,000 | 2,286,000 | " 25,000-250,000 | 4,695,000 |
| " \$3,000 - 5,000 | 3,590,000 | " 1,000- 25,000 | 5,413,000 |
| " \$2,000 - 3,000 | 6,477,000 | Towns under 1,000 | 850,000 |
| " \$1,000 - 2,000 | 5,747,000 | Rural Farms | 3,730,000 |
| Under \$1,000 | 2,604,000 | | |
| All Incomes | 21,455,000 | Total in U. S. | 21,455,000 |

*Shown to the nearest thousand in each sub-group.

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TELEGRAPH RATE HEARINGS CONTINUE

The rate hearings before the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission will probably continue for sometime. Col. A. H. Griswold of the Postal-Telegraph Company was recalled as a witness Wednesday. He was followed by John Terrell Logue, Vice-President of the Postal. The witnesses Thursday were W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, W. L. Kietzman of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., B. O. Heinrich, of the Continental Telegraph Company, J. C. Willever, of the Western Union, and J. J. Welch.

Frank W. Wozencraft and Col. Manton Davis appeared in behalf of R.C.A. Communications, Harvey Hoshour and R. T. Elasser for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Howard L. Kern, for Postal, and Francis R. Stark, Western Union.

Much of the testimony had to do with the rules of the various companies.

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DATE: 10/10/2013

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DEFICIT SHOWN IN RADIO-TELEGRAPH NET INCOMES

The following is a detailed compilation of a report by the Federal Communications Commission, hereafter to be submitted each month, showing total operating revenues and net incomes of radio companies:

| Name of Company | For the month of November, 1934 | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | Total | Operating | Net |
| | operating | operating | Income | Income |
| | revenues | expenses | | |
| Aeronautical Radio, Inc. | - | \$ 1,092.92: | \$ 1,092.92: | - |
| Central Radio Telegraph Co. | \$ 727.46: | 707.08:d | 375.06:d | \$ 275.06 |
| Globe Wireless, Ltd. | 18,850.21: | 19,408.93:d | 827.52:d | 844.29 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
(Calif.) | 67,885.66: | 74,981.71:d | 8,576.17:d | 21,613.74 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
(Del) | 63,096.82: | 77,131.40:d | 14,207.25:d | 42,960.22 |
| Magnolia Radio Corp. | 194.20: | 555.28:d | 361.08:d | 361.08 |
| Michigan Wireless Telegraph Co. | 672.55: | 481.17: | 251.19: | 251.19 |
| R.C.A. Communications, Inc. | 326,680.25: | 310,815.83: | 57,291.07: | 20,705.28 |
| Radiomarine Corp. of America | 72,808.55: | 63,345.04: | 7,202.51: | 3,776.12 |
| Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co.: | 544.25: | 463.42: | 75.33: | 75.33 |
| Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.: | 63,270.97: | 49,807.84: | 20,426.34: | 18,847.87 |
| U.S.-Liberia Radio Corp. | 4,926.96: | 5,973.72:d | 1,289.88:d | 1,289.88 |
| Total | 619,657.88: | 604,664.34: | 60,702.40:d | 23,688.48 |
| For eleven months ended with November, 1934 | | | | |
| Aeronautical Radio, Inc. | 52.69: | 14,069.27: | 14,016.58: | - |
| Central Radio Telegraph Co. | 6,397.93: | 6,297.34:d | 3,082.91:d | 1,332.91 |
| Globe Wireless, Ltd. 1/ | 114,861.03: | 114,516.42:d | 1,030.83:d | 1,258.75 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
(Calif.) | 794,991.26: | 818,999.94: | 42,919.17:d | 176,515.02 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
Inc. (Del.) | 687,925.81: | 811,504.21:d | 129,357.51:d | 422,623.47 |
| Magnolia Radio Corp. | 2,242.46: | 3,472.52:d | 1,236.66:d | 1,236.66 |
| Michigan Wireless Telegraph Co. | 5,410.83: | 3,715.80: | 1,435.93: | 1,435.93 |
| R.C.A. Communications, Inc. | 3,832,145.21: | 3,265,442.96: | 773,770.43: | 510,818.63 |
| Radiomarine Corp. of America | 844,674.93: | 673,195.11: | 139,344.73: | 100,009.35 |
| Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co. 2/ | 1,848.42: | 1,822.19: | 2.93: | 2.93 |
| Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. | 455,866.05: | 510,823.77:d | 22,367.39:d | 32,705.98 |
| U.S.-Liberia Radio Corp. | 51,089.99: | 51,491.84:d | 2,539.49:d | 2,537.51 |
| Total | 6,797,506.61: | 6,275,351.37: | 726,036.64:d | 25,943.46 |

d Deficit or other reverse item.

1/ Started operations Apr. 20, 1934.

2/ Report for five months ended Nov. 30, 1934.

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RUSSIA HAS BIG RADIO BUILDING PROGRAM

The program of the Soviet Union for the production of radio sets calls for the manufacture of 750,000 to 1,000,000 tube-sets in 1937. Much work on organization and production process will be required, and also capital investment. Tubes, cases, batteries, wire, antenna cable - all these details are in bad shape. The chief factories have concentrated their attention on broadcasting-station apparatus, relays, and other similar equipment. For tube sets specially equipped new plants will be required, and a factory for making cases and parts of plastics.

Up to now, however, Russia hasn't distinguished itself in this field, according to a report sent out by the Commerce Department in Washington.

The maximum manufacture of radio sets in the Soviet Union was reached in 1929-30, with 167,500 sets and since then the number has dropped, but now the manufacture of receiving sets is on the level reached abroad in 1930. The best one made is roughly built, requires 7 operations in tuning in, contains some 7 kilograms of copper, and weighs altogether about 18 kilograms. The 4 tube "EKL-4" radio is better looking, with receiving apparatus and speaker in one case, but many sets show poor workmanship and faulty execution. The tubes, on which the value of the set depends, are often unsatisfactory.

During the past few years, Soviet production of sets for amateurs has not only failed to advance, but has gone backward. In 1927-28, the output of tube sets was 22,300; in 1928-29, 49,400; in 1929-30, 167,500; in 1931, 146,000; in 1932, 29,200; and in 1933 it dropped to 22,000.

The low-tension-current section of the electrical industry has made great progress in the past 4 years, and in a number of branches has equaled the leading European and American technology, often breaking new paths of progress. The value of all the products of the radio industry in 1929-30 amounted to 117,000,000 rubles; in 1934 it had risen to four times that figure. But the production of radio sets did not share this advance.

For several years the radio factories have had great difficulty in obtaining nonferrous metals, receiving only 30 to 50 percent of their requirements. Naturally they concentrated their efforts on the work ordered by the high Government agencies, and only this year was any attention paid to small radio sets; the plan was fixed at 120,000. But even for this increase the factories proved unprepared.

Up to the present time the Ordzhonikidze plant has been the chief producer of the small output of radio sets. The industry as a whole has done hardly any laboratory and experimental work in making new sets, working out technical processes, manufacturing tools, etc. Therefore, the order to proceed to

mass production found the industry with "bare hands." The large laboratory that was available has wasted its time and efforts duplicating the efficient work of another laboratory, and the Ordzhonikidze plant could not devote itself to perfecting its models and making new ones, content to fulfill its program as a whole, without making the number of sets called for. Another plant, the Kazitski, made a number of "EKL-4" sets, with imperfections due to carelessness; the "EKL-5" set produced later proved complicated and clumsy. These were the only sets in the market at the beginning of 1934, and both were too expensive for the average buyer.

As for low-priced sets, these do not exist. Some years ago crystal sets were made, selling at 15 to 30 rubles each. These are not made now, and there is nothing to take their place. The receiving set specially designed for collective farms has been hopelessly slow in coming on the market, so that the villages do not even get the 4-tube and 5-tube sets on sale in the city.

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N. Y. HOTELS TO "FORGET" DANCE BROADCASTS

The Executive Committee of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, meeting Thursday in New York, voted to carry out "uncompromisingly" the union's demand for a \$3 tax on each player in orchestra broadcasting from hotels and restaurants.

With the union officials maintaining this stand, the situation remained in a deadlock, with the union awaiting the next move of the hotel and night club managements. It was said after yesterday's meeting that the situation remained one for the hotels and bands to settle between themselves.

The orchestra leaders had expressed their support of the tax at a meeting Wednesday and had referred the matter to the Executive Committee for final action. The \$3 fee asked by the union is for the benefit of the musicians' unemployment relief fund.

The hotel proprietors were equally firm in their stand declaring that the tax was exorbitant and would not be paid. David B. Mulligan, President of the Biltmore Hotel and President of the New York Hotel Men's Association, said the hotels intended to ignore the musicians' union in its attempt to enforce the tax and was planning no meeting to discuss the controversy.

"We just won't arbitrate, that's all", Mr. Mulligan said.

"We cannot afford to pay the extra charge. All of us are paying the union scale and many are paying more than the scale. I cannot see why the union expects us to support the unemployed musicians by calling up an arbitrary rule which is,

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed purchase of the land at the mouth of the River, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. [Signature]

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 1, 1900

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. [Signature]

3/8/35

in effect, an increase in the scale rate. None of the musicians play except during the regular employment hours. If they played outside their regular hours, of course we would pay them."

Mr. Mulligan added that all the hotels were ready "merely to forget about broadcasting until the rule is lifted." He was certain that the hotels would remain as a unit in that opinion.

Meanwhile the broadcasting companies continued to pick up dance music from various outside cities. At the National Broadcasting Company it was said they were treating the cancellation of the music from hotels and restaurants as they would any other cancellation.

"We have piped music from no further west than Chicago, but we can go clear to the West Coast if we have to", a representative of the network said. No complaints have been received from the radio audience as a result of the substitutions, it was added.

On the other hand, some of the band leaders were said to be apprehensive over the action taken by the broadcasting networks to pipe in music from other cities, fearing that some of the lesser known orchestras outside New York might suddenly catch the popular fancy and move into the top positions.

The two local stations most seriously affected by the cancellation of the local dance bands are WMCA and WHN, independent stations without network affiliations. Officials at WMCA again resorted to electrical transcriptions, while at WHN small studio ensembles and staff talent filled in the gaps.

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WHEELER OPPOSES MERGER - HINTS FOREIGN SOLUTION

Addressing the American Section of the International Committee on Radio in Washington last Monday night, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, again emphasized the fact that he is opposed to mergers. Mr. Wheeler said the situation where American communications companies competed with each other in foreign countries would be taken care of in another way.

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TO THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBI
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]
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VERY TRULY YOURS,
[Illegible Signature]

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 :::INDUSTRY NOTES:::
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Station WBBM, Chicago, will be operating on its new power of 50,000 watts by April 1st, according to Les Atlass, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in charge of the Chicago division.

WBBM, pioneer midwestern broadcaster, had its inception as a "wireless station" operating on a power of 200 watts in the basement of the Atlass homestead in Lincoln, Ill., in 1923. Les and his big brother Ralph were behind the project. The station moved to Chicago in 1924 in which year the Department of Commerce assigned its now familiar call letters, "WBBM". In 1928, WBBM installed what was said to be the largest antenna towers to be erected in the Midwest. Columbia purchased the station in 1931.

The scheduled meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association Board of Directors for Thursday, March 14, at the Commodore Hotel in New York, has been postponed. It will probably be held at the Commodore either around March 20 or March 27, after the return of several Directors from Florida, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, advises.

The Connecticut State Legislature has before it a bill which would impose a fine of \$50 upon anyone having a radio in his automobile.

A campaign to raise \$500,000 by popular subscription to support the work of the Salvation Army throughout New York City will be started early in April. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, will serve as chairman of the drive.

Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, said that signs of business recovery were noted everywhere on his transcontinental trip to Phoenix, Ariz.

Economic improvement is evident in the East, but real recovery is waiting a needed boost in the durable goods industry, Gen. Harbord said.

General and Mrs. Harbord will remain in Phoenix a month. He said he hoped to visit with Gen. John J. Pershing, wintering in Tucson, and Gen. Charles Dawes, who is expected there in a few days.

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S. L. (Roxy) Rothafel denounces stories in the dailies that the losses of his operating the Mastbaum, Philadelphia, were around \$250,000. Roxy operated the Mastbaum 10 weeks and insists the maximum loss was only \$30,000, including rent.

Roxy says the average budget was kept within \$24,000 and that the average gross was \$27,000. Roxy blamed the theater's business on the ban on Sunday shows, the Cardinal's order against movies and the fact that he had to come to New York three days a week for radio work. He also stated that he is returning to the Mastbaum in the Fall.

Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation and Subsidiaries' financial report shows for 1934 a net income after depreciation and other charges, \$255,647, equal to \$1.46 a share on 175,000 combined Class A and B shares, compared with \$77,591, or 44 cents a share, on combined stock in 1933.

Radio and television classes are being conducted by the university extension division of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The topics discussed are: advanced radio theory, vacuum tubes for radio receiving sets, and television.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York Times last week:

"Hearing Radio Programs Without Using a Loud Speaker

"Using a Bond Conduction Receiver You Hear by
Vibration only; Equally Useful for Deafened People
and Those with Perfect Hearing

"Attachable to Any Radio.

Demonstrated at Stentor Electric Corporation
4409 Rockefeller Center

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION

WTAD, Ill. Broadcasting Corp., Quincy, Ill., Mod. of license to change frequency from 1440 to 900 kc., and hours of operation from sharing with WMBD to daytime; WMBD, Peoria Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WTAD to unlimited; KXYZ, Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WMFE, William J. Sanders, Britain, Conn., Mod. of C.P. extending completion

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Works, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Health, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the Secretary's policy for the new year. The Secretary states that he is proud to have been elected to the office, and that he is determined to uphold the Constitution and the Union.

3/8/35

date from 2/16/35 to 5/16/35; WSPD, Toledo Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio, Mod. of C.P. to make changes in equpt; move transmitter from Toledo to near Toledo, extend commencement date to 30 days after grant and completion date to 120 days thereafter; WMFJ, W. Wright Esch, Daytona Beach, Fla., mod. of C.P. to move studio and transmitter locally, extend commencement date to within 30 days of grant and completion date to within 90 days thereafter; WLAC, Life & Casualty Ins. Co. of Tenn., Nashville, Tenn., consent to Vol. Assignment of license to WLAC, Inc.

Also, WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., Mod. of C.P. to extend completion date from 8/1/34 to 2/1/35; KECA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., Mod. of C.P. to extend completion date from 3/15/35 to 6/15/35; WMFF, Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburg, N. Y., license to cover C.P., 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime; WJBO, Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., license to cover C.P., 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime; WIBU, Wm. C. Forrest, Poynette, Wis., license to cover C.P., 1210 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlimited time; WCBS, WCBS, Inc., Springfield, Ill., modification of license to change frequency from 1210 kc., to 1420 kc., also to change hours of operation from sharing with WTAX to specified; 6 to 10 A.M., 100 watts power.

Also, KGEK, Elmer G. Beehler, Sterling, Colo., mod. of license to change hours of operation to specified hours; WSGN, R. B. Broyles Furniture Co., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Ormond O. Black and Mary Collett Black (Lessees); WMMN, A. M. Rowe, Inc., Fairmont, W. Va., consent to transfer control of corporation from A. M. Rowe, Inc., to West Va. Broadcasting Corp.

Action On Examiners' Reports

New, Southern Minn. Broadcasting Co., Rochester, Minn., C.P. granted for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; WBBM, Granted C.P. to increase power from 25 to 50 KW and install new equipment 770 kc., unlimited time day, synchronized with KFAB night Order effective March 26, 1935 (Heard by Commission en Banc); KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., C.P. to increase power from 5 to 10 KW, also install new equipment 770 kc., unlimited day, synchronize with WBBM night. Order effective March 26, 1935 (Heard by Commission en Banc).

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PRALL REPORTED NEW FCC HEAD

No confirmation could be secured but it was reported that Commissioner Anning S. Prall, head of the Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission will become Chairman of the Commission succeeding Judge E. O. Sykes, who has headed the body since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. The assumption is, if this change takes place, that Judge Sykes will become Chief of the Broadcast Division.

It has been known for sometime that Chairman Sykes desired a judgeship and he has been mentioned for a place on the District Court of Appeals if a bill now pending in Congress passes which would provide for an extra Court of Appeals judgeship.

The present reported shift, however, evidently would not await such a vacancy but instead would call for an immediate change.

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MORE GROUND FOR U.S. LISTENING POST

A bill has been introduced by Representative Binderup, of Nebraska, to purchase additional land for the Federal Communications Commission monitoring radio station at Grand Island, Nebr.

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THREE NEW RADIO BOOKS

Three new books on the educational uses of radio have been published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University. They are - "Measurement in Radio"(Who Listens? How can a radio audience be measured?) by F. H. Lumley (\$3.00); "Education on the Air, 1934", edited by Josephine MacLatchy (\$3.00); and "Broadcasting Foreign Language Lessons" by F. H. Lumley (\$1.00).

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 806

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March 12, 1935.

SEES SYKES FCC CONTINUANCE DESPITE PRALL ELEVATION

There are about as many opinions as to why Judge E. O. Sykes was replaced by Commissioner Anning S. Prall as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission as there are persons expressing them. It seems to be the consensus of opinion, however, that Judge Sykes who has been transferred to the Broadcasting Division, will remain as a member of the Commission and may serve out the remainder of his term.

"Politically, the President has taken care of Judge Sykes for the next 6½ years and it would surprise me very much if he took him from that post, if and when a judgeship is available", said a well-informed Washington observer. "It is known that Mr. Sykes prefers a judgeship but with so many to placate on the Hill, it is doubtful if the President would consider it possible to give it to him just now."

This theory is borne out by President Roosevelt's letter accepting Judge Sykes' resignation as Chairman of the Commission in which the former said:

"In expressing my appreciation of your work as Chairman, during the period of reorganization, may I also express my great satisfaction that we are to have the benefit of your continued service as a member of the Commission."

There were those who said that it was evident that the Administration was not satisfied with the work of Judge Sykes but his friends discounted this by saying he desired to relinquish the chairmanship and that the Communications Law provided no other way to name a new Chairman than by Presidential Act.

Another version of the change was that President Roosevelt wanted to have his own appointee as Chairman of the FCC and that Sykes was a hold-over from previous administrations. Another version was that the five newly appointed Commissioners felt that the two Commissioners of the old regime, Messrs. Sykes and Brown, were "running things" in too arbitrary a manner; also that Sykes and Brown had made a poor showing at the Senate hearings and thereby had held up the confirmation of all the Commissioners unduly.

Another version was that although Judge Sykes was in Spain at the time of the dismissal of George Llewellyn in the Atlanta office of the Radio Division, Senator Wheeler and other members of the Senate Committee believed he should have had a better knowledge of what was going on during his absence and should have reviewed the case.

Llewellyn, who after a two year fight was quickly reinstated after the Senate hearings recently, charged¹⁹ a complaint to President Roosevelt numerous irregularities in the Atlanta office including the sale of a broadcasting frequency for \$6,500 with the full knowledge of the Commission. Llewellyn, also alleged that a Federal district supervisor had accepted \$500 from a Georgia broadcasting station for services. Llewellyn testified at the Senate hearing that: "When I insisted upon telling Mr. Fisher, the Assistant General Counsel of the Radio Commission, about the matter, he finally told me in a confidential tone that Judge Sykes asked him not to give a certain phase of the matter because it might involve a lawyer friend of his, Sykes."

The most popular version is that Judge Sykes was decapitated by the Administration to quiet Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi. Judge Sykes supported former Senator Stephens, Bilbo's opponent, in the Senatorial race. Stephens charged Sykes with making two trips to Mississippi to defeat him. Furthermore, it was Bilbo who took up the cudgel for Llewellyn, the discharged Radio Commission employee. Senator Bilbo declared that he would spend the entire six years of his Senatorial term, if necessary, in the effort to block Sykes from serving as Chairman of the Commission.

Those who credit Bilbo with the Sykes' resignation argue that the Administration had allowed Senator Huey Long to slip through their fingers when he might have been placated and didn't want to take a chance of arousing another antagonist of the same type, for it was Bilbo who said that he would "raise more hell in the Senate than Huey."

Which brings us to still another version of Judge Sykes being replaced as Chairman of the Commission which is that the Administration wanted to be fortified by appointing a new Chairman and reorganizing the Commission in advance of an expected attack by Senator Huey Long, and then to be able to say in answer to any charges Huey might make, "but, Senator, that was the old Commission you are talking about - in addition to five new members recently appointed, we now have a new Chairman, Commissioner Prall, and everything is going to be all right."

Senator Long had alleged that Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Commission had received \$1,000 for writing a series of articles from a newspaper (Des Moines Register-Tribune) while it was pressing before the Commission an application for a station license. Pettey, a friend of Farley, was placed on the Commission at the personal request of the President. Pettey has been a target because he is also Chairman of the Radio Committee of the Democratic National Committee.

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The talk of Judge Sykes leaving the Commission to accept a judgeship brought up the name of Hampson Gary, of New York, former FCC Commissioner, as his successor. Mr. Gary resigned to make way for Mr. Prall. However, in the meantime Senator Wheeler has made quite a point of the fact that the West is not represented on the Commission and this brought in the names of former Senator Dill, of Washington, and Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, former Commissioner who hails from Iowa. Senator Dill said yesterday he would not accept the position if it were offered to him as he was meeting with success in his private law practice and wants to continue it.

Broadcasters have expressed satisfaction with Judge Sykes being assigned to the Broadcast Division of the Commission for as one of them put it, "he knows broadcasting from the ground up." Also it is believed that Sykes himself will be happier there because he is known to have a distaste for executive work. In the meantime, former Senator Stephens, of Mississippi, in whose behalf Judge Sykes worked against Senator Bilbo, appears to be slated for a \$10,000 a year directorship on the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

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FCC ADOPTS NEW MEETING SCHEDULE

As the first announcement from the new Chairman, Anning S. Prall, came a new schedule of regular meeting dates of the Federal Communications Commission. It follows:

Broadcast Division - Tuesdays 10 A.M.

Telegraph Division - Tuesdays 2:30 P.M.

Telephone Division - Wednesdays 10 A.M.

Full Commission - Wednesdays 2:30 P.M.

Chairman Prall, in addition to presiding at the full Commission meetings, will serve as a member of each of the three divisions.

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GEN. JOHNSON TO HAVE COMMERCIAL SPONSOR

It was reported following the radio reply of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, that Johnson is considering carrying on his campaign against Father Coughlin and Huey Long sponsored by a radio advertiser. The name of the advertiser was not revealed.

"I should like to pledge myself to fostering a non-partisan, non-political, Nation-wide movement to exterminate Coughlin and Long", General Johnson said.

"They should be first met on their own ground - the radio. I, for one, will have plenty to say. I invite the expressions of others who share these views. These expressions will determine my immediate course of action."

Word has reached Washington that as a result of a plea for funds to carry on the campaign made by Father Coughlin last week that \$80,000 was received. Furthermore it is said that 150 clerks are now employed by Father Coughlin to take care of his radio mail.

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SCHMELING FIGHT BROADCAST COMES IN FINE FROM GERMANY

Listeners with all-wave sets last Sunday night heard an exciting ring-side description in English of the Schmeling-Hamer fight at Hamburg, Germany. The fight was broadcast through Station DJC, Berlin, and the roar of the crowd of 25,000 fight fans furnished a realistic background.

It was one of the clearest nights of the year atmospherically and not a detail of the fight was missed by those listening. An Englishman, almost as excitable as McNamee, described the fight, and would shout "Now Max is giving him a left hook" and similar descriptions of the blows. It sounded for all the world like one of our own ringside bouts and came in with such strength over the short-waves that it was hard to realize that it was happening in Germany 3000 miles away.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

It was a long and arduous task, and the result was a work of great value to the nation. The author, who was a member of the first Congress, had a deep knowledge of the country and its people, and his work was a masterpiece of history writing.

The work was a masterpiece of history writing, and it was a great honor to be able to contribute to it. The author was a man of great ability and a deep knowledge of the country, and his work was a masterpiece of history writing.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

LOOP ANTENNAS USED IN NBC CIRCULATION MEASURE

Advance reports from executives who have previewed a book of potential radio circulation facts and figures, "NBC Network Aires", indicate, according to National Broadcasting Company sales executives that the difficult days this advertising medium has experienced in establishing an accurate standard of circulation are over.

"From loop antennas atop field strength test cars, from 1,500,000 envelopes and postcards, came the secrets of NBC's new concept of potential radio circulation combining for the first time 'numbers' and 'geography', or 'how many can listen and where.' This new concept of radio circulation is as different from old standards as today's high-fidelity receiving sets are from the original crystal sets", the NBC statement goes on to say.

"Advertisers and advertising agencies will no longer have to substitute the letter 'x' for NBC radio circulation. 'NBC Network Aires' gives the long-desired, reliable answer to potential network circulation questions.

"Many different schools of thought have produced as many 'yardsticks' for potential radio circulation. Invariably, each wore thin and called for an entirely new, an increasingly accurate and as nearly fool-proof basic concept as the medium could furnish. Time and time again, NBC has produced evidences of radio's economy and effectiveness. Now potential circulation has been scientifically measured. Until the advent of 'NBC Network Aires', 'circulation' as such defied close measurement. This book, therefore, fills the one remaining gap, forges the one missing link in the chain of evidence.

"NBC has invested over \$250,000 and almost two years in intensive research to obtain this audit of reachable radio families based upon a combination of engineering field strength measurements and geographical mail analysis. According to its subtitle, 'NBC Network Aires' gives 'the geography and numerical potential of NBC circulation'.

"The circulation of the NBC stations has not been plotted on the basis of field strength alone. The field measurements were made primarily to determine the most intensively covered zones and to set up standards for rating the mail response per county. From these two factors, a method of plotting the aires of reachable audience was established. The method was not an arbitrary one. It has met the approval of statisticians and marketing men alike. The complete zone of influence of a station or network was determined and the entire zone divided into three aires; Aire 1, representing 100% potential circulation of radio families; Aire 2, representing 50% to 99% potential circulation, and Aire 3, representing 5% to 49% potential circulation.

"Over five million letters passed through the NBC tabulating machines in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. One million and a half of these were addressed specifically to individual stations on the networks and were used for determining the potential circulation of the stations and networks. Since the remaining 3,500,000 letters were addressed to the network offices instead of individual stations, they were rejected for use in the circulation study.

"NBC Network Aireas", upon which the recently announced adjusted NBC rates were based, is now being distributed. It is in large book form 13 x 17 inches and sets a new deluxe pace in radio advertising material. The book is profusely illustrated by maps and charts in colors. Each copy of "NBC Network Aireas" is handsomely packed in a separate box and each copy sent forward by special delivery.

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MUSIC CODE EXEMPTS ALLEGED GOVERNMENT SUIT ACTS

The National Recovery Board has announced the approval of a Code of Fair Competition for the Music Publishers Industry effective March 18th.

The NIRB said in its order that approval of the Code or of any subsequent amendments "shall not be deemed or construed as approving, sanctioning or condoning any of the acts alleged in the petition filed in the United States district court of New York, August 30, 1934, and now pending therein, entitled United States vs American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; Music Publishers' Protective Association, et al***".

This is the first time that an NRA Code has contained such a provision. Its inclusion is a victory for Oswald F. Schuette, who represented the National Association of Broadcasters at the Code hearings and demanded that the Code safeguard the Government's suit against the so-called "copyright monopoly". Mr. Schuette's request was fought by the representatives of ASCAP and MPPA. The Department of Justice, however, sent a similar demand to the NRA and the exception was written into the Code.

Practices forbidden by the trade practice rules include, in addition to bribery of performers to "plug" songs, payment by a publisher to induce radio broadcasting, electrical transcription, phonograph, and motion picture companies, to use a publisher's music.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Treasury and the progress of the war.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Interior and the progress of the war.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Navy and the progress of the war.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the War and the progress of the war.

"RE-DIFFUSION" BROADCASTING IN EUROPE

American radio engineers returning from Europe have called attention to the wide use of audio distribution of broadcast programs now being made on the Continent and in Great Britain, an article in Electronics sets forth.

In Holland at least half of the listeners are served by such "rediffusion" or wire distribution of programs. In England some 200 different competing radio-diffusion companies are in operation, retransmitting over wires the regular Broadcasting Corporation programs. Such programs are picked up on sensitive receiving sets advantageously located outside of the field of local interference, so that the re-diffusion listeners get a superior freedom from interference than exists with the straight-radio installation. Similar systems have been installed in hotels and apartment buildings in America, but there has been very little house-to-house audio distribution on this side of the Atlantic, such as is becoming increasingly the vogue in Europe.

The typical audio frequency re-diffusion system abroad uses a network specially erected for the purpose. This network consists of open wire lines suspended from poles or house chimneys. The network contains twice as many wires as there are programs distributed. It is usual practice in Holland to distribute three programs, in Britain only two. Each consumer has a lead-covered branch feeder connected across the lines, which descends from the chimney fixing or pole to the living room. The consumer then has a switch to energize his loud-speaker and to select which of the available programs he shall listen to. He also has a volume control.

It is standard practice to charge the consumer a fixed rental. This averages about \$14 per year in Holland and \$19.50 in Great Britain. The rental is paid weekly. Although there is no installation fee, the consumer always buys his own loud speaker. This is usually done by easy payments. The minimum easy payments average 15 cents a week. The average cost of the speaker is \$8. The re-diffusion company, however, offers a range of speakers - frequently the same speaker in different cabinets but sometimes a better speaker in a more elaborate cabinet. The price of speakers ranges from \$5 to \$20. The company usually buys the speaker at half the price at which it sells it.

All of these re-diffusion companies are private enterprises. The 200 companies in England are combined in an association and have agreed not to lower rates or to compete in the territories which one individual company may secure.

The concession is usually given in the form of a permission from the town council to the company to cross streets with wires. In return the re-diffusion company agrees to pay the town council $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the yearly turnover in lieu of taxes.

In Holland different re-diffusion companies operate in different sections of a given town or city. There are something like 100 different companies operating in Amsterdam alone. In Britain, except in the case of London, one re-diffusion company operates in one town. London is subdivided naturally into boroughs.

Each town is divided into rediffusion districts, at the center of which the amplifiers are installed. They are usually placed in shop windows to make an impressive display, and much is done to make the engineering equipment look impressive and the technical personnel smart, learned and important. The men who collect the money (called "collectors") tour the districts on bicycles, getting into close and friendly touch with the consumers.

Americans who have listened to re-diffusion do not recommend the tone quality it gives, because the reproduction is normally, (although not necessarily) very poor and sometimes inferior to that given by a typical radio set. Those who operate the re-diffusion service soon found that quality was not appreciated, that convenience and low fixed charges were the chief recommendations. It costs them less to give bad than good quality. The original British systems gave only one program reproduced on cheap speakers on grossly overloaded lines. In spite of this, many systems secured 25 per cent of the householders of a town as consumers. It is agreed among the re-diffusion companies that two programs are sufficient and no company in Britain attempts to give more. Convenience, in fact, sells the service.

The programs are picked up from any convenient station, British or foreign. The alternatives sent out for the pick of the British and the pick of the foreign. Meters can be installed in the amplifying stations, showing the load on any particular line for any program.

In Deventer, Holland, there are 7000 houses, 4000 of which are wired for re-diffusion. Development has been going on there during the past ten years. In Hull, England, where there is the largest re-diffusion system in the world, one house in every three is wired and development has been going on during the past five years. There are 20,000 houses wired in Hull of the 60,000 houses in the city. In Holland 50 per cent of those who listen to broadcasting get their service via wires. Wire broadcasting cannot, of course, be applied in rural districts and so it is estimated that 80 per cent of urban listeners take their service via re-diffusion and the remaining 20 per cent via wireless. In Britain there are six million licensed listeners and about nine million houses. One might expect, therefore, that in time there would be four million re-diffusion listeners, even if the rate of growth of listeners did not increase beyond its present figure.

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It is estimated that the capital cost per consumer in an audio frequency re-diffusion system as described above is of the order of \$30.00. This cost reduces as the networks are more and more loaded. This figure applies to a system wherein one house in every four is wired. It reduces to perhaps \$20 if houses, as they are being built, with underground cable, the cost might come down to \$10 per consumer.

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FURTHER COPYRIGHT CONFERENCES SOON

Progress is reported by the State Department in drafting the International Copyright treaty and enabling legislation. Further conferences are expected to be held at an early date between State Department officials and representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters, the American Society of Composers, publishers and moving picture interests.

It is believed at that time major differences may be reconciled and if so, it is believed the copyright legislation may be passed, if not at this session, sometime during the life of the present Congress.

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WOR NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., New York City, starts March 4, 1935, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 to 3:00 P.M.; Program: Participation announcements in the "Martha Deane" program.

Justin-Haines, Inc., (Aspirub), New York City, through Thos. H. Reese & Company, Inc., New York City, starts March 4 1935, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:50 to 6:55 P.M.; Program: "Musical Rubdown".

Wipe-On Corporation (Lacquer) Brooklyn, N. Y., through E. M. Freystadt Associates Agency, New York City, started March 11, 1935, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2:30 to 3:00 P.M. program: participation announcements in "Martha Deane" program.

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COL. THAD BROWN SHIFTED IN SECOND FCC SHAKE-UP

Construed as another phase in a general reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission of which the elevation of Commissioner Anning S. Prall to succeed Judge E. O. Sykes as Chairman, was the first phase, was the transfer of Col. Thad Brown from the Vice-Chairmanship of the Broadcasting Division to Vice-Chairmanship of the Telephone Division. Commissioner Norman Case, who has been serving as Vice-Chairman of the Telephone Division, will succeed Colonel Brown as second in command of the Broadcasting Division, of which Judge Sykes has just been named Chairman. The third member of the Broadcasting Division is Commissioner Prall, who as Chairman of the Commission will serve on the Broadcasting, Telephone and Telegraph Divisions.

Commissioner Paul Walker will continue as Chairman of the Telephone Division and the Telegraph Division will remain the same with Commissioner Irvin Stewart, Chairman, and Commissioner George Henry Payne, Vice-Chairman.

The removal of Commissioner Thad Brown from the Broadcasting Division is seen as a rebuke to him brought about by the dissatisfaction of the Senate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Wheeler is Chairman, in Colonel Brown's handling of the case of George Llewellyn, an Atlanta radio inspector. Brown was acting in the absence of Judge Sykes who was in Spain, and approved the dismissal of Llewellyn, who was recently re-instated following a complaint made by Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi. Although Llewellyn appealed to President Roosevelt two years ago, nothing was done about it until Senator Bilbo, who charged Sykes with opposing the Senator's election, took up the case.

Colonel Brown, though a Republican, also met with the disapproval of Senator Couzens, a Republican, of Michigan, who twice opposed his confirmation and at the Senate hearings not long ago said that Brown, in his opinion, was not competent to serve on the Commission.

"With Judge Sykes subordinated to Chairman Prall and Col. Thad Brown taken out of the Broadcasting Division altogether there is a breakdown of the old crowd which has been running radio", a broadcasting official observed. "This looks like a new deal."

Commissioner Case, former Governor of Rhode Island, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Republican, is an old friend of President Roosevelt and is understood to be a personal appointee of the President.

Further shake-ups are said to be contemplated by Chairman Prall involving FCC personnel. It is understood the Commission may defend Secretary Herbert Pettey, friend of Postmaster General Farley, against the charge of having accepted \$1,000 for writing a series of articles for a newspaper which at the time was applying for a wavelength, but if so, what the outcome will be when the letter gets to Senator Huey Long remains to be seen.

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- 11 -

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SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW CITY RADIO STATION TAX

The United States Supreme Court has decided to review the case of the City of Atlanta imposing a tax on Station WJTL, owned by Ogelthorpe University in that city. The Supreme Court of Georgia has held that the tax is valid. WJTL is a semi-commercial and semi-educational station. It is the first time the question as to the right of a city to tax a broadcasting station has ever reached the Supreme Court.

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WILL ANNOY JERSEY OFFICIAL AS RADIO TEST

Heywood Broun, President of the American Newspaper Guild has announced that he will make a radio speech tonight (Tuesday, March 12) in which he will use "annoying language", concerning Vice Chancellor Berry of Newark, and the Trustees of The Newark Ledger to test the legality of an injunction issued by the Vice Chancellor to the Trustees against the Newspaper Guild of Newark.

Mr. Broun said he believed it had been the first time a temporary injunction issued in a labor dispute had barred one party to the dispute from the use of the radio. He explained that the terms of the injunction specifically prohibited "annoying language." He said he did not know on what station the Guild would arrange the broadcast, but that afterward he would go to Newark to be in the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court "to see what happens."

Morris Ernst, counsel to the American Newspaper Guild, has filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WOR, charging that it had refused to sell time to the guild to state its side of the controversy with The Ledger.

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STATION RADIO RIGHTS UPHELD

The right of a radio station to allow any individual to broadcast was upheld in Medford, Ore., Feb. 26 by Federal Judge McNary when he sustained the demurrer to the \$39,500 damage action filed by Mrs. Henrietta B. Martin, leader of a local political faction, who charged she had been prohibited from making a speech over KMED, Jan. 1.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 807

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WORLD'S RADIO SETS EXCEED 50 MILLION

More than 50 million radio receiving sets are in use throughout the world at the present time, with 1,537 broadcast wave-transmitting stations, 136 short-wave stations and 58 long-wave stations available to provide broadcast programs, according to a tabulation made public by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Commerce Department's Electrical Equipment division.

Receiving sets of record, the tabulation shows, are divided between North America with a total of 26,592,613, of which 25,551,569 are credited to the United States; Europe, 20,424,316; and Asia, 2,050,339. Russia and Turkey, which are not included in the tabulations for Europe and Asia, have a combined total of 2,005,500 receiving sets. The exact world total shown in the tabulation was 53,218,327 sets.

The large number of radio receiving sets recorded throughout the world, Mr. Cruse pointed out, is not only an evidence of economic recovery, but indicates the consumer appeal of new developments in set construction.

Short-wave developments and particularly the policy of manufacturers to make the all-wave receiving set the standard rather than the expensive exception and the extension of pure-tone reproduction toward the upper and lower sound regions have encouraged increased purchases of received sets, it was stated.

In conclusion Mr. Cruse states that statistics covering receiving sets in the United States are from the recent survey conducted by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON AVIATION AND RADIO PROPOSED

A resolution was introduced by Senator McAdoo (D), of California, which would provide for a Standing Committee on Aviation and Radio. The new committee would consist of fifteen Senators.

This Committee would have to do with radio only as it concerns the navigation of planes. It was explained that it was not Senator McAdoo's idea to take the jurisdiction of radio, which is now exercised by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee away from that Committee but simply to group aviation and airplane communication control together. The resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Rules.

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SAYS BAD ACOUSTICS CAUSE CONGRESSIONAL CONFUSION

Just as Senator Copeland of New York, who is a physician, keeps an eye on ventilation and other conditions in the Senate Chamber, which might affect the health of the Senators, Representative Karl Stefan, of Nebraska, who was formerly a radio columnist, is endeavoring to correct the bad acoustic conditions in the House of Representatives. So hard is it to hear what Congressmen are saying sometimes, when a person sits in the gallery, that Ed Wynn, the comedian, who was out there not long ago was prompted to say that the Congressmen must have been talking to themselves as no one else could understand what they said.

"Feeling that I know what a radio listener wants to hear and realizing how you feel about long-winded speeches, I beseech you to be tolerant with my efforts to tell you some of my impressions of Congress from the viewpoint of a 'rookie' Member", said Mr. Stefan in his first national broadcast from Washington.

"One of the inevitable first impressions of the House of Representatives that comes to a new Member and to the visitor in the gallery is that there is usually a great deal of confusion in the Chamber and that it is very difficult for Members and visitors to hear what is going on. The truth is that bad acoustic conditions in the Chamber militate against good order. However, better sound conditions in the House Chamber would contribute to the improved decorum of the House as well as to the ease with which business is transacted, and because of the obvious need for the improvement one of my first acts here was to discuss the existing situation on the floor of the House and to introduce a resolution for the purpose of having modern scientific appliances installed in the Chamber for the perfection of sound transmission.

"It has been my privilege to walk along with radio from almost its infancy, and I am amazed at the strides of this treat science. As one radio fan to another, I wonder if we take all of this wonderful service for granted? Those of us who know the tremendous expense and the tremendous amount of scientific research which is behind this service appreciate it all.

"I want to thank Ted Church and staff and the Columbia Broadcasting System for the use of its great radio facilities.

"And to those of you who have been so patient I want to thank you for listening to me. Might as well be happy, folks, because everything is going to be all right."

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AMERICAN RADIO IMPORTATION DIFFICULTIES IN CANADA

The following information from Consul Walter H. McKinney at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is furnished by the Commerce Department with the understanding that it is to be used solely for the benefit of American firms and individuals and is not to be published or given any secondary distribution whatever.

Three letters were sent by Messrs. Smart and Biggar, Attorneys, Victoria Building, Ottawa, to a business man of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as the result of the purchase by him of a small radio receiving set in the United States and its subsequent importation and use by him in Canada. These letters claim, on behalf of Canadian Radio Patents Limited, that importing and using the set is an infringement of various Canadian patents, and the owner is ordered by them to pay an arbitrary 10 percent of the value of the set, in default of which his set is subject to legal seizure and destruction.

This is not the first occasion in which local importers of American radio receiving sets have encountered similar difficulty with the claimants. The situation is such as effectively to impede if not actually prevent any importation in Canada of such merchandise from the United States.

That the Canadian customs authorities are making every effort to discourage the importation of low-priced radio sets from the United States is apparent in a case now pending in the office of the Collector of National Revenue at Yarmouth, involving the entry of six small sets costing in New York \$7 apiece. When entered in the local customs office the duty was assessed at the prescribed 30 percent ad valorem and payment made accordingly. The merchandise was held by the customs, however, pending a review and reappraisal by the Bureau at Ottawa. As far as this consulate has been able to ascertain, the importer submitted copies of his commercial invoice, together with a price list from the manufacturer showing list prices and all discounts received by him. It appears, however, that the price list submitted carried, probably for sales appeal, an exaggerated statement somewhat as follows: "Regular Value - \$18. Our price to you - \$9, less 30 percent dealers' discount." On the basis of this a reappraisal was made of the merchandise approximately as follows: Value in the United States - \$18 less 30 percent dealers' discount. The prescribed 30 percent duty was then charged on this net value, salestax added, and a dumping duty amounting to approximately \$6.50 was also charged. The total duty payable before delivery of the shipment amounts to some 170 percent ad valorem.

The importer is, of course, confronted, moreover, with the possibility of having to pay whatever unlimited and perhaps exorbitant claim that may be made on him by the Canadian Radio Patents Limited for infringement of patents. He advises me that he has cancelled the order for 100 of the sets which he placed with the manufacturer and he hopes to be able to re-export the small shipment which he now has in Yarmouth.

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WOULD REPEAL DAVIS AMENDMENT

A Bill was introduced (S 2243) by Senator Wheeler, of Montana at the request of the Federal Communications Commission which would, in effect, repeal the so-called Davis Amendment which provides an equitable allocation by zones, states, population and power.

The new Bill reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. subsection (b) of section 307 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"'(b) In considering applications for licenses, and modifications and renewals thereof, when and insofar as there is demand for the same, the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several States and communities as to provide an equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same.'"

Section 2, Subsection (b) above referred to is the so-called Davis Amendment and Section 307 is the provision for dividing the country into five radio zones.

Favoring the repeal of the Davis Amendment the Communications Commission stated that it is contrary to natural laws and results in concentration of the use of frequencies in centers of population and a restriction of facilities in sparsely populated States, even though interference would permit the operation of one or more additional stations. Because of the size of the zones, this distribution results in providing ample broadcasting service in small zones and lack of service in large zones. Experience has proved that the section as proposed is very difficult of administration and cannot result in 'an equality of radio broadcasting service.' In the provision suggested, service is made an important criterion, making it possible to carry out the statutory provisions of public interest, convenience, and necessity without artificial restrictions."

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The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of the human soul, of the development of the human character. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, of the human soul, of the human character.

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SHARP SEASONAL DECLINE IN CANADIAN RADIO SALES

Radio sales in Canada registered an unusually sharp season contraction during January, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner A. F. Peterson, Ottawa. The total distribution for the month as compiled by the Radio Manufacturers' Association was 7,693 units, valued at \$931,286, against 20,770 units, valued at \$2,312,277, in December.

As a result of the marked curtailment in January sales, production schedules have been somewhat lowered compared with plans at the opening of the year, it is pointed out.

During the months of February and March, Canadian radio manufacturers expect to produce 30,157 units, the report states. As of January 1, projected production amounted to 42,176 units, which, after adjustment for January sales, would leave approximately 34,000 units as projected production for the last two months of the first quarter, the report states.

Radio sales during 1934, according to the Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association, totalled 168,833 units valued at \$16,771,222.

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SAYS NEWSPAPERS HAVE HANDED TORCH TO COUGHLINS AND LONGS

Speaking on "The Newspaper's Part in the New Deal", J. David Stern, publisher of the New York Evening Post, said:

"If the truth must be known most newspapers have not had time to play a part in the New Deal. They have been occupied with the NRA, the Newspaper Guild, the growth of the radio, the broadcasting of sport news and child labor.

"Meanwhile they have overlooked a much more important development on the air. The radio has taken the place of the newspaper's editorial page. The intellectual battle of the New Deal is being fought on the air instead of in the newspapers.

"Newspapers of the United States are to blame for the extraordinary growth of political propaganda on the air. Newspapers have forfeited their privilege of leading public opinion and have handed the torch to the Coughlins, the Longs and the Johnsons."

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published Weekly, excepting the last two weeks of December, when it is published bi-weekly.
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RCA LAUNCHES OWN MONTHLY PAPER

So that the left hand may know what the right hand is doing, the Radio Corporation, marking the Fifteenth Anniversary of its entry into the international communications field, has launched a monthly newspaper, "Within the RCA Family Circle". It is about the size of a tabloid daily, is printed on coated stock, the first issue comprises four pages, and is illustrated throughout.

The leading article conveys the good news that, as shown by the annual report, business was substantially better for the RCA last year. This article carries the photographs of Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, and David Sarnoff, President.

"The fifteenth anniversary of RCA's entry into international radio communications is a fitting time for the launching of this monthly newspaper", Mr. Sarnoff says in an editorial greeting.

"In the short period since 1920, RCA has seen a tremendous expansion of its scope, and its usefulness. Starting from comparatively small beginnings, we have grown until today our facilities cover the globe. To most of us our part in radio's advance has been more than an occupation. It has been an adventure also. But as the organization has expanded and the volume of business has multiplied, the workers in each of our several units have found themselves increasingly absorbed in the particular interests with which they are connected. Despite the close coordination between companies which is RCA's great strength, it has been more difficult for individuals to keep contact with others in the group than it has before our family became so large.

"Now, at a time when we seem to be entering radio's greatest period of development to date, an interchange of news from our associates will be especially welcome. Progress will be faster and our work will be more pleasant the more closely we pull together. After all, radio, as we often say so proudly, is bringing the whole world into closer unity and understanding, and RCA, radio's great leader, must continue to typify this movement by the cohesion within its own ranks.

"The radio skies are bright. There is a clear signal, and an open channel to wonderful new developments. And all of us will be closer in the industry's coming progress by knowing each other and each other's work better and by taking pride in the fact that we are 'within the RCA family circle.' This newspaper will be our common meeting place."

The "RCA Family Circle" brings one to a realization of the vast field covered by the Radio Corporation and its subsidiaries. It is an exceedingly attractive and readable little publication and no doubt will serve a very useful purpose.

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WAS IT FATHER HARNEY AND MIKE?

As yet it is any man's guess as to exactly what caused the great radio shakeup at the Federal Communications Commission which thus far has caused Judge Sykes to lose the chairmanship; later the transfer of Col Thad Brown from the Vice-Chairmanship of the Broadcast Division, and which it is believed will result in quite a few more changes at the Commission.

In thinking over the things which possibly might have touched off the explosion, it seems to be more than a coincidence that a resolution passed by the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco six months or so ago so accurately foreshadowed events. This goes back to the defeat in the Senate of Father Harney's amendment offered by Senator Rob Wagner that 25% of all radio facilities be allocated to religious and educational institutions.

Behind Father Harney in this was the American Federation of Labor working through Mike Flynn, one of its most competent Washington representatives. The defeat of the amendment was a terrible blow to Father Harney and Mike and there isn't any reason to suppose they were any happier when Congress passed the buck to the Broadcast Division of the Communications Commission to "study the question."

Evidence of this was the San Francisco labor convention resolution which read "Resolved that we register our protest against the continuance in public office of any members of the Federal Communications who vote to surrender more than 50% of this public property - radio - to profit-making bodies."

The resolution - a veiled threat as it were - was presented to the Commission by William C. Hushing, Washington Legislative Agent of the American Federation of Labor but later was withdrawn by President William Green. Mr. Green offered no explanation for his unusual action but one close to him observed, "I think Mr. Green prefers to work through his friends on the Hill (meaning at the Capitol)."

Of course those drafting the FCC report paid no attention to the 50% demand of the laboring people. Perhaps there was no connection between the two circumstances but in the light of the labor demand, it is interesting to note what has happened to the three FCC officials who signed the religious-educational report to Congress, - Judge Sykes has lost the Chairmanship of the Commission; Col. Thad Brown has lost the Vice-Chairmanship of the Broadcast Division, and Hampson Gary, who was Chairman of the Broadcast Division, resigned to make way for President Roosevelt's appointee, former Representative Anning S. Prall, who now heads the Commission and hereafter will also serve as a member of the Broadcast Division.

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WOULD ASSIGN RADIO TRANSFORMER MAKERS TO RADIO GROUP

In connection with a code hearing to be held in Washington today (March 15), Bond Geddes, of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, states in a letter to the NRA that the facts and also the statistics make compulsory upon the National Recovery Administration the classification of radio transformer manufacturers to the radio group for code jurisdiction and also makes mandatory the exemption and exclusion of radio transformer manufacturers from the proposed supplemental code for the so-called "specialty transformer industry."

"Radio transformers, in design, construction and use, are 'distinct and recognizable products' very different from commercial specialty transformers, and are generally suitable and actually used only for radio industry purposes.

"The statistics, both of the E.M.I. Code Authority and of your recent questionnaire, are incontrovertible that both by number of manufacturers and volume of sales there is a substantially large majority in the radio transformer group of the arbitrary NEMA code classification of 'specialty transformer' manufacturers", Mr. Geddes continues.

"The statistics secured from the recent NRA questionnaire, however, are in direct conflict with those of the E.M.I. Code Authority as to the number of manufacturers and volume of sales for 1933. For the six months ending December 31, 1933, the E.M.I. Code Authority statistics report 44 'specialty' transformer manufacturers with sales of \$3,644,000, of which a large majority, both by number and sales volume, are classed as 'radio transformers.' The number of such radio manufacturers were 25 and they reported sales of \$1,916,000. Furthermore, for the six months ending June 30, 1934, the E.M.I. Code Authority statistics show that there were 46 'specialty' transformer manufacturers with sales of \$3,165,000, and again, both by number and sales volume, in the radio class there was a large majority - 25 radio transformer manufacturers with reported sales of \$1,561,000. In addition, the E.M.I. Code Authority statistics are not inclusive of radio set manufacturers who make their own transformers in large volume.

"The statistics you have received from the recent NRA questionnaire show that total 1933 transformer production was \$7,600,000 and detail sales of \$3,610,910 of radio transformers, with sales of \$2,428,818 of other 'specialty transformers.' Of these respective sales reported there is not a 'slight' preponderance of radio products, as stated in your letter, as sixty per cent of the reported sales are of radio transformers while only forty per cent of the reported sales are of 'specialty transformers.' We challenge and deny your statement that this leaves open any 'valid question' as to whether the radio transformer is distinct and recognizable as a product apart from other specialty transformers. The statistics, both of the E.M.I. Code Authority

and from your recent questionnaire are conclusive and binding that radio transformers are in fact 'distinct and recognizable' radio products and constitute a substantially large majority, both in number of manufacturers and in volume of sales, of the so-called 'specialty transformer industry.'

"the group of commercial specialty transformer manufacturers making application for and sponsoring the proposed supplemental code for the so-called specialty transformer industry is not 'truly representative' as required by law. In no sense and on no conceivable basis are they at all 'truly representative' of radio transformer manufacturers. No substantial request or demand has been submitted to NRA from any important radio transformer manufacturer or group or number of radio transformer manufacturers in support of the proposed supplemental code."

In conclusion Mr. Geddes writes:

"You and other NRA officials have advised us that trade association affiliation of various manufacturers was not a factor in the decisions of NRA regarding either code classification or administration. We ask that the declared principle of product classification be followed by you in -

"(a) The determination that radio transformers are 'distinct and recognizable' radio products;

"(b) That radio transformer manufacturers be assigned for code administration purposes to the radio jurisdiction, and

"(c) That radio transformer manufacturers be excluded from the proposed supplemental code for commercial specialty transformer manufacturers."

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BROADCAST ADVERTISING IN JANUARY \$7,387,825

Broadcast advertising exhibited the usual seasonal trends during January, the National Association of Broadcasters' report shows. Gross time sales totalled \$7,387,825, a gain of 2.9% over the preceding month. National network volume rose 5.8%, slightly more than the usual seasonal up-swing. National non-network volume remained unchanged. Local broadcast advertising declined 12.2% as compared with December, a normal decrease for this period of the year. Regional network advertising decreased 9.2% during the month.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal.

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI and is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

2000年12月25日

0-7-68 AND DRAUGHTS BY DISTRICTS TEAM 0-7-68

3/15/35

Gross time sales during the month were materially ahead of those for the corresponding month of 1934. Total broadcast advertising experienced a gain of 19.8% over the previous January. National network volume was 25.2% greater. National non-network volume gained 14.3%, local broadcast advertising 8.8%, and regional network advertising 8.0%.

National magazine volume remained comparatively unchanged, and stood 27.5% above the January 1934, level. Newspaper advertising lineage decreased 22.8% as compared with the previous month, a decline slightly greater than the normal seasonal one. Newspaper volume was 13.0% above the same month of the preceding year. National farm paper advertising was 12.0% less than in December and 3.7% greater than in January, 1934.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC

WLVA, Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WPAD, Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky., C.P. to move station locally; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., C.P. to install new equipment; WDOD, WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement; WDAE, Tampa Times Co., Tampa, Fla., extension of special experimental authority to operate with 1 KW night, 2.5 KW day, unlimited time, from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1935; WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., extension of special experimental authority to operate with 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, from March 1 to Sept. 1 1935; WMFE, William J. Sanders, New Britain, Conn., Mod. of C.P. to make changes in equipment extend commencement date to within 60 days of grant and completion date to 90 days thereafter; WIS, Station WIS, Inc., Columbia, S. C., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site at Bluff Road, near Columbia, S. C., increase daytime power from 2½ to 5 KW and extend commencement date to within 30 days after grant and completion date to within 120 days thereafter; also to change equipment.

WILL, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., modification of license to change frequency from 890 to 580 kc., change power to 1 KW, daytime hours; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., modification of C.P. to change type of equipment and antenna system; WPHR, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., license to cover C.P., 880 kc., 500 w. daytime; WHJB, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Greensburg, Pa., license to cover C.P., 620 kc., 250 watts, daytime (Orig. C.P. authorized changes in modulating system); WKEU, WKEU Radio Station, Griffin, Ga., license to cover C.P. authorizing move from LaGrange to Griffin, Ga., and change specified hours to daytime only, 1500 kc., 100 watts.

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THE 1990S AND THE FUTURE OF THE U.S. ECONOMY

3/15/35

Also, WJBC, d/b as Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co., Bloomington, Ill., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment; WDAF, The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment, 610 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited; KIUJ, J. H. Speck, Santa Fe, New Mexico, license to cover C.P. authorizing new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined; WPGA, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited 1500 kc., 100 w. night, 100 w. day; KGGM, New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex., C.P. approving transmitter and studio location in Albuquerque, and application dismissed from the Hearing Docket; WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., renewal of license, 1360 kc., 500 watts, specified hours; with authorization to operate with 1 KW from local sunrise to local sunset on Sunday (application dismissed from hearing docket); WDZ, James L. Bush, Tuscola, Ill., application for renewal of license dismissed from hearing docket and granted for regular period, 1070 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

Miscellaneous

WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., application for renewal of license removed from hearing docket and granted for regular period, 1360 kc., 500 watts, specified hours; KFBB, Buttrey Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont., reconsidered action in consolidating this application with hearings scheduled on applications of KFRC and WDAF, and granted petition for separate hearing on KFBB application to be held March 25, 1935. This application is for a Spec. Exp.Auth. to operate on 610 kc., with 1 KW; WCLS, WCLS, Inc., Joliet, Ill., reconsidered and granted application for unlimited daytime operation; denied application for unlimited night time operation; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., denied motion asking that Commission default and deny application of Journal Company (Milwaukee Journal) Milwaukee, Wis.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

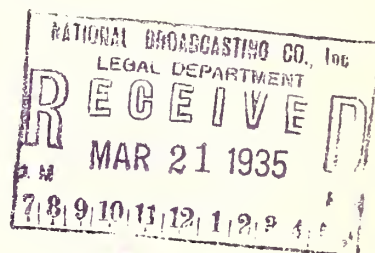
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 808



7 April 4
R-Q

GERMANY PUTS OVER ITS "PEOPLE'S RADIO SET" CAMPAIGN

Germany has succeeded so well in its campaign for the Volksempfänger, or "People's Radio Set" that out of the increase of 643,881 sets sold last year, 641,912 were Volksempfänger. Practically all of these were for light socket operation. Through government stimulation, the value of total radio sales increased between 35 and 40 percent, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner Roland Welch at Berlin, has advised the Commerce Department.

During the radio season 1933/34 (the radio year in Germany begins on August 1 with the opening of the National Radio Show in Berlin) the National Socialist Government urged all manufacturers of radio sets to put out a popular priced receiver under the name of "Volksempfänger". All German manufacturers produced this set, all of them using the name "V E 301". There was very little difference in the Volksempfänger radio receiving set put out by the different companies. The electrical details and specifications and wiring were all the same and the price was exactly the same. The different manufacturers distinguished their VE 301 sets only by the cabinet and outward appearance. The production of this "people's receiving set" was apparently similar to the production of certain household electrical appliances according to given specifications and at a given price for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

While the sale of radio sets within the home market increased, exports fell sharply. At the beginning of the radio year in 1932 some firms were exporting 50 percent of their production. During the past year German radio manufacturers on an average exported only 7 to 8 percent of their total production. The chief outlets for German radio sets were France, the Saar District, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland, in the order named. The leading oversea outlets were the Netherlands India, Argentina, and Egypt. In fact, sales to Egypt and Portugal increased over the previous year and there were some slight increases in the sales to a number of South American countries.

Germany ended this radio year with 270,840 sets left on the shelves of the manufacturers, compared with 109,920 at the end of the 1933 which terminated July 31, 1933. According to the Wirtschaftsstelle der deutschen Rundfunkindustrie, the reason for this increase in stocks was that during 1933-34 a larger number of types were offered and the buying public turned more to the "Volksempfänger", or popular receiver, than had been anticipated. Since there were very few changes in the radio receiving sets introduced at the Radio Show in Berlin last August, to mark the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report of the Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry
for the year ending June 30, 1914

The Bureau of Plant Industry, under the direction of the Director, has during the year ending June 30, 1914, been engaged in the study of the various diseases and insects which attack the plants of the United States. The Bureau has also been engaged in the study of the various diseases and insects which attack the plants of the United States. The Bureau has also been engaged in the study of the various diseases and insects which attack the plants of the United States.

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beginning of the 1935-35, it is anticipated that the factories will be able to dispose of the sets on hand.

Sales of loudspeakers alone during the year amounted to 112,113 and those of chassis alone to 1,111,732, the total value of these sales being 9,128,500 marks.

Manufacturers of radio receiving sets in Germany number 29. Most of these have existed for several years and a Government decree issued during 1934 restricted any of these manufacturers from extending their plants and producing any new radio lines that they did not produce in the past. The same decree forbade the establishment of new factories manufacturing radio apparatus. Besides these 29 factories some others are engaged in the manufacture of radio parts and accessories. These factories are bound together in Germany in an organization called the Wirtschaftsstelle der deutschen Rundfunkindustrie e.V., Zimmerstrasse 3 - 4, Berlin S. W. 68. This organization has little or no connection with the Government Reichsrundfunk-kammer or the Government offices which control all sending stations in Germany.

The various technical radio editors of Germany recently reached a decision to employ the following mentioned German designations in lieu of the hitherto non-German tube terms (such as Binode, Duo-Diode, Hexode) and will accordingly employ the German terms hereafter in accordance with the foregoing decision.

Having "Germanized" the designations of the tubes, the next desirable step should be to designate the tubes in accordance with their specific purposes. However, this is not practical because various types of tubes are now employed for the same purpose. There remains thus only the possibility of designating the tubes as to their construction.

In the early years of radio, the tubes were named according to the count of their "grids", but after a short time this was found to be impracticable, especially for gridless tubes, or in the case of grids of numerous anodes, for instance Zweipol-Rohren, hitherto designated "Dioden". Inasmuch as the designation according to grids has been found unsatisfactory, it was decided in foreign countries that the tubes be named according to their electrodes. Thus arose designations such as Tetrode, Penthode, and Hexode, which were simply taken over by the German industry. The designations according to electrodes is easily understandable and not of double significance. It also avoids possibilities of errors in foreign translation. The new designations are short, fluent, and practical, and are easily adaptable to the needs of technical radio editors. They should in the shortest time possible be universally adopted.

In order that American manufacturers may familiarize themselves with the designations of the German tubes with more ease, the Electrical Division of the Commerce Department has compiled a table giving the former German designations and the

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designations which will be employed in the future. This appears in "Radio Markets Supplement - Germany", the sub-title of which, "German Names for Tubes" issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The price is 25 cents.

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JUICY PLUMS SEEN IN A. T. & T. INVESTIGATION SET-UP

Due to the fact that the resolution appropriating \$750,000 for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company investigation carries with it no Civil Service requirements for the additional staff which will be required to carry on the work, politicians on the Hill are said to be gleeful over the prospect of some lucious political plums.

"It will mean 100 to 200 extra people, if not many more, including numerous experts and other high salaried officials. Great pressure will be exerted from the Hill because of the fact that Civil Service has been suspended", a man who usually has his eye on the pie counter observed.

"But the jobs are temporary and will only last until the \$750,000 is gone", someone replied.

"Temporary, my eye", the pie counter gentleman countered. "When the \$750,000 is gone, they will be back after more and they'll get it."

That there are no Civil Service restrictions in the matter of additional assistance which the Commission may require is evident from reading the section of the resolution which provides for that phase of the telephone investigation. It is, in part, as follows:

"For the purposes of this resolution the Federal Communications Commission is hereby authorized to hold hearings; to contract for stenographic reporting service; to utilize its regular personnel, facilities, jurisdiction, and powers insofar as practicable; and to employ for the purposes of this investigation such additional experts, including engineering, accounting, legal, and other assistants as may be found necessary, without regard to the provisions of other laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States, and to make such other expenditures, including necessary travel expenses, and expenditures for printing and binding, as it deems necessary."

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the situation in the country. It is a very important part of the report and should be read carefully.

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2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the events that have taken place since the last report.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the results of the investigation. It is a very important part of the report and should be read carefully.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the results of the investigation. It is a very important part of the report and should be read carefully.

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FCC DENIES WHITEWASHING PETTEY OF HUEY'S CHARGES

There was vigorous denial that the Federal Communications Commission had "whitewashed" Herbert Pettey, a protegee of Postmaster General Farley, Secretary of the Commission, of charges made by Senator Huey Long. Senator Long in his effort to pry Farley loose from the Cabinet alleged that young Pettey, who it is understood was put on the Commission at the personal request of President Roosevelt, received \$1,000 for writing a series of articles for the Des Moines Tribune-Register, which at the time was seeking a broadcasting station license from the Commission.

"There was no 'whitewash' about the Commission's reply to Senator Long", a high official of the Commission said. "Pettey had a perfect right to write articles but to make sure of it he first secured the permission of Judge Sykes, Chairman of the Commission. Army and Navy officers and others write articles for publication and there were no rules against it on the Radio Commission.

"As for writing for a paper that was at the time seeking a radio license, the man in charge of the paper's station didn't even know that Pettey had been asked to write the articles.

"Wasn't a thousand dollars a pretty high price for a relatively small newspaper in the Middle West to pay?" the FCC official was asked.

"No, because this was for the paper's syndicate", he answered.

"What was the topic of the articles?"

"The creation of the Federal Communications Commission and what it expected to accomplish", was the reply.

Just what, if anything, the Communications Commission's reply will do to stall off a further attack Senator Long is expected to make on Pettey, and perhaps the Commission, is not known. Senator Long is reported as saying that before he gets through he will separate Pettey from one or both of the positions he now holds. Just as Mr. Farley is Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, his protegee Pettey, Secretary of the FCC, as Joe Cook would say, "is simultaneously and at the same time" director of radio for the Democratic National Committee.

Also Senator Long has been quoted several times lately as expressing dissatisfaction because he has to go on the network at such a late hour at night. "About the only hour they seem to have for me is around 11 o'clock", one report stated he complained.

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RELIGIOUS-EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE SET FOR MAY 15

The Federal Communications Commission has set Wednesday, May 15, for holding the conference between commercial broadcasters and educational and religious broadcasters - profit and non-profit stations. Chairman Anning S. Prall of the Commission said he would like to get it out of the way before the hot weather comes. "You know it gets pretty hot here in the summertime", Mr. Prall observed.

In its report to Congress the FCC recommended that no fixed percentage of broadcast facilities be allocated to the non-profit (religious and educational) broadcasters but suggested that the interested parties be brought together for a national conference in Washington "at which time plans for mutual cooperation between broadcasters and non-profit stations can be made, to the end of combining the educational experience of the educators with the program technique of the broadcasters, thereby to better serve public interest. The Conference should also consider such specific complaints as might be made by non-profit groups against the actions of commercial broadcasters in order that remedial measures may be taken if necessary."

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NEW BUENOS AIRES 40 KW SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTER HEARD

An experimental broadcast of the new 40 KW shortwave transmitter of Station LSX at Buenos Aires, (10,350 kilocycles) showed considerable promise. At times the reception in the eastern part of the United States was about the same strength as Madrid, frequently with more volume. The test was conducted in connection with the General Electric station W2XAF at Schenectady and was carried on from 5 to 6 P.M. EST last Monday night. The distance between Buenos Aires and New York is approximately 6000 miles.

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LEASED WIRE SERVICE HEARING MARCH 25

The Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission which has been holding hearings with regard to telegraph rates, has announced that "Leased Wire Service" will be taken up Monday, March 25th, beginning at 10 A. M.

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10-11

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be distributed outside your office.

The source has provided information regarding the activities of a group known as the "X" group. This group is active in the area of [redacted] and is engaged in activities that are considered to be of a subversive nature. The source has provided information regarding the activities of this group for the past several years.

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OPERATING DATA FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF RADIO COMPANIES

The second report sent out by the Federal Communications Commission containing compilations, subject to revision, from reports of revenues and expenses of radio companies, follows:

| | For the month of December, 1934. | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | Total | Operating | Net |
| | operating | operating | Income | income |
| | revenues | expenses | | |
| Aeronautical Radio, Inc. | - | 1,216.66: | 1,216.66: | - |
| Central Radio Telegraph Co. | 1,198.60: | 291.08: | 552.05: | 652.05 |
| Globe Wireless, Ltd. | 21,327.39: | 18,790.68: | 2,307.25: | 2,336.95 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
(Calif.) | 76,032.57: | 77,276.14:d | 2,306.65:d | 15,991.17 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
Inc. (Del.) | 68,761.48: | 127,383.33:d | 59,401.04:d | 87,652.64 |
| Magnolia Radio Corp. | 238.94: | 230.28:d | 148.50:d | 148.50 |
| Michigan Wireless Telegraph Co. | 79.68: | 285.53:d | 196.21:d | 196.21 |
| R.C.A. Communications, Inc. | 362,228.47: | 329,985.55: | 68,940.58: | 35,963.98 |
| Radiomarine Corp. of America | 75,398.04: | 61,755.53: | 14,732.99: | 11,435.20 |
| Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co. | 325.40: | 367.21:d | 47.57:d | 47.57 |
| Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. | 78,270.38: | 48,366.84: | 35,896.38: | 32,244.38 |
| U.S.-Liberia Radio Corp. | 4,769.06: | 6,401.60:d | 2,090.20:d | 2,086.53 |
| Total | 688,630.01: | 672,400.43: | 59,455.74:d | 21,490.06. |

| | For twelve months ended with December '34 | | | |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | Total | Operating | Net |
| | operating | operating | Income | income |
| | revenues | expenses | | |
| Aeronautical Radio, Inc. | 52.69: | 15,285.93: | 15,233.24: | - |
| Central Radio Telegraph Co. | 7,596.53: | 6,588.42:d | 2,530.86:d | 680.86 |
| Globe Wireless, Ltd. ^{1/} | 136,188.42: | 133,307.10: | 1,276.42: | 1,078.20 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.,
(Calif.) | 871,023.83: | 896,276.08:d | 45,225.82:d | 192,506.19 |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc.,
(Del.) | 756,687.29: | 938,887.54:d | 188,758.55:d | 510,276.11 |
| Magnolia Radio Corp. | 2,481.40: | 3,752.80:d | 1,385.16:d | 1,385.16 |
| Michigan Wireless Telegraph Co. | 5,490.51: | 4,001.33: | 1,239.72: | 1,239.72 |
| R.C.A. Communications, Inc. | 4,194,373.68:3, | 595,428.51 | 842,711.01: | 546,782.61 |
| Radiomarine Corp. of America | 920,072.97: | 734,950.64: | 154,077.72: | 111,444.55 |
| Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co. ^{2/} | 2,173.82: | 2,189.40:d | 44.64:d | 44.64 |
| Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. | 534,136.43: | 559,190.61: | 13,528.99: | 1,538.40 |
| U.S.-Liberia Radio Corp. | 55,859.05: | 57,893.44:d | 4,629.69:d | 4,624.04 |
| Total | 7,486,136.62:6, | 947,751.80: | 785,492.38:d | 47,433.52 |

d Deficit or other reverse item.

^{1/} Started operations April 20, 1934.

^{2/} Report for six months ended Dec. 31, 1934.

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LEGISLATURE AWAITS COURT ACTION IN NEWS BROADCASTS

An effort made to have the legislature of Washington State, in session at Olympia, pass a law to make news common property as soon as it has been published and allow it to be broadcast, has failed. Doubtless this was held in abeyance because the matter is now pending in the courts.

Following the now famous decision of Judge Baker in Washington, the question whether or not radio stations have a right to broadcast news from newspapers has been appealed by the press associations. According to former Senator Clarence C. Dill, counsel for the Broadcasters, the case will probably not come up before June and may not be heard until next Fall. It will be tried in San Francisco.

Although refusing to allow matter from newspapers to be broadcast, the Washington State Legislature passed an act making radio station operators responsible for broadcasting libelous matters, whether or not they had anything to do with drafting the libelous matter broadcast. This act places radio publication of libel upon the same footing as newspaper publication.

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IRISH LOTTERIES FIGHT BACK THROUGH RADIO STATIONS

Promoters of the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes this week took the first major step to combat efforts of the British Government to kill all lotteries.

Answering the British Government's lottery bill which, among other things, made it an offense for newspapers to publish sweepstake results and thereby threatened to deal a death blow to the Irish Sweepstakes, the Irish Hospitals Trust revealed that two strategically situated radio stations have been hired to broadcast the results of the Dublin draw on the Grand National Horse Race from March 26 to March 28.

One of these stations will broadcast the entire proceedings from the stage of the Plaza Ballroom, Dublin, where the draw is held, over three days.

The other will broadcast a list of British winners every evening during the draw.

Following the running of the Grand National Race on March 29, both stations will broadcast a complete list of holders of tickets drawing the first three horses past the winning post. Between now and the draw sweepstake propaganda will be ground out nightly from both stations in an effort to whip up the interest of the British.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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COLUMBIA ANNUAL EARNINGS SKY-ROCKET TO \$2,274,120

The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and subsidiaries reported for 1934 a consolidated net profit of \$2,274,120 after all deductions, equivalent to \$2.67 a share on 852,335 combined Class A and Class B shares of \$5 per value outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with \$923,794, or \$1.08 a share on the combined stocks, the year before.

Current assets at the end of the year were \$4,609,947, including \$784,936 cash and \$2,175,000 United States Treasury notes, comparing with \$2,933,881 current assets a year before while current liabilities were \$1,167,380, against \$662,493. Earned surplus was \$2,148,928 after transfer to capital of \$1,137,500 arising from change of no-par stock to \$5 per stock, against \$4,150,853 a year before. Total assets were \$7,156,092, compared with \$5,769,025 at December 31, 1933.

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GOV'T CONSIDERS CONSOLIDATING DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

A committee, of which Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications is Chairman, has been appointed, composed of representatives of various departments of the Government which operate communication systems. The purpose of the Committee is to study, (1) the practicability of using Government radio circuits in lieu of telegraph and teletype service; (2) the practicability of having one single unit of leased wire service which could be used by all departments of the Government; and (3) the cost of communications to the Government.

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A POLITICAL RECEIVING SET

Manufacturers of radio sets usually lay great stress on the number of stations that a listener will be able to hear; their negative reception qualities are less frequently insisted on. Political considerations have now caused a new kind of receiver to be put on the Austrian market. It is learned by World-Radio, London, that Salzburg dealers are offering sets with the guarantee that all who use them will not be able to hear Munich, and will thus be spared the necessity of listening to German propaganda whether listeners will really appreciate them. If a dweller in Salzburg is unable to hear such a powerful neighboring station as Munich, he may lose a number of other stations at the same time.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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"AMOS 'N' ANDY" AND NBC SUED FOR \$181,995

A suit for \$181,995 for breach of contract against Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll, known as "Amos 'n' Andy", and the National Broadcasting Company was disclosed in Supreme Court in New York yesterday when the plaintiff, Van Beuren Corporation, filed a note of issue for a jury trial. The defendants have put in counter claims for a total of \$254,000, it was revealed by the plaintiff's attorneys.

The complaint, according to the attorneys, alleges breach of a contract to make thirteen animated cartoons which were to have been synchronized with the voices of "Amos 'n' Andy". The contract was made in 1933 and only two cartoons were completed, it is alleged.

The counterclaims of \$190,000 by Gosden and Correll, and \$64,000 by the broadcasting company, were based on charges of failure by the plaintiff corporation to fulfill requirements, the attorneys said.

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PRESS RADIO BUREAU COMPLETES FIRST YEAR

Enough news in its regular broadcasts to fill 61 hours of radio time was provided by the Press-Radio Bureau during the first year of its operation, according to James J. Barrett, editor of the Bureau. He was interviewed in connection with the first anniversary of the service, which has operated continuously since March 1, 1934, without a break in service. Mr. Barrett stressed the fact that the bureaus in New York and Los Angeles have been on duty virtually 24 hours a day.

At the end of its first month the bureau was serving 125 radio stations under the program adopted by representatives of the newspapers, leading radio networks and press associations in December, 1933. Today the bureau, including the West Coast division, is serving approximately 245 radio stations either by network, direct land wire or by messenger. The subscribers include 160 stations in the eastern and central time zones and 85 in the Pacific and mountain time zones.

Since March 1, 1934, the bureau has issued 2,370 special bulletins exclusive of the bulletins on the Hauptmann trial, which called for 2,300 bulletins of average size.

The following letter was received by Mr. Barrett from Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company:

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is classified as [redacted] and is to be controlled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

2. The [redacted] is a [redacted] organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for a number of years. It has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security.

3. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security. It has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security.

SECRET

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4. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security. It has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security.

5. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security. It has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security.

6. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security. It has been identified as a [redacted] and is considered to be a [redacted] threat to the [redacted] security.

3/19/35

"At the end of our first year under the Press-Radio agreement, I want to send you a word of thanks for your splendid cooperation in this new undertaking. I have just finished reading a memorandum from our Press Department covering your work for us, and we are all in accord that you have done a great job."

At present those interested in furtherance of the Bureau service are continuing efforts to break down what has been considered one of the biggest obstacles to the Bureau since its beginning, the matter of high cost of land transmission. To a station in the Chicago zone, for example, a single report might cost \$5 by time wire service, the cheapest daytime service. It has been suggested that this can be overcome by setting up a Chicago outlet serving stations from there instead of New York. Those in charge of the Bureau have had many letters from stations wanting the service, but which are unable to take it on because of transmission costs. Several attempts have been made by groups to get service by short wave, but there have not been enough members in the pool to bring the operation costs down to a figure acceptable to the smallest individual. The West Coast division was organized to get around the high cost of land wire service.

The Western Broadcast Co., operator of Station KNX, Los Angeles, last week filed two additional suits in superior court in its effort to collect damages for assertedly injurious statements made about the station when the Press-Radio Bureau was launched last spring.

The new suits are against the Don Lee Broadcasting System and its local station, KHJ, and against KMTR. Both stations are used by the Los Angeles Times for daily news broadcasts. The suits ask \$250,000 compensatory damages and \$250,000 exemplary damages from each station.

KNX charges that up to March 1, 1934, it was supplied with news for broadcasting purposes by the United Press, but on that date, in accordance with the Press-Radio agreement, the U.P. cancelled the contract. KNX thereupon was asked to join the Press-Radio Bureau, but refused. Local newspapers then dropped KNX program listings as part of a plan to "eliminate it as a broadcaster of up to the minute news and force it to take stale news in accordance with said press radio agreement", the complaint states.

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"SILENT RADIOS" DESCRIBED BY O. H. CALDWELL

"Silent radios" will be the next step for the relief of the broadcast audience, enabling any one listener to hear his favorite program without imposing hardships and annoyances on other persons in the same room or house, declared Orestes H. Caldwell, former Radio Commissioner, and director of the new League for Noise Abatement, addressing the Cleveland Engineering Society at Cleveland, Ohio.

Future radio sets will have a simple means for connecting a light headphone or "bone oscillator" in place of the loudspeaker, on occasions when only one or two persons in a group desire a certain program. With such a bone-oscillator pressed against the skull or teeth, one hears perfectly, without any sound being present in the room.

A "radio armchair" is being developed with such an oscillator in the headrest, so that one merely presses his head back against the chair, and hears clearly the otherwise inaudible music or speech. An executive using such a chair in his private office, could get secret messages from an outside assistant, without anyone in his office becoming aware of the communication.

"Every business man should have a radio set in his office to get the important news of the world outside.. It is as essential as his telephone. Even more so, for through the phone he can listen to one caller at a time, while through the radio he can listen to the news of the whole world. But many executives who would like to have a radio, feel somewhat sheepish about 'having a music box in the office'", continued Dr. Caldwell.

"I have solved this by arranging my own office radio in the form of an ordinary desk telephone set. Taking the 'receiver' off the hook, turns on the radio. Listening to a news period while holding the ordinary telephone receiver to the ear, one appears to be merely listening to a long-distance call! Hanging up the receiver shuts off the set.

"The bone oscillator connected to my radio is useful in another way, when a boresome visitor calls. By holding a pencil or pen thoughtfully against my teeth, and also in contact with the oscillator hidden in my hand, one can listen to sweet music from the silent radio set, while simulating polite attention to the bore's remarks."

"The recent rapid growth in short-wave listening, also brings the headphone to the front as a welcome relief for the desperate family of the short-wave bug, to silence the crashes, musketry, machine-gun fire, squeals and howls that usually accompany the process of tuning through the short waves. Use of headphones during this period of search - followed by a switch-over to the loudspeaker only after the distant station is clearly tuned in - will convert evening turmoil into tranquility in many homes."

On the 1st of January 1954, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, received a letter from the Secretary of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Mr. J. H. W. Verbeke, in which the latter informed him of the results of the work of the Conference during the year 1953.

The Secretary General is pleased to note that the Conference has completed its work in a satisfactory manner and that it has been able to reach agreement on a number of important questions relating to the Law of the Sea.

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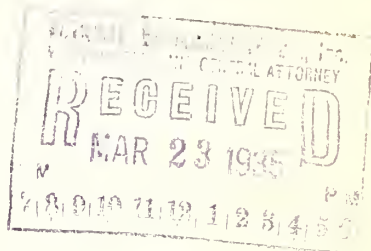
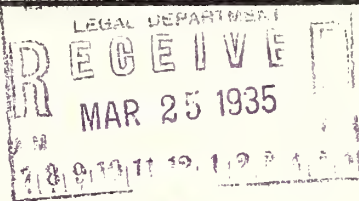
The Secretary General is also pleased to note that the Conference has been able to reach agreement on a number of important questions relating to the Law of the Sea, and that it has been able to reach agreement on a number of important questions relating to the Law of the Sea.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL - Not for Publication



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No. 809

Handwritten notes:
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BELIEVE EDUCATIONAL-RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE WILL BE BRIEF

Although plans are still in the making, the belief is that the conference called by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission between the educational, religious and commercial broadcasters (i.e. profit and non-profit stations) for May 15 will not be the drawn out affair the hearings held on this subject were last Fall. They lasted from October 1st to November 12th.

Chairman Prall probably sounded the keynote when he said that he wanted to get the Conference out of the way before the hot weather sets in. It is believed in such matters, because of his long legislative experience at the Capitol, that Mr. Prall will prove a fast worker. Already he is known to have been in touch with Lucy Dodge Milligan, of the Women's National Radio Committee, said to represent a federated club membership of 11,000,000 women; M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and William S. Paley, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System, with regard to the character of certain programs and to forestall any such criticism as the movies encountered from the Catholics.

The educational-religious conference which Mr. Prall has called for later this Spring will be a logical follow-up of the October hearings, the record of which Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Broadcasters' Association described as constituting the most significant statement ever made of the aims, purposes and methods of radio broadcasting as conducted on the basis of competitive private initiative. It covered 14,000 typewritten pages of testimony and a condensation. A brief which Mr. Bellows later presented in behalf of the Broadcasters was itself a large sized book of almost 100 pages and was a unique and valuable compilation which no doubt the Federal Communications Commissioners, as well as commercial and non-commercial broadcasters, will keep on their desks for years to come.

The opinion seems to be that the forthcoming educational-religious-commercial broadcasters hearing will avail itself fully of the testimony taken at the October hearings. Where the latter was based upon what already had been done, the May conference will have as its theme, "What is to be done?" It is likewise the idea that the May conference is likely to be conducted along the lines of the old Hoover Radio Conferences, that is to say, the breaking down of the conference into small group committees, each composed of representatives of all sides of the question, and then the committees to report back recommendations to the Conference as a whole. In any case the

May conference will mark one of the most important gatherings in the history of radio and is being looked forward to eagerly by all those who will be called upon to take part.

All hearings will be open to the public and an attendance of somewhere between 500 and 1000 broadcasters is expected.

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CANADA TO SPEND \$1,000,000 TO CLEAR UP DEAD SPOTS

The Canadian Radio Commission contemplates a construction program involving an expenditure of approximately one million dollars to give more complete radio coverage throughout the Dominion and to eliminate those dead spots which exist in some sections of Canada at which radio reception is very difficult, and in some instances without effect, H. M. Bankhead, Commercial Attache, Ottawa, reports. The execution of the contemplated plans would eradicate the numerous complaints which are received from the various sections of Canada complaining of poor reception, or none at all. Modern stations of reasonable power would be erected in various sections where coverage has been inadequate. The surveys by the Commission show that these areas exist particularly in the Maritime Provinces, a section of Quebec, part of Ontario, Saskatchewan, part of Alberta, and a great part of British Columbia. With the construction of these new stations and extension of hours of national broadcasting, new and modern studios would be provided at points where most of the principal Commission programs are produced.

Up to date no special appropriation has been provided by Parliament for this extension, and it is not known here whether the Commission will have the necessary funds to carry out their proposed extensions.

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PRALL TO GO ON AIR MARCH 30

Anning S. Prall, newly appointed Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, successor of Judge E. O. Sykes, will explain some of the Commission's problems when he speaks over the WEAf network on Saturday, March 30, at 7:45 P.M. EST.

Prall, formerly Representative from New York, and friend of Senator Rob Wagner of that State, will be heard from the NBC studios in Washington in an interview by Martin Codel, editor of "Broadcasting."

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1918

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum or official communication.]

[Illegible text continues, possibly a second page or a continuation of the memorandum.]

BROADCASTERS GIRD FOR STATE TAX BATTLE

The question whether States can tax radio stations is a major question now facing commercial broadcasters. Legislation of this type is now pending in many States and in the opinion of Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, "may represent a new and added burden on the broadcasting industry amounting to far more than the total tribute now paid to the American Society of Composers." The issue as to whether or not all broadcasting is in fact interstate commerce, and hence not taxable as to its revenues by the States is due before long for a definite decision.

Legislation is pending in numerous States calling for 1 to 4 and 5 percent. If the courts should hold that these taxes are constitutional, it will readily be seen what an amount even a 2 percent tax would mean in 48 States. With the aggregate annual gross receipts of broadcasting about \$80,000,000, the yearly tax to broadcasters would be \$1,600,000.

Arizona provides for a general sales tax of 1 per cent on gross revenues, specifically including radio advertising.

Kansas provides for a general sales tax on services, specifically including radio broadcasting. This bill has just been stricken from the calendar but may be introduced again.

Missouri provides for a tax of 3 per cent on gross receipts, specifically including radio advertising.

In New Mexico a bill which has passed both houses, provides a 2 per cent sales tax on gross receipts, specifically including radio broadcasting.

Oklahoma provides for a 3 per cent tax on gross sales, specifically including broadcasting.

Pennsylvania just introduced a bill which provides for special taxes on telephone messages and broadcasting, the tax on broadcasting being 2 per cent of the gross receipts.

Texas provides for general sales taxes, including a tax of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the gross receipts of radio broadcasting. As a further measure of control, Texas provides that every broadcasting station must file detailed semi-annual reports with the State Comptroller.

Washington already has a sales tax bill which, in its application to broadcasting, is now under consideration by the State Supreme Court. In addition, the Washington House on March 10th passed a general tax bill, including a tax on all

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census on July 1, 1944, in response to a letter of inquiry dated June 15, 1944, regarding the number of persons in the United States who are members of the armed forces of the United States, including the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, and the United States Navy, and the number of persons in the United States who are members of the United States Army, including the United States Army Air Corps, the United States Army Medical Department, and the United States Army Signal Corps.

Information is being furnished in response to your letter of July 1, 1944, regarding the number of persons in the United States who are members of the armed forces of the United States, including the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, and the United States Navy, and the number of persons in the United States who are members of the United States Army, including the United States Army Air Corps, the United States Army Medical Department, and the United States Army Signal Corps.

On June 30, 1944, the total number of persons in the United States who are members of the armed forces of the United States, including the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, and the United States Navy, was 1,000,000. The total number of persons in the United States who are members of the United States Army, including the United States Army Air Corps, the United States Army Medical Department, and the United States Army Signal Corps, was 1,000,000.

The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census on July 1, 1944, in response to a letter of inquiry dated June 15, 1944, regarding the number of persons in the United States who are members of the armed forces of the United States, including the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, and the United States Navy, and the number of persons in the United States who are members of the United States Army, including the United States Army Air Corps, the United States Army Medical Department, and the United States Army Signal Corps.

on all radio broadcasting stations amounting to 10 cents per watt of rated power annually.

West Virginia already has a tax on all amusement enterprises, including broadcasting, and two bills propose an amendment to this act making the tax $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on gross revenue. Broadcasting is specifically included in both these bills.

A development which the broadcasters are watching closely is the announcement that the United States Supreme Court will review the findings of the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of City of Atlanta vs. Oglethorpe University. This case is of vital importance to the entire broadcasting industry.

The City of Atlanta imposed a license fee of \$300 per year on all broadcasting stations. Oglethorpe University, operating WJTL, went to the courts, and a first decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia on February 14, 1934. This decision held, in substance, that even though some of the messages from WJTL might go beyond State lines, that fact did not make the broadcasting of the station interstate commerce. After this first decision the case went back for trial to the lower court on the merits. The trial judge directed a verdict for the defendant, the City of Atlanta, and the case was again appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia. The decision of this Court, handed down January 23, 1935, sustained the trial judge in directing a verdict for the defendant.

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FCC CRACKS THE WHIP OVER THE BROADCASTERS

Declaring that there has been a general laxity on the part of licensees of broadcast stations with reference to the observance of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, the Commission warns that hereafter these rules must be observed in their strictest form.

One of the things complained of by the Commission is that recently broadcasters have gotten the habit of coming in at the eleventh hour for the broadcast of special programs. Commission rules require that 10 days' notice be given in such cases. If this time stipulation is not adhered to hereafter, the Commission threatens to return the application without acting upon it.

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NBC WASHINGTON STAFF MOURNS DEATH OF MISS WHITNEY

A mass of flowers which completely covered the casket and a part of the room was evidence of the sorrow of the Washington staff of the National Broadcasting Company in the death of Miss Ynes Whitney, long-time Assistant to Kenneth H. Berkeley, NBC Washington Manager. Miss Whitney who had been ill for 14 months died last Monday afternoon at Pinecrest Manor, Southern Pines, N. C.

Miss Whitney, who is survived by her mother, had been associated with broadcasting almost since its beginning in the National Capital. She was engaged many years ago by F. P. Guthrie, Washington head of R.C.A. Communications, who then also had Station WRC in his charge. In Miss Whitney's conscientious devotion to duty her strength was badly overtaxed. Her associates tried to persuade her to take things a little easier but to no avail.

Funeral services were held in Washington Wednesday afternoon. The pallbearers were Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company; Vincent F. Callahan, Assistant to Mr. Russell; Albert E. Johnson, NBC Washington Chief Engineer; Carlton Smith, Assistant Manager, WMAL, Washington, and Stanley Bell, NBC Announcer. The burial was in Cedar Hill, Washington.

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NEW COPYRIGHT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED WITHIN WEEK

A new copyright bill, drafted by a committee of representatives of the Departments of State and Commerce and the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress, will be introduced in Congress early next week. Broadcasters, music publishers and others interested were given an opportunity to be heard by the interdepartmental group before the proposed copyright legislation was written.

"I haven't seen the new bill", Phil Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, said. "However I think it will probably be one the broadcasters will be able to support."

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1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国环境与发展”会议上，江泽民总书记发表了重要讲话，指出：“中国的环境问题，已经到了非解决不可的时候了。我们决不能走一些发达国家走过的老路，决不能走先污染后治理的老路。我们必须在经济发展的同时，把环境保护放在突出的位置，实行可持续发展战略。”

1. The above information is being furnished to you for your information and for the purpose of enabling you to take such action as you may deem appropriate. It is requested that you keep this information confidential and not disclose it to any other person.

These findings, which are being made available to the public, show that the FBI has been successful in its efforts to identify and locate the individuals who are involved in the activities of the Communist Party, and that the FBI has been successful in its efforts to identify and locate the individuals who are involved in the activities of the Communist Party.

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A BOUQUET FOR THE RADIO INSTITUTE OF AUDIBLE ARTS

This praise of the R.I.A.A., an organization headed by Pitts Sanborn, the well-known music critic, and sponsored by Philco, appeared March 21st in the column of Katherine Smith, Radio Editor of the Washington Post:

"If this column appears to fill too much space with news of the Radio Institute of Audible Arts, it's because that organization sends in, every week or so, new evidence that it is doing a grand job of critical radio analysis.

"Yesterday morning's mail brings a couple of new bits of useful information, including another of the Institute's series of pamphlets, 'Men and Radio Music', by Prof. Peter W. Dykeman, which is a polite plea to listen, learn and love the good music available through the radio. He gives brief directions for the analysis of individual listening - comments upon the fact that radio makes it possible for the audience to be entirely comfortable. 'They (the listeners) may dress as they please and stand or lie down or sit or walk about as the music plays.' He concludes with the observation that one's taste and joy in music will increase with added listening.

"Other welcome news from the Institute is that they are adding another leaflet to their weekly program services. This will be listings of 'Entertainment' programs, containing comedy and dramatic offerings, variety programs and the like. Their other leaflets are, you remember, on music and informative talks.

"There is one more service that would be appreciated. A listing of good programs for children would be useful in school and home, for the benefit of radio-minded teachers and parents. Such a service, including educational, musical and entertainment programs suitable for children of various ages, would fill a large need.

"Could the Radio Institute give us this service at some future date?"

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NEW GERMAN RADIO RECEIVER DESCRIBED

A six-page single-spaced multigraphed supplement has just been issued by the Commerce Department. It describes in detail the new German radio receiving sets and is written by Vice-Consul, C. T. Zadawaki, in Berlin. The sub-titles of the supplement are:

This review of the F.I.A.A., an organization known as Film America, the well-known audio critic, and especially White, appeared later than in the column of National Review.

Film Editor of the Washington Post:

1. The above information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the Central Intelligence Agency, and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a genuine organization or a front organization for the purpose of subverting the Government of the United States.

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Radio Tubes, Iron-Cored Coils, Insulating Materials, Condenser Insulation, Short-wave Reception, Tone Control, Tuning Scales, One-circuit Sets, Two-Circuit Sets, Four Tube Three-Circuit Sets, Superheterodynes, Five-Tube Superheterodynes, Battery and Special Sets, Loudspeakers, and Amplifiers.

Introducing the Supplement Mr. Jawadzki writes:

"Although no startling changes were introduced at the last German Radio Show, the new German receivers are superior to those of the previous season in that they possess better and higher selectivity as well as extreme ease of manipulation. Additional progress is represented by several universal sets, that is, sets permitting the use of direct or alternating current. An increase in long-range sensitivity was also attained through the use of new tubes, the iron-cored coil, and new insulating materials."

Copies of the report on the German receiving sets may be had by sending 25 cents to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Washington, and asking for "Radio Market Supplement - Berlin - dated March 13, 1935).

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EDDIE - THE NEW RADIO CONSULTANT

Eddie Cantor, the comedian, has opened offices at 113 West 57th Street, New York, and announces himself as a "Radio Consultant" in full page advertisements in several magazines, the text of which follows:

"Advertisers and advertising agencies are now offered the benefit of my twenty-five years of theatrical experience.

"I am prepared to consult with users of radio, prescribing corrective treatment for increased efficiency, entertainment value and resultfulness from present and proposed programs.

"We are equipped to build an entire radio production or to assist advertisers and agencies in an advisory capacity on all phases of radio - script, continuity, casting and staging."

(Signed) Eddie Cantor

Radio Consultant

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3/22/35

TELEGRAPH FRANKS AND FREE TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The Telegraph Division this week authorized the issuance of the following statement (Federal Communications Commission):

"On the basis of present information, the Telegraph Division is of the opinion that radio operators aboard ship may be considered employees or agents of the communication company which is the licensee of the ship's radio station within the meaning of Paragraph 13 of the Rules Governing the Issuance of Telegraph Franks adopted February 13, 1935, and of Section 210 of the Communications Act of 1934. It is further of the opinion that the officers and other personnel aboard ships may not be considered as employees or agents of the communication company and that franks issued to such officers or other personnel are governed by the rules mentioned, unless the radio station license is issued to the owner, or operator under charter, of the vessel.

"The rules governing telegraph franks do not apply to free service which any cable company may be bound to render pursuant to the obligations of its landing license."

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I. T. & T. EARNINGS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER

The preliminary annual report of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and associated companies for 1934, showed a consolidated net income of \$2,079,570, equal to 32½ cents a share on 6,399,002, no par, capital shares, compared with \$694,126, or 10.8 cents a share, in 1933.

Gross earnings were \$79,258,493, against \$73,959,948 in 1933, and net earnings, after operating expenses, were \$14,362,873, against \$12,430,301.

Most of the operating and manufacturing subsidiaries operated at a profit in 1934, Sosthenes Behn, President, said in his report. The two major exceptions were the Cuban Telephone Company, which had a loss of \$1,590,500 after similar charges.

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TELEGRAPH TRUNKS AND TELEPHONE CABLES

The following information was furnished to the following:

The following information was furnished to the following:

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TELEPHONE CABLES

The following information was furnished to the following:

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SWISS RADIO MARKET PROMISING BUT QUOTAS WORK HARDSHIP

Switzerland, with a population of about 4 million, and with an average standard of living ranking among the highest in the world at the present day, offers an expanding market for radio sets, American Consul General A. C. Frost, Zurich, Switzerland, advises. This market has steadily grown year by year during the past decade and in the years since the depression the demand has expanded very rapidly, as shown by the number of licenses issued by the Swiss Federal Post and Telegraph Department. The following table gives the number of registered radio listeners from 1929 to date:

| | |
|------|------------------------|
| 1929 | 81,800 |
| 1930 | 101,000 |
| 1931 | 150,000 |
| 1932 | 230,000 |
| 1933 | 300,000 |
| 1934 | 329,771 (1st 9 months) |

It will be noted that at the end of September 1934 the total of registrations amounted to 329,771, or considerably less than one for each ten of the population. In Great Britain at present there is about one radio for every seven persons and Switzerland is still some distance from the saturation point. Of the number mentioned, only 298,882 represent registrations for radio apparatus, the rest consisting of 18,562 for telephone broadcasts and 12,387 for broadcast by a special telegraph wire installation. The Government fee for radio permits is 15 francs (all conversions made at the rate of 3 francs to the dollar), with some additional petty charges. The registration figures do not indicate the exact number of radios in use as they do not take into consideration obsolete sets or illicit listeners but these elements are considered small and the official figures represent a fairly close approximation. The market in 1934, in trade circles, is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000 sets, of which number American sales account for not over 3,000 to 3,200, which represents about the maximum that may be imported under the arbitrary limitations of the contingent quota system.

On April 1, 1933, the first restrictive measures on radio imports were taken by increasing the duty on radios and parts from 60 francs to 200 francs for 100 kilograms gross weight.

Even with the large increase in duty and patent litigation, American radios would doubtless still have maintained a good share of the market were it not for the imposition of the quota system by the Swiss Government. Imports of American radios declined from 5,800,000 francs in 1932 to 1,938,900 in 1933 and to only 455,400 for the first three quarters of 1934.

and with an average of 1.5 children per family in 1960. In 1960, the birth rate was 20.0 per 1,000 population. The birth rate was 19.0 per 1,000 population in 1955, 18.0 per 1,000 population in 1950, 17.0 per 1,000 population in 1945, 16.0 per 1,000 population in 1940, 15.0 per 1,000 population in 1935, 14.0 per 1,000 population in 1930, 13.0 per 1,000 population in 1925, 12.0 per 1,000 population in 1920, 11.0 per 1,000 population in 1915, 10.0 per 1,000 population in 1910, 9.0 per 1,000 population in 1905, 8.0 per 1,000 population in 1900, 7.0 per 1,000 population in 1895, 6.0 per 1,000 population in 1890, 5.0 per 1,000 population in 1885, 4.0 per 1,000 population in 1880, 3.0 per 1,000 population in 1875, 2.0 per 1,000 population in 1870, 1.0 per 1,000 population in 1865, 0.0 per 1,000 population in 1860.

| | |
|------|------|
| 1960 | 20.0 |
| 1955 | 19.0 |
| 1950 | 18.0 |
| 1945 | 17.0 |
| 1940 | 16.0 |
| 1935 | 15.0 |
| 1930 | 14.0 |
| 1925 | 13.0 |
| 1920 | 12.0 |
| 1915 | 11.0 |
| 1910 | 10.0 |
| 1905 | 9.0 |
| 1900 | 8.0 |
| 1895 | 7.0 |
| 1890 | 6.0 |
| 1885 | 5.0 |
| 1880 | 4.0 |
| 1875 | 3.0 |
| 1870 | 2.0 |
| 1865 | 1.0 |
| 1860 | 0.0 |

It will be noted that at the end of 1960, the birth rate was 20.0 per 1,000 population. This is a significant increase from the birth rate of 10.0 per 1,000 population in 1910. The increase in the birth rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the age at marriage, and a decline in the number of children per family. The decline in the death rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, a decline in the incidence of chronic diseases, and a decline in the incidence of accidents. The decline in the age at marriage is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which women become pregnant, a decline in the age at which men become fathers, and a decline in the age at which couples marry. The decline in the number of children per family is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to each couple, a decline in the number of children who survive to adulthood, and a decline in the number of children who are raised to adulthood.

On April 1, 1961, the birth rate was 20.0 per 1,000 population. This is a significant increase from the birth rate of 10.0 per 1,000 population in 1910. The increase in the birth rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the age at marriage, and a decline in the number of children per family. The decline in the death rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, a decline in the incidence of chronic diseases, and a decline in the incidence of accidents. The decline in the age at marriage is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which women become pregnant, a decline in the age at which men become fathers, and a decline in the age at which couples marry. The decline in the number of children per family is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to each couple, a decline in the number of children who survive to adulthood, and a decline in the number of children who are raised to adulthood.

3/22/35

The quotas of the various countries not only vary from year to year but differ arbitrarily one from another. While the United States' quota was 13 percent of its entire imports of 1932, it is understood that the Netherlands received 28 percent, Great Britain 20 percent, Austria 5 percent, Belgium 50 percent, Hungary 90 percent, France 92 percent, and Italy 100 percent. Countries with low imports are given the higher quota. In the case of Italy it was 100 percent because there were no imports in 1932, but there are no Swiss distributors who had a quota in 1932. The actual amount of a quota is not final, however, but is the subject of constant change and readjustment, based on personal representations at Bern.

The subtitles of Consul Frost's report are as follows:

Expanding Market; Swiss Imports of Radios and Parts; Swiss Imports of Radio Apparatus and Parts by Countries of Origin; Swiss Radio Manufacture; Swiss Import Restrictions; Radio Tubes; Further Quota Restrictions; Wholesale and Retail Prices; Credit Terms; Slot Machine; Special Trade Handicaps; Broadcasting; Radio Clubs and Publications; Type of Entertainment; Telephone Broadcasting; Radio Broadcasting by Wire; Use of Radios in Automobiles.

Copies of the report on the Swiss radio market may be had by sending 25 cents to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and asking for "Radio Markets Supplement - Switzerland" dated March 13, 1935.

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C O R R E C T I O N

A statement was made in our last issue in which Senator Huey Long was reported as saying that before he got through he would separate Herbert Pettey from one or both of the positions which Senator Long charged him with now holding (Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission and Broadcasting Director of the Democratic National Committee).

With regard to this a friend of Mr. Pettey's called up to say that Pettey had resigned from the Democratic National Committee position sometime ago.

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| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 64 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 27 | 81 | 81 | 243 | 243 | 729 | 729 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 64 | 64 | 256 | 256 | 1024 | 1024 | 4096 | 4096 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 125 | 125 | 625 | 625 | 3125 | 3125 | 15625 | 15625 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 216 | 216 | 1296 | 1296 | 7776 | 7776 | 46656 | 46656 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 343 | 343 | 2401 | 2401 | 16807 | 16807 | 117649 | 117649 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 512 | 512 | 4096 | 4096 | 32768 | 32768 | 262144 | 262144 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 729 | 729 | 59049 | 59049 | 531441 | 531441 | 4782969 | 4782969 |

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY COMMISSION

WELL, Enquirer-News Company, Battle Creek, Mich., C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally; make changes in equipment, and increase power from 50 to 100 watts; WBOW, Banks of Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind., C.P. to make changes in equipment and change power to 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time; KGMB, The Honolulu Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., C.P. to move studio and transmitter locally and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW; WCOL, WCOL, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, C.P. to make changes in equipment and move transmitter locally; New, Louis Wasmer, Inc., Mobile (Spokane, Wash.) 2 C.P.s (Gen. Exp. Station), frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 2 watts; WAWZ, Pillar of Fire, Zarepath, N. J., authority to install automatic frequency control; WAIM, Wilton E. Hall, Anderson, S.C., modification of C.P. to move studio and transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; KPLC, Calcasieu Broadcasting Co., Lake Charles, La., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and make change in studio and transmitter locally.

Also, WQER, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga., license to cover C.P. (Temp. broadcast pickup station), frequencies 1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kc., 5 watts; WQET, Same, same except 10 watts power; KLO, Interstate Broadcasting Corp., Ogden, Utah, license covering C.P. authorizing changes in equipment; WTAX, WTAX, Inc., Springfield, Ill., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WCBS to unlimited; KFH, Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans., modification of license to move studio location to Hotel Lassen, Wichita, Kans.; KGIW, Leonard E. Wilson, Alamosa, Colo., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with KIDW to specified hours; KIDW, The Lamar Broadcasting Co., Lamar, Colo., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with KGIW to specified; New, Florida Capitol Broadcasters, Inc., Tallahassee, Fla., C.P. for a new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WCBA, B. Bryan Musselman, Allentown, Pa., extension of special exp. authorization to operate with 250 watts additional power for 90 days; WSAN, WSAN, Inc., Allentown, Pa., same as for WCBA.

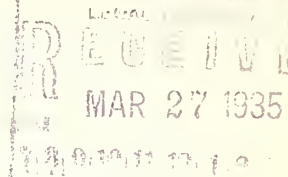
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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March 26, 1935

TECHNICAL RADIO SOCIETIES TO MEET JOINTLY IN APRIL

A joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Section of the International Scientific Radio Union will be held in Washington on Friday, April 26. There will be two sessions at the National Academy of Sciences, beginning at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Papers will be limited to 15 minutes each to allow time for discussion. The following are listed:

"The London General Assembly of the International Scientific Radio Union", by J. H. Dellinger, National Bureau of Standards.

"Further Results of a Study of Ultra-Short-Wave Transmission Phenomena", by C. R. Englund, A. B. Crawford, and W. W. Mumford, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"Experiments with Ultra-High-Frequency Transmitting Antenna in Close Proximity to the Ground", by H. Diamond and F. W. Dunmore, National Bureau of Standards.

"Ionospheres Measurements during the Partial Eclipse of the Sun of February 3, 1935", by J. P. Schafer and W. M. Goodall, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"The Graphical Analysis of a 10,000-hour Kennelly-Heaviside Layer Record", by Harry Rowe Mimno, Harvard University.

"Recent Ionosphere Measurements in the Southern Hemisphere", by L. V. Berkner, H. W. Wells, and S. L. Seaton, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

"Some Continued Observations of Ultra-High-Frequency Signals over Long Indirect Paths", by Ross A. Hull, American Radio Relay League.

"Terrestrial Magnetism and Its Relation to World-Wide Short-Wave Communications", by Henry E. Hallborg, RCA Communications, Inc.

"Radio Propagation Over Spherical Earth", by C. R. Burrows, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"Direction-Finding of Atmospherics, by John T. Henderson, National Research Council of Canada.

"Theoretical Explanation of Published Measurements of Vertical Plane Radiation Characteristics of High Vertical Radiators", by K. A. MacKinnon, Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.

"Some Developments in Low Loss Inductances", by F. E. Terman, Stanford University.

"Measurement of High-Frequency Impedance with Networks Simulating Lines", by W. L. Barrow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Accuracy of the Low-Voltage Cathode-Ray Tube for Oscillographic Radio Measurements", by L. E. Swedlund, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

"The Detection of Frequency Modulated Waves", by J. G. Chaffee, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"A Novel Modulation Meter", by H. N. Kozanowski, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

"On the Nature of Transmitter Key Clicks and Their Suppression", by A. Hoyt Taylor and L. C. Young, U. S. Naval Research Laboratory.

"Grid Dissipation as a Limiting Factor in Vacuum Tube Operation", by I. E. Mouromtseff and H. N. Kozanowski, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Supplementary program papers will be presented as follows if time permits:

"A Graphical Aid in the Design of Networks for Distortion Correction", by E. A. Guillemin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Directive Antenna of KYW Station" by R. N. Harmon, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

"Industrial High Frequency Generators Using Vacuum Tubes", by H. V. Noble, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

"A Method of Measuring the Inductants of an Air Condenser at Frequencies Ranging from 1 to 5 Mc" by R. F. Field, General Radio Company.

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PRESS RADIO REPORTS LITTLE UNFAVORABLE CRITICISM

Summarization of the Press-Radio Bureau's fan mail, solicited March 1 on the bureau's first anniversary, reveals that 1,748 responses were received up to March 18, only 15 of which contained adverse criticism. Since March 18 several hundred more answers have been received, but have not been tabulated.

From the Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Sir:
Reference is made to your letter of the 10th day of May, 1964, regarding the proposed acquisition of certain land in the State of California.

The Department of the Interior has reviewed the matter and has determined that the proposed acquisition is in the public interest.

Accordingly, the Department has approved the proposed acquisition and has authorized the Bureau of Land Management to proceed with the acquisition.

The Bureau of Land Management is hereby authorized to execute all necessary documents and to take all other actions necessary to carry out the proposed acquisition.

The Bureau of Land Management is also authorized to negotiate with the owner of the land to be acquired, and to enter into any agreement or contract that may be necessary to complete the acquisition.

The Bureau of Land Management is further authorized to acquire the land by purchase, donation, or any other means that may be deemed appropriate.

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Of the total tabulated, 315 were letters and 1,433 post-cards; of these, 971 came from cities and 775 from rural districts. The National Broadcasting Company and its affiliated stations contributed 1,577 pieces of the mail, and the Columbia Broadcasting System 162 pieces.

The regional distribution was as follows: New York City, 124; Middle Atlantic States outside of New York City, 570; New England States, 205; Southern States, 383; Midwestern States, 423; Mountain States, 26; Pacific Coast States, 1; Canada, 11; Foreign, 4.

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NEW IONIZED LAYER 450 MILES ABOVE EARTH DISCOVERED

A new ionized layer in the atmosphere, at a height of approximately 450 miles above the earth's surface, has been discovered by scientists in the radio section of the National Bureau of Standards, who for 18 months made weekly measurements of the virtual heights and critical frequencies of the ionosphere.

This new layer, which returns radio energy from a greater virtual height than the F_2 layer, has been tentatively called the G layer. It appears after the frequency of the signals from the sending station has been increased above the critical frequency for the F_2 layer. The radio signals then penetrate the F_2 layer and are returned to the recording apparatus by the still higher G layer, it was stated.

In these studies, the seasonal and diurnal variations of the critical penetration frequencies for the three major layers of the ionosphere, the E.F.1 and F_2 layers, received particular attention. There appears to be no doubt, according to the Standards Bureau, that the ionizing force of the sun exerts a major effect in the formation of these layers during the daytime but the complete behavior of these layers is complex and their ionization is not always simply related to this force.

A seasonal variation of the F_2 critical has been found, with maximum noon penetration frequencies about November 1 and March 1. The frequent absence of critical frequencies for this layer, above 5,000 kilocycles per second during mid-day in Summer, may be the result of a transfer of ions from the F_2 to the F_1 layer.

A "sporadic E" layer has also been noted. This appears with a pulse retardation approximately that of the E layer, but for much higher frequencies. Energy from this layer is believed to be returned by reflection rather than refraction. A theory that the "sporadic E" layer was formed by the strong electric fields of nearby thunderstorms had been advanced in England. A comparison was made of the occurrences of local thunderstorms and "Sporadic E" layer but no correlation was found, it was stated.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of China. This has been due to the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of China.

BROADCASTERS FAVOR MEAD REVISE, BUT NOT COPELAND BILL

There have been several important developments in the Food and Drug Bill situation. President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress urged that a new pure food act be passed. At the same time, by a vote of 9 to 6, the Senate Commerce Committee favorably reported the Copeland Bill. Almost at the same time, Representative Mead (D), of New York, offered a revised version of a Food and Drug Bill he had previously introduced. While President Roosevelt did not specify the Copeland Bill or any other measure, it is the belief that while the Senate may pass the Copeland Bill, the House will pass the Mead Bill.

Broadcasters continue to oppose the former bill and would much prefer to see the latter enacted.

"The form in which the Copeland Bill was reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Commerce shows very little change from the draft which was considered at the hearings before the subcommittee", Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, said when his views on the subject were sought. "Among the points specifically covered in testimony on behalf of the broadcasting industry, the one which provides that a retail dealer doing a purely local business may not be prosecuted under this Act for any advertising except by radio broadcasting, remains unchanged. This is a direct and utterly unjust discrimination against radio. It is obviously useless, since broadcasting is interstate commerce, and thus every advertisement by radio necessarily falls within the provisions of this Act. Apparently the Committee, acting on the suggestions of local newspapers has simply tried to suggest to local advertisers that they may get into trouble if they use radio but they can safely use any other kind of advertising including the United States mail. The broadcasters will beyond question vigorously oppose the Copeland Bill as long as this unjust discrimination remains in it.

"The most important improvement in the latest draft of the Copeland Bill from the standpoint of broadcasting, is the elimination of the provision in the earlier draft that the Secretary of Agriculture might at any time extend the list of diseases for which claims of therapeutic value could be made for drugs. This provision would have given the Secretary of Agriculture, or some subordinate in the Department, practically unlimited authority over all advertising of drugs, and the broadcasters protested against it on that ground.

"The revised version of the Mead Bill is not fundamentally changed from the earlier draft, but contains certain conditions suggested by the Federal Trade Commission. From the standpoint of the broadcasters the main difference between the Mead and the Copeland Bills is that the Mead Bill has clearer and more accurate definitions, and that it provides the existing

machinery of the Federal Trade Commission for the enforcement of the regulations against false advertising instead of setting up a new and utterly untried system. Since the Copeland Bill does not deprive the Federal Trade Commission of any of its present authority, its enactment would simply mean that broadcasting would be subject to a third regulatory body in addition to the two, the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, which now have authority to regulate it."

The vote on the question of reporting the bill to the Senate was:

For - Copeland, Fletcher, Shepard, Maloney and Radcliffe, Democrats; McNary, Vandenberg, White and Gibson, Republicans.

Against - Bailey, Clark, Murphy, Bachmann, Donahey and Guffey, all Democrats.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, protested so early a vote and reserved the right to file a minority report.

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DON FLAMM GETS UNDREAMED OF SUSTAINER

The New York Cheese Club last Monday at its weekly luncheon had a turnout including David Sarnoff, M. H. Aylewsoth, A. J. McCosker and Donald Flamm.

"Since Flamm's WMCA broadcasts all Cheesers' luncheons", Variety reports, "The WMCA president observed in his speech:

"'I never thought I'd live to see the head of RCA, the president of NBC and the president of WOR doing a sustaining on WMCA.'

"The gag broke up the lunch."

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ALL-TIME RECORD SALES OF RADIO SETS IN 1934

Reaching for new records in domestic sales of home and auto radio receivers, and attaining a new all-time high point in total set sales, as well as in exports to other lands, the American radio industry forged ahead in 1934 in a most encouraging and impressive manner. Complete statistics in Electronics for March show that nearly 4,700,000 sets were made and sold by American manufacturers during the year just past. Of these slightly over 4,000,000 went into domestic homes and automobiles, and something over 600,000 went abroad. The sum total of sets manufactured

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APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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during the year is the best figure attained in any year since the birth of the industry in 1920 - not excepting the momentous year of 1929.

American manufacturers made 65,000,000 tubes of which 10,000,000 went abroad. The average radio purchased in 1934 cost the buyer \$45.50 - this included 6.5 tubes at an average price of \$1.30. Thus the manufacture and sale of radio sets produced a total retail volume of business amounting to over \$200,000,000. Tube sales amounted to \$70,000,000, and with sales of other radio apparatus brought the total amount of annual radio business in 1934 to approximately \$300,000,000.

According to Dun & Bradstreet, October 1934 showed the highest sales in broadcast history up to that month (they may have been exceeded since), when the income was \$4,527,000, a gain of over 50 per cent over the year before. For the first ten months of 1934 total sales amounted to \$33,780,000 (major networks only) or 38.8 per cent ahead of 1933, and actually 2.2 per cent ahead of 1932 when the figure reached a previous all-time high.

The only downward pointing curve is the sale of tubes for domestic replacements. The figures shown in the tables given were arrived at in the following way: data from all sources show that 6.5 tubes went into every new American radio set; 5 into each set that went abroad. Thus for initial equipment 36,240,000 tubes were required, leaving 28,642,000 tubes for replacement purposes, a smaller number than were sold in 1933 for the same purpose.

Dun & Bradstreet report that failures were less in 1934. For the first eleven months of 1934 only 6 manufacturers failed with liabilities of about one-half million dollars; in 1933 there were 25 failures involving \$3,719,519.

Sales of automobile radio sets during 1934 totaled 780,000, just about duplicating the sales of auto radio in the preceding year.

The outlook for auto-radio sets for 1935 is about the same as for 1934, three-quarters of a million sets, with half or more of these sold to the automobile makers for initial installation when the cars are built.

A new all-time record for exports of radio equipment from the United States was recorded for 1934 when sales abroad were valued at \$24,856,898 compared with \$16,125,719 in 1933. Overseas sales of radio equipment during the year exceeded by \$1,723,083 the former record sales of 1930, it was stated.

Exports of all classes of radio equipment during 1934 increased compared with 1933. Foreign sales of radio transmitting sets, parts and tubes were valued at \$1,090,269 compared with \$743,423 in the preceding year, an increase of 47 per cent; receiving sets were valued at \$15,338,143 against \$9,323,535, or 65 per cent; components, \$4,358,350 against \$2,783,730, or 56 per cent; receiving tubes \$3,210,729 against \$2,623,261, or 22 per cent; loudspeakers, \$361,076 against \$338,055, or 7 per cent, and other accessories, \$498,331 against \$313,725, 59 per cent.

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GERMANY TRIES OUT TELEVISION

Advices from Berlin are that the Germans began television transmission last Saturday (March 23). A previous dispatch had announced that the transmitting station would be located in the Berlin Exhibition grounds in the suburbs and that it would operate three evenings a week within a 30-mile radius.

Plans for the proposed television broadcasts were set forth as follows:

"Receiving sets already are on sale at some radio stores. The government will place sets at central points to familiarize the public with the experiment. One will be at the Reich Postal Museum, on a busy corner in the centre of the city.

"Programs will consist of news reels and old films retired from use in moving-picture houses.

"The experimental group will also have at its disposal a radio film car to visit various parts of the city to record significant events and Nazi demonstrations. The films will be rushed to the sending station.

"There is some discussion of a plan by which all Central Germany could be served by placing a station at Brocken, the highest point in the Hartz Mountains, connected with the Berlin control room."

Having broadcast the name of Hitler into practically every home, the idea seems to be to do the same thing with his picture.

Dr. Paul J. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, has announced that after October 1st the broadcasting of advertising from radio stations will not be permitted. Dr. Goebbels said the reason for this was because of the "incompatability" of radio advertising with the political and more important newspaper advertising and window display. He added that the elimination of advertising would allow the stations to concentrate "on the cultural tasks of broadcasting."

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RMA ANNUAL CONVENTION SET FOR JUNE IN CHICAGO

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association will be held June 11 and 12 in Chicago, the Board of Directors decided at their New York meeting last Thursday. Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago, will again be Chairman of the convention and entertainment committee.

A general policy regarding public radio and electrical shows was adopted by the RMA Board under which the Radio Manufacturers' Association will not sponsor or support any public radio and electrical show in any city.

"While strictly 'local' radio shows are not disapproved", Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the RMA, states, "it is felt that Association sponsorship of any show carries with it a national character, attracts distributors and dealers, and the result is that sales before the show period are retarded with a resultant loss of business."

The Board's policy is advisory to members but leaves each company free to take such action as it may desire regarding show exhibits.

As a result of this, Bond Geddes advises that the Association has declined to sponsor either the National Electrical and Radio Exposition at Grand Central Palace next September or the Radio Show in Madison Square Garden.

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FCC HEAD CONGRATULATES BOWES ON AMATEUR HOUR

Showing that he is taking some notice of programs Chairman Anning S. Prall, of the Federal Communications Commission, sent a telegram of congratulation to Major Bowes on the inauguration of Amateur Night last Sunday.

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, got the big laugh of the evening by sending Major Bowes a wire which read:

"Congratulations but don't forget that as master of ceremonies you are only the punk that lights the fireworks."

More than 160 persons and 250 telephone trunk lines were required to handle the calls received in New York and Chicago during this Amateur Hour.

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A. T. & T. DENIES LEASED WIRES HURT TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

C. F. Craig, General Manager of the Ling Lines Department of the A. T. & T. denied that the growth of their leased wire had interfered with the telegraph business, at the telegraph hearing held at the Communications Commission yesterday (Monday).

Mr. Craig said that from one private line, in 1887, the leased wire service had grown to more than 1,000. Morse and teletype machines were used in practically every business and widely among government departments.

Howard L. Kern, counsel for the Postal, and J. C. Willever, Vice-President of the Western Union, criticized the leased wire principle, the latter declaring that if telegraph companies were to continue to render a comprehensive and satisfactory telegraph service, they should "be protected from the undue dilution of their traffic, which can only be done through the adoption of adequate restrictions against misuse of the leased wire principle."

Chairman Stewart of the Commission announced that a study of the press leased wire system would not start until after that on private leased wire contracts had been concluded, probably not until early next week.

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STRIKE AT CROSLY RADIO PLANT

A strike began at the Crosley Radio plant in Cincinnati Monday morning. By nightfall two persons had been reported injured, a striker had been arrested, and scuffles had become numerous as workers sought to get home through throngs of strikers and sympathizers, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

B. A. Hoff, leader of the Radio and Refrigerator Workers' Union, estimated the strikers at 3,000.

The union, he said, seeks recognition as a bargaining agency, a 36-hour week with time and a half for overtime, granting of seniority rights and work guarantees.

Lewis Crosley, Vice-President and General Manager, countered that the concern "is complying both with the letter and the spirit of the law" and asserted it had made no efforts to interfere with union organization of its employees. He said that 1040 of the plant's normal force of 3400 remained at their jobs.

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 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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An increase in the value of inventories from \$45,467,409 to \$51,313,973 in 1934 was the principal reason for a rise in current assets of the General Electric Company, which stood at \$177,269,050 at the end of 1934, compared with \$175,314,394 a year before, according to the annual report.

A net loss of \$7,751,548 is reported by the Western Electric Company, Inc., in its report for 1934, comparing with a loss of \$13,772,504 in 1933. Total sales were \$91,807,396, against \$69,510,882, while costs, taxes and depreciation were \$98,481,160, against \$81,905,161, resulting in an operating loss of \$6,673,764, compared with \$12,394,279 net loss on sales in 1933.

The annual report of the Arcturus Radio Tube Company for 1934 shows a net loss after taxes, depreciation and other charges, \$52,004, against \$26,142 loss in 1933.

Following a reorganization Linus Travers, Director of Commercial Productions of the Yankee Network will supervise the network's Artists Bureau, and Van D. Shelton will be its Director.

The full text of the British Television Commission report is printed in the March issue of Electronics.

The Commerce Department has issued "Radio Markets Supplements" for India, El Salvador and Danzig. These may be had for 25¢ each by writing to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

David Sarnoff and M. H. Aylesworth have been reelected Directors of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors' Association.

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SECRET

On 10/10/50, the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, Inc. (U.S.S.) met in New York City to discuss the proposed acquisition of the Federal Steel Corporation (F.S.). The Board decided to acquire F.S. for \$100,000,000 in cash and stock. The acquisition was completed on 10/10/50.

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"WGY NEWS" MAKES ITS BOW

A new house organ, the "WGY News" has just been started. The "News" has for its slogan, "50,000 Watts in the Heart of the Great Northeast". It is tabloid size, is illustrated and the first issue was four pages.

A typical item from the "News" follows:

"We can't say the people of the WGY market are 'bloated plutocrats.' Very few of them are fabulously rich. But altogether they represent a pretty healthy buying power. In fact, it's 39 per cent higher than the United States average, and represents a tune on the retail cash registers of this area of 1,680,000,000 dollar notes every year. Why not try that tune on YOUR piano, or whatever it is you sell!"

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COLUMBIA NEW ACCOUNTS

Kleenex Company, Chicago, Ill., (Kleenex tissues and Quest deodorant); Starts - April 2, 1935; Monday to Friday, inclusive, 11:15 to 11:30 A.M. EST and 11:45 to 12 noon EST; Network - April 2 to June 3) Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, 11:15 to 11:30 A.M.) Providence, Syracuse, Washington - 8 stations; April 2 and thereafter 11:45 to 12 noon - 27 stations coast to coast; June 4 - all stations above at 11:45 time no 11:15 A.M. broadcast after June 3; Originates - WBBM, Chicago; Program - Mary Marlin - dramatic sketch; Agency - Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

Household Finance Corp. of New York, Chicago, Ill., Starts April 1, 1935, Monday and Wednesday, 6:30 to 6:45 P.M. EST, WABC only; Originates WCAU, Philadelphia; Program - Concert orchestra under direction Anthony Candelori and male soloist; Agency - Charles Daniel Frey Co., Chicago, Ill.

(Renewal) Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., Starts April 7, 1935; Air time - Sunday - 9 to 10 P.M. EST; Network - 90 stations coast to coast; Originates - Orchestra Hall, Detroit, Mich., Program - Ford Symphony Orchestra conducted by Victor Kolar; Agency - N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., New York.

(Renewal) Sterling Products, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va.; (Bayer's Aspirin and Phillips Dental Magnesia); Starts April 2, 1935; Tuesday - 8 to 9 P.M. EST; Network: Bayer's Aspirin 8 to 8:30 22 stations; Magnesia 8:30 to 9 P.M. - 25 stations; Originates WABC, New York; Program - Bayer's Lavender and Old Lace, Frank Munn, Bernice Clair, Gus Haenschen Orchestra; Magnesia - Melodiana - Vivienne Segal, Oliver Smith, Abe Lyman's orchestra; Agency - Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., New York.

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POLYMER LETTERS

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

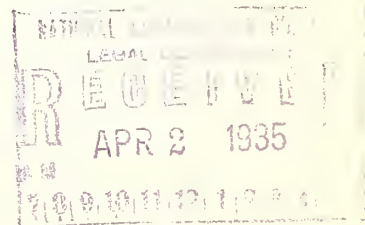
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 811



I.R.C.C. REPORT PAVES WAY TO 1938 CAIRO CONFERENCE

A report of the work of the International Radio Consulting Committee made to Secretary of State Hull will form the technical basis of the International Radio Conference to be held in Cairo in 1938. The Committee which met in Lisbon, Portugal, last Fall has just completed its findings.

The Delegation of the United States comprised the following:

Dr. John Howard Dellinger, National Bureau of Standards, Chairman; Capt. Stanford C. Hooper, Director, Naval Communications, Vice Chairman; Maj. Roger B. Colton, Signal Corps, United States Army; Gerald C. Gross, Federal Communications Commission, and William V. Whittington, Treaty Division, Department of State.

All of the opinions expressed in the report are of a technical nature and from that angle no fundamental changes are suggested which would affect the general radio public of the United States.

All phases of radio communication are covered and furnish a thorough account of the present state of the art, including broadcasting, point-to-point telegraph, marine and other mobile communication.

The CCIR considered the establishment of radio communication facilities for small boats including fishing craft, and the setting aside of a high frequency calling wave for marine broadcasting. The opinions regarding broadcasting are concerned largely with factors affecting the allocation of facilities. They include comments on synchronized operation, directional antennas, frequency separation between broadcast channels and single side-band transmission. All the opinions are favorable to the position taken by the American delegates.

The main report consists of 45 typewritten pages and the appendix 70 pages. It is hoped that it may be printed within the next two or three months depending upon how fast the machinery of the State Department and the Government Printing Office moves.

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WLW BEGIN TESTS SOON HOPING TO AVOID CANADIAN INTERFERENCE

Tests are expected to be made within the next two weeks on the new directional antenna which is being erected by WLW at Cincinnati in the hope of eliminating interference with Station CFRB at Toronto. According to advices reaching Washington, the towers are now well up and should be completed in a short time.

Forced to reduce its nighttime power from 500,000 watts to 50,000 watts on February 18, when the U. S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia dissolved a stay order procured the preceding month, WLW immediately began the installation of a new type of directional antenna which might make possible the restoration of 500,000 watts at night. The antenna arrangement is designed to simulate in the direction of Toronto the intensity of a 50,000 watt station, with the power in all other directions of 500,000 watts. The Canadian complaint was that CFRB, operating with a licensed power of 10,000 watts on the adjacent channel of 690 kc. was blanketed at night.

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ALTHOUGH 2,000,000 RADIOS IN AUTOS, NO ACCIDENTS SAYS GEDDES

In opposing the anti-radio bill introduced in the Connecticut Legislature by State Senator Harwood providing a prohibitory penalty of \$50 for equipping an automobile with radio or "other device of diversion", with police cars exempted, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, declared that about 2,000,000 automobiles are equipped with radio, with a public investment of nearly \$75,000,000 and his records do not show a single major traffic accident attributive to automotive radio.

Next Tuesday afternoon, April 2, the Connecticut Senate Committee on Motor Vehicles will hold a public hearing on the bill at Hartford. Personal appearance will be made for the RMA and also by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association and other automotive interests.

"Defeat of the Connecticut bill is important because it would be a precedent. No city or state has yet prohibited automobile radio although a few states prohibit short-wave automotive sets", Mr. Geddes said.

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TELEPHONE BROADCASTING IN SWITZERLAND

Telephone broadcasting was introduced in Switzerland at the end of 1931 and the distribution is entirely in the hands of the Swiss Federal Telegraph and Telephone Administration, the telegraph and telephone services being public monopolies in this country, Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reports.

This type of transmission has been quite popular in Switzerland as the reception is very clear and free from static and atmospheric disturbances from which wireless radio particularly suffers, especially in the cities. The "wired" wireless, while not comparable in use with the regular radio, is increasing quite rapidly. At the end of 1932 there were about 6,000 licensed sets and at the end of 1934, or in two years, the number, it is estimated, will be about 20,000. The charge for this service is 36 francs a year, as compared with 15 francs for the regular radio.

The reception is limited to three broadcasting stations, the two chief Swiss stations and one foreign station, such as Vienna, Paris, Stuttgart, or some other European station, principally French or German. Before the end of 1934 another station is to be added, so that owners of the telephone will have a total of four stations to select from. The service is charged on the telephone bill and is paid for as part of the telephone service.

There are a number of receiving sets for telephone broadcasting, prices ranging from francs 220 to 230 (\$73-77), the only sets sold being entirely of Swiss manufacture. If the telephone service is discontinued the telephone set is likewise stopped.

Another interesting development is broadcasting by telephone wire for those without telephonic connections. In February 1932 two companies were licensed by the Swiss Post and Telegraph Department to introduce this new kind of broadcasting. One company covers the cities of Zurich, St. Gall and Lausanne, the other Basel and Bern, and other cities are expected to be added in the near future. The company connects the house with the cable free of charge, the only cost being made for the loudspeaker. The price of the loudspeaker varies from 52 to 147 francs (\$17-49) and in addition there is an annual fee of 15 francs (\$5), as in the case of the ordinary radio, plus a weekly rental charge of 1.20 francs (\$0.40).

This system has the advantage that the initial expense is very slight and even the loudspeaker may be rented so that this type of broadcasting may be had without any initial outlay and with a moderate service charge. The program is the same as

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

The following information was furnished to the Attorney General's Office by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on July 1, 1964, regarding the status of the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

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the two principal broadcasting stations, Beromunster and Sottens, together with one foreign station. This so-called rediffusion system has another advantage in that one program not desired will upon request be changed by the studio, the replacement consisting mostly of phonograph records from the studio. This wired broadcasting system has also done very well for an innovation and in two years has acquired about 12,500 clients so that future development seems fairly assured.

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CROSLEY STRIKE SETTLEMENT HELD LIKELY

Early settlement of the strike of radio workers at plants of the Crosley Radio Corporation was held a probability Friday, as strike leaders conferred with Howard T. Colvin, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation. The strike, called Monday after negotiations between company officials and the workers union had broken down, brought complete cessation of work at the Crosley plant. Lewis M. Crosley, Vice-President and General Manager, ordered the factories closed. He said the closing order was issued because of a fear that the violence which had attended the strike would spread.

After the plants had closed, Colvin, who went to Cincinnati from Washington to attend negotiations between company and union officials, renewed his efforts to bring leaders of both sides together. Although he did not succeed in arranging an immediate conference, Colvin did talk with Mr. Crosley and other company officials.

"There is no doubt whatever that the vast majority of our employees want to work", Mr. Crosley said. "This was demonstrated yesterday when 800 more employees came back than the day before, believing that the statement made by the strikers that no violence would be undertaken was true. However the violence which occurred and resulted in the injuries to several employees has indicated that any pledge of this sort is not to be relied on."

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POWER INCREASE FOR N. C. STATION REPORTED UNFAVORABLY

An adverse report has been submitted by R. H. Hyde, Federal Communications Commission Examiner, with regard to the application of Station WBIG at Greensboro, N. C., which is seeking to have its nighttime power increased from 500 to 1000 watts.

"It is disclosed that the granting of this new application would have the effect of allocating additional facilities to a zone now assigned 27% more facilities than the mathematical quota of the Zone as determined by the Commission's regulations and that it would increase the facilities of a State now assigned 6% more facilities than the exact quota due the State", Examiner Hyde concludes. "In view of this, it is doubted that the granting of the application would serve the public interest."

Julius C. Smith appeared in behalf of WBIG and John M. Littlepage appeared for Station WDNC, of Durham, N. C., and opposed the granting of the increase.

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BRITISH WESTERN CANADIAN PROGRAMS ALSO O.K. FOR U. S.

The first of a new series of test transmissions of the British Broadcasting Corporation (Transmission 6) on two frequencies, GSL (49.1 m., 6110 kc/s) and GSC (31.32 m., 9580 kc/s) was radiated from Daventry between 2:30 A.M., London Time, and 3:30 A.M., on Friday, March 1 (9:30 to 10:30 P.M. E.S.T. Feb. 28).

These tests, which have been inaugurated with a view to determining the practicability of providing a regular service, principally for reception in Western Canada, will continue on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 P.M. EST until further notice. The programs are clearly received in the United States and furnish an excellent late evening program for the American audience.

The frequencies and time will be subject to alteration in the light of reports received from observers in Western Canada.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

Unofficial figures are that the National Broadcasting Company in New York and Chicago received nearly 30,000 telephone calls in connection with Major Bowes' first Amateur Hour Sunday night. Major Bowes is said to have received as high as 10,000 phone messages from voters on his WHN, New York, Amateur Hour. This was for a single broadcast over only one station.

When last heard from Phillips Lord, radio entertainer, was on board the liner "Mariposa" bound from Samoa to Hawaii with the expressed intention of selling his schooner "Seth Parker", which was towed to Tutuila after her wireless calls for help last month.

A financial report of the Utah Radio Products Company shows for 1934 a net loss after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, loss on sale of investments, subsidiary preferred dividends and other charges, but exclusive of extraordinary charges made against surplus account, \$100,528, compared with \$34,174 loss in 1933, after interest, depreciation, development expenses, loss on investments, minority interest and other charges, but before subsidiary preferred dividends.

Prof. Arthur H. Compton, of Chicago, Nobel prize winner in physics, utilizing his recently perfected miniature radio-controlled stratosphere balloons, plans to make tests of cosmic rays of various altitudes from the equator to the Arctic Circle.

The radio-controlled "toy balloons" are sent into the stratosphere. They are equipped with radio-controlled scientific devices and flash back to observers on the ground the readings at various altitudes.

The application of the Harris County Broadcasting Co. at Houston, Texas, for a construction permit to build a 500 watt station, specifying frequencies of 9510, 11770, and 15150 kc. has been withdrawn.

The application of the South Broadcasting Co. of Chattanooga for a 100 watt station on 1420 kc. has been allowed to go by default.

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Confidential sources are that the National Broadcasting Company in New York has received nearly 30,000 letters in connection with Major General James H. Doolittle. Major General Doolittle is said to have received as high as 10,000 letters from voters in New York, New Jersey, New England, and other areas. This was for a single broadcast over only one station.

That fact alone from Doolittle's point of view is a very good thing. It is a "miraculous" record for him. It is a record of a man who is not only a man of letters but a man of action. It is a record of a man who is not only a man of letters but a man of action. It is a record of a man who is not only a man of letters but a man of action.

A National report of the War in the Pacific is a very good thing. It is a report of a man who is not only a man of letters but a man of action. It is a report of a man who is not only a man of letters but a man of action. It is a report of a man who is not only a man of letters but a man of action.

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TELEGRAPH DIVISION CITES FRANK EXCEPTION

The Telegraph Division pursuant to the provisions of Sections 203 and 210 of the Communications Act of 1934, the provisions of the rules issued on February 13, 1935, governing telegraph franks, and the provisions of the General Radio Regulations annexed to the Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, is of the opinion that telegraph carriers subject to the Act may furnish so-called ship position reports (sometimes referred to as TR or PTR reports) only pursuant to lawful schedules of charges duly filed with the Commission; provided, however, that when such reports are exchanged between stations in the maritime mobile service for their own use they may be construed as service advices and not subject to the rules governing telegraph franks.

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CANADA BARS SUNDAY RADIO SALES TALKS

The Canadian Radio Commission yesterday (Thursday) decided to prohibit sales talks or spot advertising on Sundays over Canadian stations, according to a Canadian Press Association dispatch.

The date when the new order will take effect has not been fixed. The regulation will shut out sales talks on Sundays over outlets in Canada of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was explained the mere sponsoring of a program by an advertiser would not be prevented when the new rule comes into effect.

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FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR CROSS TO SARNOFF

The Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred this week by Consul General Charles de Fontnouvelle, of France, upon David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and pioneer in the science of radio. The presentation took place in the Consulate General in La Maison Francaise, Rockefeller Center.

In presenting the Cross and the Diploma of the Legion of Honor, M. Fontnouvelle said:

"It is my great pleasure to inform you that the President of the French Republic has bestowed upon you the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of your pioneering and great accomplishments in the science of radio."

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library is a non-profit organization that provides access to books, information, and cultural resources for the people of New York City and beyond. It is one of the largest and oldest libraries in the United States, with a collection of over 50 million items. The library is located in the heart of Manhattan, in the Lincoln Center complex, and is open to the public every day. It is a place where people can come to read, study, and explore the world of knowledge. The library is also a place where people can find help and support for their needs. It is a place where everyone is welcome.

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TEETH PUT INTO CONTRIBUTION SECTION OF BROADCASTING CODE

A new section has been inserted in the Broadcasting Code which makes it mandatory that each member of the industry share in the expenses of the administration of the Broadcasting Code. If they do not, this section, which has just been approved by Administrator W. A. Harriman of the NRA and Sol Rosenblatt, Division Administrator, gives James W. Baldwin, Code officer, authority to institute legal proceedings.

The new provision, which is a substitute for the present Section 8 in the Broadcasting Code, follows:

"8(a) It being found necessary in order to support the administration of the Broadcasters Code and to maintain the standards of fair competition established hereunder and to effectuate the policy of the Act, the Code Authority is authorized:

"(1) To incur any just and reasonable obligations as are necessary and proper for the foregoing purposes and to meet such obligations out of funds which may be raised as hereinafter provided and which shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Code;

"(2) To submit to the National Industrial Recovery Board, for its approval, subject to such notice an opportunity to be heard as it may deem necessary, (1) an itemized budget of its estimated expenses for the foregoing purposes, and, (2) an equitable basis upon which the funds necessary to support such budget shall be contributed by members of the Industry;

"(3) After such budget and basis of contribution have been approved by the National Industrial Recovery Board to determine and obtain equitable contribution as above set forth by all members of the Industry and to that end, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings therefor in its own name.

"8(b) Each member of the industry shall pay his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of the maintenance of the Code Authority determined as hereinabove provided and subject to rules and regulations pertaining thereto issued by the National Recovery Board. Only members of the Industry complying with the Code and contributing to the expenses of the administration, as hereinabove provided, (unless duly exempted from making such contribution), shall be entitled to participate in the selection of members of the Code Authority or to receive the benefits of any of its voluntary activities or to make use of any emblem or insignia of the NRA.

"8(c) The Code Authority shall neither incur nor pay any obligation substantially in excess of the amount thereof as estimated in its approved budget, and shall in no event exceed the total amount contained in the approved budget, except upon

approval of the National Industrial Recovery Board; and no substantial budget shall contain any deficiency item or expenditures in excess of prior budget estimates except those which the National Industrial Recovery Board shall so have approved."

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WIP, PHILADELPHIA, BUYS TRANSRADIO NEWS SERVICE

WIP, Philadelphia, owned by Gimbel Brothers, department store merchants, has bought Transradio Press news service, the opposition service of the Press-Radio Bureau, sponsored by the networks and press associations. Thereby Philadelphia press-radio relations, never very cordial, become further involved, while at the same time WIP strengthens its competition to WOR, Newark station, which has been knocking at Philly's advertising doors since its 50,000-watt transmitter started service a month ago.

The action of the Gimbel station resembles that of WOR in buying Transradio, WOR being the first major Eastern station to do so, as both have department store ownership. Gimbel's is the largest Philadelphia space buyer in the dailies. Macy's in New York, is also in that class and opinion is that reaction on the part of the dailies will be tempered accordingly. Philadelphia papers accord radio scant space other than program listings.

A. A. Cormier, now General Manager of WIP, held that same position with WOR. Gimbel station is spotting its Transradio broadcasts immediately before the WOR periods go on the air, to meet the competition. Philadelphia is well sprinkled with WOR billboards advertising its new power.

WOR has already secured three sponsors for its Transradio Press Service - General Mills, Inc., makers of Cal Aspirin; Educator Biscuit Company, and Waitt-Bond Company, manufacturers of Blackstone cigars. The first two will use it every day except Saturday, and Sunday, and the latter three times a week.

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NO JOKE TO OLD GENERAL GREELY

When the Congressional Medal of Honor was presented to Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, 91 years old last week, former Chief of the Army Signal Corps, Gen. William Mitchell in recounting some of General Greely's valorous deeds, said:

"In 1903, Greely proposed and organized the first international radio conference, when many were thinking that radio-telegraphy was a joke."

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A SPRING EDITION OF "AROUND THE WORLD 'VIA RCA'"

A Spring edition of "Around the World 'Via RCA'" has just been issued under the direction of William Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications. In addition to other features carried in the earlier compilation, such as a history of radio, a description of the RCA Photoradio Service, additional chapters are devoted to the "Frequency Measuring Service", the "Domestic Radio Telegraph Service", the "Program Transmission Service", and other RCA services.

The former chapter reads:

"The exacting requirements of the Federal Communications Commission covering frequency variation of any radio transmitter make imperative a close supervision of the frequency of its emitted energy. Every broadcasting station, for example, must keep its wave-length within extremely narrow limits to avoid interference with other stations. In order to maintain the required accuracy of operation some means of periodically checking the calibration of the transmitter control equipment is essential. To meet this need the laboratories of the R.C.A. Communications, Inc. render an unexcelled service of frequency measurement of all types of radio transmitting stations.

"Many broadcasting, police and commercial radio stations throughout the United States rely with confidence upon this RCA service for periodic frequency measurements, and call upon it in emergencies for aid in adjusting their control equipment and in calibrating their own local measuring equipment."

With regard to the Domestic Radio Service, the booklet says, in part:

"By engaging in this service RCA brings to the domestic telegraph field that wealth of experience gained during fifteen years in the field of international radio telegraph communications. Through saving business men here and abroad \$70,000,000 in telegraph tolls in fifteen years, RCA has demonstrated that fast, accurate service need not command premium rates and it is further upholding its reputation for economical telegraph service through predicating its rate on its domestic network on the theory that the long established minimum of ten words is not logical by making a fifteen word minimum for the usual wire-line charge for ten words. Fifteen words provide fifty percent more opportunity to transmit complete specifications, detailed quotations and other information so essential in modern business."

Referring to the Program Transmission Service, the new edition reads:

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"R.C.A. Communications' program facilities are used to carry programs by short wave to and from points all around the world. Perhaps, you tuned in to Marconi's yacht 'Electra' cruising in the Mediterranean, Pope Pius XI speaking from the Vatican, the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race, or the Eucharistic Congress from Buenos Aires. The California-Olympic Games were transmitter in Japanese to Tokio. RCA's Program Transmission Service gives you the feeling of a seasonal globe trotter without your leaving your fireside."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIV.

WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, O., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; KTRH, KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex., C.P. to make changes in equipment, change freq. from 1330 to 1290 kc. and increase power from 1 KW night 2½ KW day to 1 KW night, 5 KW day; KTSA, Southwest Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Tex., Mod. of Lic. to change freq. to 550 kc. and power to 1 KW night, 5 KW day (formerly licensed on 1290 kc., 1 KW); New, The Monocacy Broadcasting Co., Frederick, Md., C.P. for a new station to operate on 900 kc, 500 watts day, daytime hours; WMAZ, Southeastern Brdcstg. Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., license covering CP, authorizing changes in eqpt; move of transmitter, incr. power from 500 w. night and day to 1 KW night and day, Ltd. time on 1180 kc.; KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover CP, authorizing changes in eqpt. and increase in day power to 5 KW, 1350 kc., 1 KW night, unlt'd. time.

Also, KIT, Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash., license to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt. and increase in daytime power from 100 to 250 w., 1310 kc., 100 w. night, unlimited time; KGIR, KGIR, Inc., Butte, Mont., license to cover CP, authorizing changes in eqpt. and increase in day power from 1 to 2½ KW, 1360 kc., 1 KW night, Unlt'd. time, subject to further Order of the Court and the Commission, pending determination of the issues raised by appeal in Cause No. 6218, Radio Serv. Corp. (KSEI) v. FCC; WAWZ, Pillar of Fire, Zarepath, N. J., Mod. of License to increase power from 250 w. night, 500 w. day to 500 w. night, 1 KW day; KMJ, James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Cal., mod. of license to increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KSTP, Natl. Battery Brdcstg. Co., St. Paul, Minn., extension of special exp. authorization to operate with 25 KW from 6 AM to LS, on permanent basis for the regular license period; New, Benson Polytechnic School, Portland, Ore., Portable-Mobile; Gen. Exp. CP, freqs. 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 and 86000-400,000 kc., 25 watts, also authority to communicate as a broadcast pickup station in the temporary service on an exp. basis only.

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Indirect Commission - 1/28

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

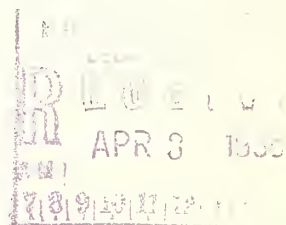
2 All file

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No. 812



April 2, 1935.

EDUCATORS SAY OWN NETWORK PROPOSED ONLY ONE OF MANY

The National Committee on Education by Radio was quick to deny that they had decided to present to the forthcoming Federal Communications Commission conference a plan whereby the Government would operate a broadcasting system paralleling the existing commercial structure to be supported by a tax on the sale of receiving sets and broadcasting stations. The Conference is to be held at the request of the Federal Communications Commission next month to try to smooth out the differences between the educational, religious and other non-profit broadcasters and the commercial broadcasters.

"The Government network plan was discussed among many others by the sub-committee when it met in Washington last Monday", an official of the Committee on Education by Radio said, "but nothing whatever was finally decided and I can assure you nothing will be decided until we draft our final report for the May 15th Federal Communications Commission Conference. While it is true that the Committee has a lot of tentative drafts and proposals were submitted, I can honestly say that at the present we ourselves have not the slightest idea as to what will be advocated."

The members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Education by Radio which is now at work on the Conference proposals is composed of Arthur G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, Father Charles A. Robinson, of St. Louis University, and J. O. Keller, assistant to the President of Pennsylvania State College.

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SCOVILLE AND GARDNER NEW RMA DIRECTORS

Two new Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association were seated at the meeting of the Association's Board at New York last week. George A. Scoville, of Rochester, New York, who was elected to succeed the late W. Roy McCanne, and Allen H. Gardner, of Buffalo, New York, were the new RMA Directors beginning service. Mr. Gardner succeeded W. S. Symington, of New York City, who resigned from the Board because of a change in company personnel. Mr. Symington was succeeded as Chairman of the Membership Committee by Ben Abrams, of New York City.

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1941

RECEIVED MAY 20 1941

The National Committee on the Administration of the Government has been organized to study the various agencies of the Government and to make recommendations for their improvement. The committee is composed of representatives of the various agencies and of the public. It is the duty of the committee to study the various agencies of the Government and to make recommendations for their improvement. The committee is composed of representatives of the various agencies and of the public. It is the duty of the committee to study the various agencies of the Government and to make recommendations for their improvement.

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USE OF BALTIMORE PARK FOR RADIO TOWER SITE QUESTIONED

A suit questioning the legality of a contract entered into last week by the Baltimore Board of Park Commissioners with the Baltimore Broadcasting Corporation, leasing to it "without payment of any money rental", a plot of ground in Druid Hill Park upon which to erect a broadcasting antenna tower for Station WCBM is to be taken before the Court of Appeals for a final ruling.

However it was later learned that the contract under which the Board granted the right to erect the tower in the Park in return for the privilege of using the system to broadcast civic and other non-political programs, was approved by the City Solicitor with the proviso that the matter be taken into court for a ruling before final settlement of the lease,

"The provision in the ordinance giving the Park Board the power to lease its property has never been construed", R. E. Lee Marshall, City Solicitor, pointed out, adding that "there is no way of construing it except by court action.

"As the ordinance says the Board can enter into a lease without defining for what purpose and in what manner, it is a matter for the court to determine.

"We approved the lease with the proviso that these proceedings be brought before it be finally settled upon."

It is expected that the Court of Appeals will hear the suit during the April term of court. The suit was filed by Albert A. Levin as a taxpayer.

John Elmer, who signed the contract with the Park Board as president of the broadcasting concern, when asked to discuss the matter, said: "Just at this moment I have nothing in the world to say."

A protest against the Park Board's action granting permission for the erection of the tower was circulated in the Hampden section for signatures. Persons soliciting signatures to the protest declined to reveal its source or the person or organization sponsoring it.

Members of the Park Board who recently indorsed the erection of the tower, said they believed "it would be a very fine thing for the city."

The members, Dr. David W. Jones, acting president of the Board, and Adam H. Kromm, asserted that they and other members of the Board did not know any of the officials of the Baltimore Broadcasting Corporation, including Mr. Elmer, before negotiations for the tower began.

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"I never say Mr. Elmer before he came before the Board and I have not seen him since", Dr. Jones said. "I thought it would be a splendid thing for the city since the city would get two hours daily on the air. This would give an opportunity to boost Baltimore on the air. The lot is only 75 by 75, and the matter of rental never came up in view of the opportunities that were to be given the city."

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LISTENERS RESPOND TO PRESS-RADIO BUREAU INQUIRY

Messages continue to be received by the Press-Radio Bureau, New York, from listeners to the authorized news broadcasts. Listeners were solicited to state their views when the bureau, sponsored by the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and Universal Service, and the Publishers National Radio Committee, marked its first anniversary March 1.

A total of 2,676 messages have been received, James Barrett, editor of the bureau, announced last week. Of these 436 were letters and the remainder post-cards. The National Broadcasting Company turned in 2,497 messages and the Columbia Broadcasting System 169. Of the total only 17 contained adverse criticism.

One hundred and twenty-one, favoring the broadcast, asked that the broadcast period be lengthened.

The southern section of the country was extraordinarily represented in the replies received, accounting for nearly half of the total.

One reply came from Walter Lippmann, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune and other papers, who, wiring from Bradenton, Fla., praised the service and asked for more of it.

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BOTH DAY AND NIGHT QUOTAS WELL FILLED OR OVER

The various zones and states have absorbed both their night and the more recently assigned daylight quotas to a great extent and in many instances are over quota. An exception is the First, or Eastern Zone, which is 5% under quota at night and 31% in the daytime. New York State is over quota 9% , but all the rest are on the minus side, Vermont to the extent of 88%.

The Second, or near Eastern, Zone is 6% above its quota at night and 27% in the daytime. Virginia is 52% over quota.

4/2/35

The Third Zone, the South, is 27% over its quota at night and 6% under in the daytime. Louisiana, where Senator Huey Long is reported to be seeking additional facilities, already has 105% more at night than it is entitled to. In fact, Louisiana's over quota figure is the highest of any in the United States except that of Utah, which is 114.

The Fourth Zone, the Middle West, is 8% over at night and 1 percent under in the daytime. Iowa has 59% more facilities than the amount to which she is entitled, North Dakota 56, Minnesota 23, and Illinois 9.

The Fifth, or Pacific, Zone is 25% over the top at night but 13% under in the daytime. Washington State is 54% over, Colorado 47, and California 10%.

There follows the percent each Zone is over or under quota:

FIRST ZONE

| <u>State</u> | <u>Night Percent-
age over or
under</u> | <u>Day Percentage
Over or under</u> |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Connecticut | - 11 | - 13 |
| Delaware | - 38 | - 42 |
| District of Columbia | - 6 | - 14 |
| Maine | - 7 | - 26 |
| Maryland | - 10 | + 5 |
| Massachusetts | - 8 | - 34 |
| New Hampshire | - 47 | - 28 |
| New Jersey | - 23 | - 48 |
| New York | + 9 | - 32 |
| Rhode Island | - 12 | - 52 |
| Vermont | - 88 | - 0 |
| Total | - 5 | - 31 |

SECOND ZONE

| | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| Kentucky | + 17 | - 30 |
| Michigan | - 19 | - 44 |
| Ohio | + 15 | - 22 |
| Pennsylvania | - 0 | - 34 |
| Virginia | + 52 | + 12 |
| West Virginia | - 13 | - 2 |
| Total | + 6 | + 27 |

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

The first of these is the fact that the
 1950s were a period of rapid
 economic growth in the United States.
 This was due to a number of factors,
 including the Marshall Plan, which
 provided financial aid to European
 countries, and the GI Bill, which
 provided for the education and
 training of returning soldiers.

4/2/35

THIRD ZONE

| <u>State</u> | <u>Night Percent-
age over or
under</u> | <u>Day Percentage
over or under</u> |
|----------------|---|---|
| Alabama | - 18 | - 20 |
| Arkansas | + 15 | + 13 |
| Florida | + 98 | + 46 |
| Georgia | + 17 | - 22 |
| Louisiana | +105 | + 18 |
| Mississippi | - 61 | - 54 |
| North Carolina | + 6 | - 32 |
| Oklahoma | + 12 | - 10 |
| South Carolina | - 40 | - 31 |
| Tennessee | + 84 | + 28 |
| Texas | + 55 | + 5 |
| Total | + 27 | - 6 |

FOURTH ZONE

| | | |
|--------------|------|------|
| Illinois | + 9 | - 13 |
| Indiana | - 20 | - 28 |
| Iowa | + 59 | + 33 |
| Kansas | - 0 | - 17 |
| Minnesota | + 23 | - 6 |
| Missouri | + 5 | + 3 |
| Nebraska | + 21 | + 82 |
| North Dakota | + 56 | + 35 |
| South Dakota | - 7 | + 28 |
| Wisconsin | - 22 | - 17 |
| Total | + 8 | - 1 |

FIFTH ZONE

| | | |
|------------|------|------|
| Arizona | + 4 | - 25 |
| California | + 10 | - 27 |
| Colorado | + 47 | - 9 |
| Idaho | + 11 | - 16 |
| Montana | + 32 | + 0 |
| Nevada | + 22 | - 4 |
| New Mexico | - 12 | + 28 |
| Oregon | + 40 | + 19 |
| Utah | +114 | + 19 |
| Washington | + 54 | + 2 |
| Wyoming | - 41 | - 63 |
| Total | + 25 | - 13 |

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are people who study the past and write about it. They are interested in the events that have shaped the world and the people who have lived through them. They are also interested in the changes that have taken place over time and the reasons for these changes.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand the preferences and behaviors of potential customers. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept that addresses this need. This concept should be unique, valuable, and feasible. The third step is to create a prototype, which allows the team to test the concept and gather feedback from potential users. The fourth step is to refine the product based on this feedback, making necessary adjustments to the design and functionality. Finally, the product is launched into the market, and the team monitors its performance and customer response to ensure it meets the intended goals.

CROSLEY TO BROADCAST ELSEWHERE IF STUDIOS CLOSE

The Crosley Radio Corporation is prepared to stay on the air even if the strike, for which the plant was closed down last Wednesday, reaches its broadcasting studios, advices from Cincinnati stated. Arrangements were made to allow the regular Crosley broadcasts to proceed at a moment's notice from the Netherland-Plaza. This was the headquarters of the broadcasters when they held their meeting last Fall in Cincinnati.

The Crosley Company already has an auxiliary studio in the hotel. In addition to this an entire floor, which was equipped for broadcasting when the hotel was built, is understood to be at the company's disposal.

Ten maintenance men are required to keep the present Crosley studios in running order. Should these men walk out, lack of facilities would make broadcasting from that location impossible.

It is hoped the move will not be necessary, J. L. Clarke, General Manager of the studios, said. Even if the ten men do not join the strike, however, inconvenience caused to those who attend the broadcast by pickets at the Crosley plant may occasion the move, he hinted.

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NEW COPYRIGHT BILL IS INTRODUCED

A bill to amend the copyright laws (S 2465) was introduced by Senator Duffy, Democrat, of Wisconsin, Monday afternoon. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Patents, of which Senator McAdoo (D) of California, is Chairman, and Senator Norris, (R), of Nebraska, is the ranking minority member. It is expected that hearings will be held at an early date.

not

Printed copies of the bill are/available at this writing and it is not known what changes, if any, were made in the draft submitted by the Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright.

An amendment proposed by the Committee was the elimination of the existing \$250 statutory minimum for innocent infringement of copyrighted works - a provision that has been used by the American Society of Composers in imposing license fees on broadcasters and other performances for profit.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small group of settlers on the eastern coast to a great nation that spans the continent. The story begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, but the spirit of the pioneers was strong. They built a nation that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The story of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small group of settlers on the eastern coast to a great nation that spans the continent. The story begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, but the spirit of the pioneers was strong. They built a nation that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

FCC WILL DO NOTHING SENSATIONAL SAYS NEW CHAIRMAN

In his first public utterance since assuming the chairmanship of the Federal Radio Commission, Anning S. Prall gave assurances that no great upheavals were to be expected and no general reallocation of broadcasting facilities.

"The bulwark of America is the American home", Mr. Prall said in an interview with Martin Codel, broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company. "The success of radio broadcasting depends very largely upon its reception in American homes; therefore if broadcasting is to continue successfully, it must present clean, wholesome programs which will be acceptable in, and receive the support of, the average American home. My feeling is that we have made more definite progress under our peculiarly American system of private competitive radio programs than has any other country in the world. There is full freedom of speech on the air in America. That is not the case in other countries where the government, and, of course, the party in power, controls the radio.

"Long before I had any idea that I might become identified with the Federal machinery that administers radio, I took an interest in certain aspects of its programs. While I was head of the New York Board of Education, I was in daily contact with young people and the teachers who guide them. I had to deal with every imaginable kind of juvenile problem. There were underprivileged children who required special consideration, and there were youngsters with the spark of genius who likewise required special consideration.

"Sometime ago I took a fancy to certain children's programs on the air. While in Congress I frequently visited this very studio of the NBC to observe the children's hours. I have always thought that among these children might be a Galli-Curci or Barrymore whose opportunities are negligible because of family circumstances. Radio offers an avenue for the development of new artistry and talent that has never before been available. The amateur hours now prominent on radio schedules may bring some of this out.

"It is my view that the radio people themselves would do well to eliminate programs that arouse the imaginations of children to the point where they cannot eat or sleep. Good clean adventure programs can be made educational, and even their commercial messages can be helpful. Now as to what the Commission can do: Under the Communications Act, as under the old Radio Act, we may not exercise any direct control over radio programs. We cannot censor what is said on the air. That is right and proper, for you can readily see the political consequences if any governmental agency were invested with such bureaucratic powers while any one party is in the ascendancy.

"What we can do is maintain a general surveillance over radio stations and networks under our broad authority in the public interest, convenience and necessity. We can take into account the public interest as a whole, or in part, of the general program structures of the radio stations. If they are consistent violators, we can refuse to renew their licenses. As you know, about a half-dozen stations have been taken off the air in recent years because of their failure to live up to proper standards of public service.

"The fullest possible use of radio as an educational medium has not yet been found. I have studied the records of the hearings before our Broadcast Division last fall, and both educators and broadcasters, as I interpret the record, freely admitted that they have not cooperated to the fullest extent. Whoever is to blame, the fact remains that they must get together for a unified program of action. It is our plan to get them together for a national conference under our auspices beginning next May 15th.

"In my opinion radio cannot supplant the classroom, but it can supplement classroom instruction very appreciably if properly handled by proper persons.

"What about the Commission's other activities?" Mr. Prall was asked.

"I find myself in the position of being a jack of all the communications trades, so to speak, yet I am not an expert in any of them. As you know, I sit as a member of all three divisions - Broadcast, Telephone and Telegraph. Broadcasting regulation dates back to 1927, but the Federal regulation of the interstate telephone and telegraph is something entirely new. We are moving slowly in the telegraph and telephone fields for our jurisdiction is supplementary to that of the States and our fact-finding job may take years. Even now we are going into the telegraph structure thoroughly, and Congress has ordered a complete investigation of the telephone industry.

"Eventually we will get to the matter of fair rates for interstate services, for our duty is to the consumer first. Contrary to some views, we are not aiming to hurt the industries that come under our jurisdiction. Together with them we hope to be able to assure the American people continued efficient and perhaps cheaper methods of communication, whether by wire or wireless.

"The newspapers said something about a New Deal on the FCC with your appointment as Chairman", Mr. Prall's interviewer suggested.

"When I assumed the Chairmanship this month, we did reorganize somewhat. My distinguished colleague, Judge Sykes, who has been one of the mainstays of radio regulation since he

came here with the old Radio Commission in 1927, asked to be relieved of the Chairmanship of the full Commission and simply exchanged places with me, as Chairman of the Broadcast Division. Then we shifted former Governor Case, of Rhode Island, over to the Broadcast Division, and he simply exchanged places with Col. Thad H. Brown, who took Governor Case's place on the Telephone Division."

Asked if there are some radical reforms in view, Mr. Prall said:

"I would not say we are going to do anything especially sensational. We all agreed that bringing fresh viewpoints to the several divisions might be helpful all around."

"We hear reports every now and then that big reallocations are going to turn the broadcast band topsy-turvy, and put stations on different dial settings with different powers. Is there anything in that" Mr. Prall was asked.

"Of course there are many proposals put before us constantly for this shift and that, and they might affect listeners locally or regionally, but these all have to go through due forms of applications, hearings, arguments, recommendations by our Examiners and the like before we render decisions. That doesn't sound very radical, does it? I will say that we have decided to tighten up broadcasting regulation and enforce our rules more rigidly. That means that radio stations must toe the mark if they want to earn their license renewals. We will not brook any trifling with our regulations. The radio people who disregard them - and I include the broadcasting of harmful and manifestly fraudulent material - are going to be made conscious that there is a board in Washington to whom they must render an accounting. We will punish the malefactors even if it means their extinction from the wave lengths."

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CANADIANS PUT ON CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

Special programs for children were inaugurated on the Canadian regional networks during the past year. An effort was made to design the programs so that they would be both entertaining and educational. The topics were interspersed with music and covered such subjects as true stories of early settlers and Indians, safety talks, and others. Over thirty of these programs were presented exclusively for children. Many favorable comments were received from adult listeners stating that these programs were both bright and instructive and particularly expressing appreciation of the type of programs arranged for the younger members of the family, the Canadian Radio Commission reports.

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SENATE TAKES UP COPELAND FOOD AND DRUGS BILL

Over-riding objections by Senator Clark (D), of Missouri, Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, and others, the Senate began the consideration of the Food and Drugs Bill introduced by Senator Copeland of New York (S. 5).

"The subject matter of the bill is an extremely complex one, upon which meetings have been held for many days in the last Congress and in the present one", Senator Clark said. "There have been many differences of opinion in the committee and in the Senate, which have, to some extent, been ironed out by conferences and by amendments."

"I repeat that I am in favor of the general proposition, but there are numerous technical problems embedded in the bill", Senator Vandenberg declared. "They are problems which seriously concern legitimate business. I am not interested in attempting to protect the illegitimate business which the Senator from New York wishes to attack, and which I join him in wishing to attack, but surely we are not going to burn down the barn in order to kill the rats. Surely reasonable notice should be given to those of us who wish to present amendments in behalf of legitimate business in order that we may have that opportunity."

In explaining the principal features of his bill, Senator Copeland said:

"I may say about advertising, and that applies not alone to advertising in print, but also to radio advertising, that responsibility is placed upon the manufacturer who supplies the copy or the material. That is where the responsibility ought to lie. The man who disseminates the advertising only puts out what is given him by the manufacturer. So far as the magazine and the newspaper and the radio, the disseminators of the advertising, are concerned, they are guarded by placing the responsibility where it belongs. So long as they have on file statements from the manufacturers, they have nothing to fear from the bill.

"The fact is that all through this bill runs the thought that the honest manufacturer, the honest producer, the honest advertiser, the men and women who are engaged in industries covered by this bill, have nothing to fear so long as they tell the truth about their products. The purpose of the bill is to guarantee truthfulness in advertising, and to make certain that the products which are sold under such advertising and under the bill itself may be products which are safe for human consumption."

While it is considered likely that the Senate may pass the Copeland Bill, it seems to be a question as to whether or not the House will get around to passing a bill and based upon the assertion of Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, that the Food and Drugs Bill is not on the President's list of bills which must be passed, the odds at the present writing appear to be against the passage of Food & Drugs legislation by Congress this session.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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METAL RADIO TUBE SHOWN IN NEW YORK

A radio receiver using all-metal vacuum tubes of a new design was demonstrated in the House of Magic room of the General Electric Building, in New York, this (Tuesday) afternoon.

The new instrument is reported to feature indestructible all-metal detectors and amplifiers, dispensing with the glass bulb used here since the invention of the audion by Dr. Lee de Forest in 1906.

The metal envelope in the new three-element tube is utilized as the place, thereby eliminating the metallic plate used in the glass bulb. In the all-metal screen-grid or four-element tube the shell is used as the screen, which is built as a mesh surrounding the other elements in the glass tubes.

Metal tubes, called catkins, have been used in England for several years. The popular tube of this type is octagonal. In England the all-metal units can be placed in the sockets of some of the standard glass tubes. The metal cartridge is generally smaller than a glass detector or amplifier and resembles a bullet more than it does an electric lamp.

One advantage of the metal bulb, its advocates contend, is that heat is more easily radiated, giving the device longer life. It is smaller than the old tubes, facilitating the construction of more compact sets. Under mass production those sponsoring the metal tubes say it is expected the metal tubes will be less expensive.

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MANUFACTURERS OF MODULATION INDICATORS TO CONFER

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission has called a conference of manufacturers of modulation indicating devices to be held in Washington April 12.

The FCC Engineering Department is giving consideration to the feasibility of requiring experimental broadcasting stations, and certain other broadcasting stations adhering to high-fidelity performance specifications, to install modulation indicators for determining the operating percentage of modulation of broadcast transmitters. The plan under consideration contemplates approval of modulation indicators by type in a manner similar to that used for approval of frequency monitors. A list of approved modulation indicators by manufacturers' names and type numbers would be released after the completion of a series of tests by the Bureau of Standards.

The conference has been called to obtain as much information as possible on which to base specifications.

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The first of these is the fact that the Commission has been established in the United States and is not a purely international body. This is a significant factor in the Commission's work.

The second factor is the fact that the Commission is a permanent body. This is a significant factor in the Commission's work.

The third factor is the fact that the Commission is a multi-national body. This is a significant factor in the Commission's work.

The fourth factor is the fact that the Commission is a body of experts. This is a significant factor in the Commission's work.

The fifth factor is the fact that the Commission is a body of representatives. This is a significant factor in the Commission's work.

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COMMISSIONERS OF REGULATORY INVESTIGATION

The Commission is composed of five members, three of whom are appointed by the President and two by the Senate. The Commission is authorized to investigate and report on the activities of the Commission.

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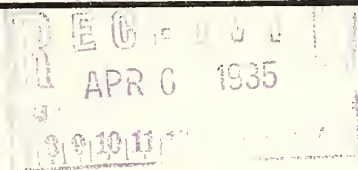
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 813

[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]

1917

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to penetrate my very bones. I shivered as I walked towards the building, my hands tucked into my pockets. The air was thick with the scent of coal and the distant sound of a train whistle. I had heard so much about this place, the stories of its grandeur and its secrets. Now, standing here, I felt like a small fish in a vast, cold sea. The building loomed before me, its dark stone walls and arched windows a stark contrast to the pale sky. I took a deep breath, the cold air filling my lungs. I was here, in the heart of it all. I had come to this place for a reason, and now, as I stepped onto the cobblestone path that led to the entrance, I knew that my journey had truly begun.

NEW COPYRIGHT BILL IS VICTORY FOR BROADCASTERS

The Bill introduced by Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, to amend the Copyright Act of 1909, marks, in the opinion of the broadcasters, a notable advance in American copyright legislation. The interdepartmental committee which had charge of its preparation worked conscientiously to frame a bill which would adjust our copyright laws to meet the requirements of entering the International Copyright Union, and at the same time provide just and fair protection both for the owners of copyrights and for users of copyright material.

Most notable of the changes proposed by the bill is the elimination of the statutory minimum damage of \$250 for each infringement of a copyright. The obvious injustice of this provision has been clearly recognized, and the new bill permits the court to fix statutory damages at whatever figure shall be "just, proper, and adequate, in view of the circumstances of the case."

Under the present law, if a small broadcasting station is found guilty of violating a musical copyright, the court must impose damages amounting to not less than \$250 for each proven infringement, even though the copyright owner can prove no actual damages, and though the total revenue of the station from a whole day's broadcasting may be less than the minimum damages from a single infringement. Under the proposed bill, the court would be permitted to take all the circumstances into account.

Since the statutory damages provision of the present law has been the principal weapon in the hands of copyright pools, this proposed change marks a long step toward freeing the users of copyright material from utterly unreasonable demands.

The new bill also provides that an unauthorized performance by radio transmitted simultaneously by two or more connected stations shall be regarded as the act of one infringer. This means that in the case of a network broadcast, over which the outlet stations obviously have no control, the performance of an unauthorized musical number would be regarded as a single infringement, and not as, under the present law, an infringement by each participating station. The maximum amount of damages for a single infringement is \$20,000.

Another very important provision of the new bill is in the section regarding injunctions. The same rights which are given to newspapers and magazines are now extended to broadcasting stations, so that an injunction could not prevent the broadcast

of a program for which rehearsals had already begun, any more than it could prevent the publication of a newspaper or magazine when the actual printing had been started.

One of the great problems in connection with entering the International Copyright Union is that of the so-called "moral right of the author" which is absolutely insisted on by the Union. In the proposed bill this has been modified so that the editing or arranging of a work for special purposes, such as broadcasting, shall not be deemed to contravene the right of authors toward the Act.

The new bill also undertakes to solve the problem of the reception of radio programs in places where no admission fee is charged, by providing specifically that such reception shall not be deemed to be an infringement of copyright. The bill thus reverses the present law, the decisions under which copyright pools are enabled to collect royalties from hotels, restaurants and shops where radio receiving sets are used, without charge for the incidental entertainment of patronage.

There can be no question that the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, with the inevitable changes in our copyright law, will impose many new burdens on the broadcasters. It will enormously increase the number of works for the performance of which royalties may be collected, particularly as the right to communicate any work by means of radio will be expressly reserved to the author. On the other hand, the new bill marks a tremendous advance in recognizing the rights of the public, who in general can benefit from copyright material only through the use of such material by those who transmit it. In more than twenty years of effort to revise the copyright laws of the United States, this new bill stands out as the most constructive piece of legislation yet drafted, and its justice and fairness are a proof of the conscientious effort of the Committee in charge to consider every point of view.

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MRS. COIT DIES IN FLORIDA

Mrs. J. Clarke Coit, of Chicago, wife of the former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and President of the U. S. Television and Radio Co., died early in the week at the Coit winter home at Clearwater, Fla. Mrs. Coit had suffered a lengthy illness. Details of the funeral arrangements are not yet known.

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BRITISH TELEVISION TOWER TO BE 600 FEET HIGH

Alexandra Palace, huge and rambling exhibition hall in northeast London, has been chosen to be the first television transmitting station in the British Empire. Government experts found it a suitable site after eight weeks of exhaustive tests.

The transmissions will be radiated from an aerial nearly 600 feet above the sea level as compared to the 430-foot mast now used in Berlin. The transmitters will operate at about ten kilowatts capacity and cover a radius of twenty-five miles, reaching about 15 per cent of the population in Britain.

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WOMEN WILL PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN RADIO SURVEY

The conference in New York last week between Chairman Anning S. Prall, of the Communications Commission, members of the Women's National Radio Committee, and representatives of the broadcasting industry is seen as the first step in a survey to be undertaken by outstanding women of the current commercial programs. Chairman Prall was personally responsible for this group getting together, and it is expected there will be frequent meetings during the forthcoming year.

Those present at the first meeting were: Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President; Mme. Yolanda Mero, Advisory Chairman, and Miss Luella S. Laudin, Executive Secretary, representing the Women's National Radio Committee; Chairman Anning S. Prall, Federal Communications Commission; J. Truman Ward, President; and Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, representing the National Association of Broadcasters; M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Frederic A. Willis, assistant to William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Franklin Dunham, NBC educational director.

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FCC ADOPTS NEW OFFICE HOURS

As a result of staggering the hours of Government departments in Washington to lessen the burden on traffic facilities, beginning April 15th the office hours of the Federal Communications Commission will be changed ^{to} from 8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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CONNECTICUT BILL PROHIBITING AUTO RADIOS DEFEATED

Such opposition developed against the bill to prevent radios in automobiles in the Connecticut State Legislature that it has been withdrawn.

The hearing on the bill April 2 by the Connecticut Senate Motor Vehicles Committee was attended by about fifty representatives of radio and automotive interests but none were heard as an immediate announcement by Senator Hungerford, Committee Chairman, stated that the author of the bill insisted on its withdrawal and desired no comment. Appreciation of the opponents of the bill was expressed to the Committee by Bond Geddes of Washington, representing the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

The RMA was represented in addition to Mr. Geddes by Judge Van Allen, of Buffalo, General Counsel, and there were also representatives of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association and the Ford Motor interests. Francis E. Stern, of Hartford, represented the Radio Wholesalers' Association.

South Dakota is added to the few states which have enacted laws regulating "short-wave" radio sets in automobiles but without restricting or regulating public automotive radio sets covering the regular standard broadcast band. The new South Dakota law requires a permit for installation of a short-wave automotive set. It also authorizes a State police broadcasting station at Pierre, the Capitol, and a State radio police system requiring all State and county police vehicles to be radio equipped.

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FCC GRANTS RADIO PERMITS FOR PACIFIC OCEAN AIR ROUTES

Permission to establish radio stations in Hawaii, Guam, Midway Island and Wake Island was granted to Pan American Airways by the Federal Communications this week to aid establishment of a proposed transpacific mail and passenger service.

The Navy Department has authorized the company to use the islands for temporary landing stations, and the Bureau of Air Commerce, in collaboration with Army Air Corps engineers, has developed and tested the Kruesi radio compass, new mechanical aid to navigation.

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HUEY KNOCKS OUT COPELAND BILL RADIO DISCRIMINATION

It remained for Senator Huey Long, of Louisiana, to knock out the discriminatory clause with regard to radio advertising which has been so vigorously objected to by the industry.

The objectionable provision as written into the Copeland Bill read:

"No retail dealer shall be prosecuted under this section for the dissemination in good faith, other than by radio broadcast, of any advertisement offering for sale at his place of business any article which he does not distribute or sell in interstate commerce."

"I move to strike out the words 'other than by radio broadcast'", Senator Long said during the debate on the Food and Drugs Bill yesterday (Thursday). "As it stands, no dealer is to be prosecuted for what he sells in good faith and for advertising it, except by radio broadcast. If he publishes in good faith an 'ad' in a newspaper, or if he sends out a circular, or sends out a letter, he is not bothered, but if he accidentally sends a word over the radio, he is to be prosecuted for that.

"The provision is unnecessary, because if we turn back to another provision of the bill we find this:

"The dissemination of any false advertisement by United States mails, or in interstate commerce by radio broadcast or otherwise -"

and that includes everybody -

'for the purpose of inducing, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, or cosmetics.'

"It is to be prohibited under the preceding provision. In other words, it would prohibit false information being spread in any way, by newspaper, radio, or otherwise, and that is all right; I have no objection to that. That covers the radio, it covers a newspaper, and it covers a magazine. But it is provided that no retail dealer shall be held responsible for whatever he advertises in good faith except by radio. He must not make a mistake by radio, but he can make any other mistake he wants to.

"If it is desired that no mistakes be made, if it is desired that anyone shall be punished if he does not act in good faith, that is one matter; but to hold that a man shall be responsible for what he says over the radio, but that he can put the same statement in a newspaper and not be responsible for it, is

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an unfair discrimination and there is no basis to support it.

"I do not give my support to favoring the newspapers in preference to the radio anyway, just as between us Members of the Senate. I have been able to make myself heard over the radio, when the newspapers would not let me be heard, and I am somewhat of the opinion that there is no reason to discriminate. Perhaps my friend, the Senator from New York, has had better luck the other way."

"When this provision was written into the bill last year", Senator Copeland replied, "beginning with the words, 'No retail dealer shall be prosecuted', there was great fear on the part of the small-town newspapers, the village weeklies, and so on, that the editor or publisher who wrote the advertising might somehow or other find himself in difficulty. At that time we had not included the language about the radio which has been quoted by the Senator from Louisiana. I am in agreement now that there is no reason why this language should not be deleted from the bill."

"The idea originally was to take care of the case, for instance, of a small-town newspaper, such as one at Suffern, N. Y., where I live. The Suffern Independent, which is never for me, I may say, so I have no particular desire to advertise it; it is a bitter Republican paper, but, fortunately, its circulation is limited, though unfortunately for the present occupant of the chair (Mr. Moore) it also slops over into New Jersey - and I use that term advisedly. It was thought that it would be all right to let the Suffern Independent run its advertising even though it got into interstate commerce, but that we did not want the Rogers drug store in Suffern, perhaps, to devise a remedy for tuberculosis or cancer and be able to go on the radio up at Chester and advertise it widely as the 'greatest remedy in the world' for such a disease."

"As the Senator has said, this protection is provided for in the other section of the bill to which he has referred. I am very glad to join in the request that the language he has quoted be stricken from the bill."

Accordingly the amendment to strike out the words 'other than by radio broadcast' was agreed to.

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COPYRIGHT TREATY WILL PROBABLY AWAIT BILL

Although it is understood that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is soon to report favorably the Copyright Treaty, the belief is that action on the Treaty will await the passage of the Copyright Bill recently introduced by Senator Duffy (D) of Wisconsin. The Duffy Copyright Bill has been referred to the Senate Patent Committee and hearings will probably be held on the bill at an early date.

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A. T. & T. INVESTIGATION MAY NOT BEGIN UNTIL AUTUMN

Although the Bill appropriating \$750,000 for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company investigation has been passed by Congress and approved by the President, no definite date has yet been set as to when the hearings will begin. One report is, so that adequate preparations may be made, and the Federal Communications Commission "will not go off half-cocked", that the hearings will not begin until early next Fall.

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AUDIBLE ARTS INSTITUTE SURVEYS EDUCATIONAL STATIONS

Activities in the field of educational broadcasting are the subject of a survey made by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, and published in the Institute's current News Letter.

The Institute, through its Director, Pitts Sanborn, has sent down the activities of some of the 38 stations operated by educational institutions in 22 States, as reported to it through correspondence with these organizations, as well as the educational courses made available through the facilities of commercial stations.

This informal survey, it is emphasized, is not intended as a complete picture of educational broadcasting in the United States, but is offered as an indication of what is being done, and what can be done to utilize the radio in schools and in the field of adult education.

Among the various "Air Curricula" listed in the survey are those offered by the Universities of Florida, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Southern California, Michigan State College, Iowa Radio Child Study, "Ohio School of the Air", "Ohio Emergency Radio Junior College", National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System's "American School of the Air", WEVD's "University of the Air", WNYC's "School of the Air", Cleveland Public Schools, Chicago Public Schools, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Buffalo Museum of Science.

The compilation is one in a series of studies of various aspects of radio, being published by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, which was founded recently by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation to stimulate a wider appreciation of the many fine programs on the air, and a fuller utilization of the radio as an instrument of education and culture.

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

The National Bureau of Education is a Federal agency which is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on educational matters. It is the principal source of information on the educational system of the United States. The Bureau is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific area of education. The Bureau's work is carried out through a network of field offices and a staff of experts in various educational fields.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

The annual report of the National Bureau of Education is a comprehensive document that provides a detailed account of the Bureau's activities during the past year. It includes information on the Bureau's work in various areas of education, such as research, statistics, and public information. The report is published annually and is available to the public.

The report is organized into several sections, each of which covers a specific area of the Bureau's work. The sections include: a description of the Bureau's work in various areas of education; a summary of the Bureau's achievements during the past year; and a list of the Bureau's publications. The report is a valuable source of information on the work of the National Bureau of Education.

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 :::: INDUSTRY NOTES ::::
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Phillips Carlin, sustaining program manager of the National Broadcasting Company, was awarded a bronz medallion by the Alumni Association of the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, recently for meritorious achievement since his graduation. The presentation was made at a dinner given by the association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Paul B. Klugh, well known Chicago radio manufacturer, and Mrs. Klugh are on an extended Western trip. They reached Death Valley, Calif., March 27 at which time the temperature was 96 degrees in the shade.

Mr. and Mrs. Klugh will return to Chicago in time for Mr. Klugh to take charge of the entertainment features of the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association which will be held early in June.

The League of Nations at Geneva has sent to its members a draft convention designed to promote peace by preventing the broadcasting of matter likely to excite war emotions.

A favorable report has been submitted by Examiner Ralph L. Walker in the application of the Western Radio Telegraph Company, of Cahokia, Ill., to construct new point-to-point radio telegraph stations. They are to be used in communicating with the oil fields and are to be located at Bores, Buckenridge and Crane, Texas, and Oklahoma City and Bartlesville, Okla. They will communicate with Cahokia. The frequencies requested are 4805 and 4830 kilocycles and the power 500 watts.

Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel, and Fanny Neyman, Assistant Counsel, have filed their brief in behalf of the Communications Commission in the case of Station KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho, versus KFPY, of Spokane, Wash., in the U. S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

The Hartford Times, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., have applied for a construction permit to erect a new station to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, 100 watts, 250 watts day, unlimited time. Amended: To make changes in equipment and change power from 100 watts, 250 watts day to 100 watts day and night.

2. The request is being maintained. (1/1/71)

"The United States Economic Situation Today" will be discussed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, during the National Radio Forum on Monday, April 8, at 10:30 P.M. EST over an NBC-WEAF network.

Arthur Brisbane and Charles F. Kettering will be the speakers at the Annual American Association of Advertising Agencies Dinner, to be held at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on Friday, April 12.

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BICKLEY APPOINTED CHIEF TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION ACCOUNTANT

The Federal Communications Commission announced today the appointment of John H. Bickley as Chief Accountant for the Telephone Investigation at a salary of \$9000 per annum. Mr. Bickley is now Chief Accountant and Director of the Department of Accounts and Finance for the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, which position he has held since May 1931. Prior thereto he was a public utility expert for the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C., from May 1928 to May 1931.

Before joining the staff of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Bickley served as Chief Auditor, through competitive examination, on the Public Service Commission of Maryland, for the period from October 1925 to December 31, 1926, and for a short time engaged in private practice at Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Bickley is 42 years old and a Certified Public Accountant. His earlier training included a college course with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics at the University of Pennsylvania in 1915; in 1917 he did graduate work at Columbia University. He was instructor, assistant professor and associate professor in charge of accounting instruction at Lehigh University from 1915 to 1924.

Bickley has appeared before Federal Commissions as Chairman of Committees of Accountants for the State Commissions. He has also presented papers and participated in discussions of accounting matters before the conventions of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners and has been regarded as one of the leading, and one of the most ablest, accountants engaged in public utility work.

Mr. Bickley has participated in the investigation of the Bell Telephone Companies in Wisconsin. This is one of the most thorough and complete investigations ever made of telephone companies by a Public Utility Commission.

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1950-1951

RCA DISAVOWS ANY MONOPOLY

An answer to the Government's charges that Radio Corporation of American and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., have and are maintaining a monopoly on the International Communications Systems was filed in Federal District Court in Wilmington, Del., by RCA yesterday (Thursday).

Radio Corporation of America countercharged that it is confronted with keen competition with companies that carry 80 percent of the telegraphic communications throughout the world and with 99 9/10 percent of the domestic traffic.

In its answer, the company also denies that its purpose is to prevent any competitor from engaging in the business of transmitting messages for the public via radio. It also makes denial that any of its international contracts were made to restrain commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

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ZENITH HAS DELUXE 25-TUBE RECEIVER

The new Zenith Stratosphere set has 25 tubes equipped with three speakers and employs eight 45 type tubes in a push-pull parallel output power stage. The speaker equipment comprises two concert dynamic-type speakers to handle the low-frequency response and a small horn-type dynamic speaker to take care of the high frequencies above 3000 cycles. The manufacturer states that the frequency range response of the triple speaker combination is from 30 to 8000 cycles.

With 8 of the 25 tubes accounted for, the remaining 17 tubes are employed as follows: six 6D6's for the first and second r.f. stages, the first and second i.f. stages, the shadow-tuning meter and automatic volume control amplifier; one 76 for the second detector and two 76's for the parallel first audio stage, one type 79 as a relay for "Q" circuit, one 6A7 as a combined first detector and oscillator, one 85 a.v.c., two 42's in the second push-pull audio stage and three 5Z3's as rectifiers. The tuning range of the set is from 535 to 63,600 kc. and is divided into five bands. The set is equipped with the latest developments including a high-fidelity control.

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SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
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4/5/35

DR. DELLINGER HAS GOOD WORD FOR NAB TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

In a letter to the National Association of Broadcasters, Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chairman of the Delegation of the U. S. International Radio Consulting Committee, commended "the highly meritorious services" of J. C. McNary, Technical Director of the Association, during the Lisbon international conference.

"Mr. McNary", he wrote, "contributed deep knowledge of the technical questions considered and of the related fields of radio engineering. He was distinguished for the fair-minded and unbiased manner of his participation in discussions. He served as U. S. spokesman on many occasions in two of the five committees into which the conference was divided."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WIBA, Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis., extension of special exp. Auth. to operate with additional power of 500 watts nighttime, for period of 90 days; New, National Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile C.P. for new portable station (Spec. Exp. service), freq. 13050 kc., 10 watts; W2XHI, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., Modification of C.P. to extend commencement date to 5/27/35 and completion date to 10/27/35; WRGA, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga. modification of C.P. extending completion date to July 1, 1935; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans., license to cover C.P., frequency 580 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, sharing with KSAC; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Ia., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited, frequency 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day; KTUL, Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tulsa, Okla., modified license for regular period frequency 1400 kc., 500 watts night and day, unlimited time; WPHR, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., consent to transfer control of WLBG, Inc., licensee of WPHR to J. Sanford Edge, by sale to him of majority of stock, freq. 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlimited time.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 814

APR 11 1935

April 9, 1935.

NEW FCC APPOINTEES

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Carl F. Arnold, Dean of the Law School of the University of Wyoming, as an Assistant General Counsel of the Legal Department. He will devote his time and studies to problems connected with the Telegraph and Telephone Divisions, having specialized in utility law.

Mr. Arnold was born at Laramie, Wyoming in 1896. He graduated with honor from Princeton in 1917 and received an L.L.B. from the University of Wyoming in 1926 at which time he was admitted to practice in that State. He attended the Yale Law School 1926-1927 and received the degree of J.S.D. from Yale in 1929. He was appointed to the staff of the University of Wyoming Law School in 1927 and has been Dean there since 1932.

Mr. Arnold has had much experience in research work in matters closely allied with the problems before the Communications Commission. In his university work he has made an intensive study of the financial structures of utility companies and other large corporations, and has cooperated with the Attorney General of Wyoming in legal matters dealing with the Government.

This appointment, which carries a salary of \$7,500 per year, completes the list of three Assistant General Counsels, as provided in the Communications Act.

The Commission also named Lloyd E. Bemis of Chicago as an Accountant for the Telephone Investigation at a salary of \$6,000 a year.

Mr. Bemis is a Certified Public Accountant from the State of Illinois. He is a son of the late E. W. Bemis, who was prominent as an engineer and accountant in public utility matters. He has participated in telephone investigations before the Public Service Commission of Indiana and in telephone cases at Freeport, Princeton, and Streeter, Illinois, and in a number of other telephone investigations and cases throughout the South and the Central West.

Mr. Bemis, who is 37 years of age, graduated as a civil engineer from Cornell University and took a post-graduate course at Harvard University where he pursued selected courses in engineering, economics and accounting, relating to the subject of public utility regulation.

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1944-1945

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1944-1945

CHINESE BUY AMERICAN RADIOS DESPITE JAP \$6 SET COMPETITION

Japanese radios (particularly receivers manufactured by T. Hayakawa Metal Laboratories in Osaka, Japan, and marketed under the trade name SHARP) are being retailed in Shanghai at prices which defy competition, namely, as low as yuan \$18 (\$6.40, United States currency at 0.35-9/16, the rate of exchange on February 1, 1935), for a three-tube table model unit, in spite of a 25% ad valorem duty determined on the basis of the wholesale market value of the goods, according to a lengthy report on the Chinese radio situation made by Consul Richard R. Butrick, of Shanghai. Other Japanese three-tube models are being retailed at yuan \$23 to \$26 (U.S. \$8.18 to \$9.25). A four-tube model having a considerable popularity is sold at yuan \$39 (U.S. \$13.87). This model has two type 224 tubes, one 247B tube and one 112B tube. There are numerous models of three and four-tube receivers but they are all similar in general appearance to American made table model machines. Units are standard wave (200-550 meters) receivers for use on 220 volt, 50 cycle, alternating current.

Thus far, Japanese units have been marketed without any ostentation, probably to gain a foothold in the China trade. A decrease in anti-Japanese feeling would doubtless be the signal for greater activity which would seriously cut into American trade. Reports as to the efficiency of operation of Japanese machines indicate that they compare very unfavorably in performance with American units. They do not stand up, their range is strictly limited, and the quality of tone is generally poor. Japanese residents of Shanghai desirous of receiving programs from Japan almost invariably purchase American receivers, as reception on Japanese sets is generally incapable of spanning the 1,300 or so miles between Shanghai and Tokyo.

Although imports of radio sets and parts into Shanghai have increased annually for the past 4 years, the peak has yet to be reached, and it is expected that 1935 sales will exceed those of 1934 by about 50 percent, in the normal course of events.

There is a growing purchase of multi-tubed (nine or more) quality receivers and units constructed for long and short-wave reception. The market for imported console models is steadily declining, owing to the much cheaper price at which similar type Shanghai cabinets can be offered.

The market for imported radio receiving units and parts in Shanghai continued to expand during 1934, imports totaling \$1,400,000, American currency, or half a million dollars (58% more than during 1933). The United States maintained its premier position as a source of supply, furnishing 66% of the total imports. Great Britain, its nearest competitor, supplied 14%. The sets imported from the United States amounted to \$932,980 and Great Britain \$195,330.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colony in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent English colony in Jamestown, Virginia. The second part of the history is the period from 1607 to 1776, which is the period of the American Revolution. This period is characterized by the struggle for independence from British rule, and the establishment of the United States as a sovereign nation. The third part of the history is the period from 1776 to the present, which is the period of the development of the United States as a major world power. This period is characterized by the growth of the economy, the expansion of the territory, and the development of a strong military and political system.

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The most notable feature of the year was Japan's attempt to enter the Shanghai market seriously. Imports of receivers and parts from Japan in 1934, totaled \$132,000, United States currency, a figure which, while small viewed from the volume of trade as a whole, nevertheless amounted to more than 11 times its American currency share of the business in 1933. It is expected that 1935 will see Japan making still greater inroads into the Shanghai radio market.

In spite of the efforts of various administrative authorities, there is still no effective control of broadcasting wave lengths in Shanghai, with the result that much overlapping exists.

Two new municipal-owned and operated stations are scheduled for erection in 1935. One, 10-kilowatts, will be Chinese and the other, 4-kilowatts, French. Both will be subsidized. The most powerful broadcasting station operating in Shanghai at present is a one-half-kilowatt transmitter.

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rites for Mrs. Aylesworth, Sr. Held in Denver

The funeral services of Mrs. Georgia Shores Aylesworth, mother of M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, were held last Sunday in Denver. Mr. Aylesworth was obliged to go by plane in order to reach there in time.

Mrs. Aylesworth, who was in her late seventies, died last Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arch Hahn, at Fort Collins, Colo. She had been ill since the death of her husband, Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, in 1933. Dr. Aylesworth was President of Colorado State College for nearly 15 years. He formerly was a member of the faculty of Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and pastor of the Central Christian Church of Denver.

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Canadian Radio Sales Up in the Millions

The Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association reports that 125,373 sets sold in Canada during the six months ending December 31, 1934, with a list value of \$11,853,492.49. Set sales during January in Canada were 7,693 with a list value of \$792,329.46. Projected Canadian manufacture for February and March was estimated at 30,157 sets.

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ANNOUNCER WINS OUT IN NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Radio won out last week when a dispute arose in the Nebraska Legislature at Lincoln whether or not to permit the broadcasting of House and Senate debates. At first the move was voted down by about three to one, after which Foster May, the KFAB news commentator went on the air and told the radio audience the legislators did not want their districts to hear what they said.

May, for this, was grabbed by Representative Rasdal and thrown bodily from the press box. However, two days later a reversal of the vote found radio right on the floor of the House. KFAB officials deem this is an admission that radio is as strong a mold of public opinion as the press.

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INDIA HAS ITS FIRST RADIO SHOW

A radio exhibition, the first of its kind in India, was held recently in Bombay, by Khan Bahadur D. B., Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. The show, Trade Commissioner George C. Howard, of Calcutta, advises, was originally planned to be held for five days, but was extended for a day more by popular request. According to reports this exposition was a tremendous success and might become an annual event in the future.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, in his speech declaring the exposition open, remarked that broadcasting in this country was bound to assume greater importance and that he would not be surprised if it became necessary for the Government to form a new department so that broadcasting might develop under a definite and well considered policy.

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RADIO EXPORTS OVER \$1,000,000 IN MONTH

American exports of radio apparatus during January, the latest period accounted for by the government, were 43,898 receiving sets valued at \$1,172,129; 481,668 tubes valued at \$219,237; 11,047 speakers valued at \$25,522; parts and accessories valued at \$292,903, and transmitting tubes, sets and parts valued at \$246,267, not including exports to American possessions.

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REMARKS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

My friends, I am very glad to see you here today. I am sure that you will all find this a very interesting and profitable day. I am sure that you will all find this a very interesting and profitable day.

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PHILCO DISCLOSES TUBE FINDINGS

In view of recent experimenting with radio tubes, the Philco Radio & Television Corporation believes it is fulfilling its obligation to the public by presenting the facts on this subject, as it knows them, to the American people, a statement just released by Philco sets forth. These data, presented to radio owners and to the radio industry, are the conclusions drawn from years of research, study, and experience in building 5,500,000 radio instruments. These conclusions, in addition, are based on the experience of the British affiliate of this company, the Philco Radio & Television Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd. They summarize, therefore, the findings of the research and engineering departments of the Philco Radio & Television Corporation both in America and in England.

"These findings establish the fact that the glass radio tube is of the highest radio performance value today", the Philco release continues.

"This corporation has had first-hand contact with metal radio tubes in England. Metal radio tubes in England were a dismal failure. They are now defunct. While a metal radio tube might develop possibilities in the future, it is today still in an experimental stage. While the metal radio tube might be of some interest to the public because of the novelty of the idea, its disadvantages are far greater than its present advantages.

"The Philco Radio & Television Corporation considers it only the part of wisdom for the American radio industry to proceed cautiously with the introduction of metal radio tubes in this country. The American radio industry should not, in justice to the public, and to itself, rush pell mell into metal radio tubes. The English catastrophe must not be repeated here.

"The Philco Radio & Television Corporation engineers and research scientists point out that the American public has available more than forty types of high efficiency glass tubes. These have been brought to their present high state of perfection over many years of scientific research and development. These tubes are giving the public double the performance of a few years ago.

"Progress continues on glass tubes; experimentation on metal tubes should be encouraged. Metal may possibly some day take its place alongside glass for radio tubes. In Philco's opinion, that day has not arrived as yet. Certainly, the American radio industry must not experiment on the public.

"Metal, to date, in the opinion of the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, offers no worth while improvement over glass in radio performance, but does introduce great disadvantage.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a nation that would one day become a world power. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story that has inspired millions of people around the world.

The early years of the United States were marked by a series of challenges. The young nation was often at odds with itself, and it was not until the mid-19th century that it began to find its true identity. The Civil War was a turning point in the nation's history, as it forced the country to confront the issue of slavery and the rights of its citizens. The war ended in 1865, and the Reconstruction era began. This was a time of great change and growth for the United States.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a period of rapid expansion and development. The United States emerged as a major world power, and its influence was felt in every corner of the globe. The country's economy grew at an unprecedented rate, and its military became one of the most powerful in the world. The United States played a leading role in the fight against the Axis powers during World War II, and its victory helped to shape the modern world.

The mid-20th century was a time of great change and challenge for the United States. The Cold War was a period of intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, and it was a time of great uncertainty for the world. The United States was also facing a series of domestic challenges, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War. Despite these challenges, the United States emerged as a more unified and powerful nation than ever before.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have been a period of great change and development for the United States. The country has seen a series of technological revolutions, and its economy has grown at a rapid pace. The United States has also played a leading role in the fight against terrorism and the promotion of human rights. The country's influence is still felt in every corner of the globe, and its future is bright.

"Here are some disadvantages of metal radio tubes -

"1. With the proposed American metal tube construction, bulb size is reduced. With an equal amount of heat to dissipate, the smaller metal tubes must operate at a higher surface temperature than the larger glass tubes. High temperature is not only detrimental to tube life, but changes the characteristics of nearby coils, resistors, etc., thus impairing the delicate balance of all the various parts of a radio, which is absolutely necessary for fine performance. This could be avoided by spacing the coils farther away from the metal tubes, but this requires more space, not less.

"2. Production difficulties in the proposed metal tubes restrict the manufacture of certain highly desirable multiple function types which are in general use in glass. The proposed metal tubes are limited to a few types - principally single function types.

"3. Thus, to achieve a given performance, more metal tubes than glass tubes are required. This again requires more, not less, space in a radio.

"4. Also, the additional metal tubes add to cost and electric current consumption without adding to performance.

"5. The transparency of the glass tube often allows the user, or service man, to determine when a tube is not functioning. It is a great help in factory inspection. The inability to see inside a metal tube is a real disadvantage.

"6. Loss of vacuum is a serious hazard in the proposed American metal tubes, because, as compared to glass tubes, they require twice as many vacuum seals and each seal is much more intricate. Any air leak at any one of the sealing points in any metal tube stops the radio from working.

"Advantages of glass radio tubes over metal radio tubes today are -

"1. Present-day highly perfected, high efficiency glass tubes are available in every conceivable single and multiple function type, which allows present-day radio sets to give better performance than was available a few years ago with twice as many tubes.

"2. In the wide choice of types of glass tubes, a higher power output of pure tone is available as compared to the proposed metal tubes.

"3. Glass tubes are practically fool proof. With all their highly scientific design, breakage in the factory and in service is practically nil. Their ruggedness is attested to by the fact that they are universally shipped installed in their sockets ready for use, and that they withstand transportation by rail, truck, steamship, and loading and unloading, without injury or breakage. Also, millions of radios using glass tubes are in daily use in automobiles and trucks driven over all kinds of roads.

"4. Loss of vacuum is practically unknown in glass tubes.

"5. In short-wave reception, all experience points to glass as better. The prime requisites in handling short-waves are good dielectric properties and good insulation. Glass is inherently a good dielectric and a good insulator."

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BROADCAST ADVERTISING CONSISTENTLY HIGH

With the exception of an 8.5% increase in national non-network volume, broadcast advertising in February exhibited the usual seasonal trends, the National Association of Broadcaster reports. Total gross time sales were \$7,205,145, a decrease of 2.5% as compared with the preceding month. National network volume declined 5.0%. Local broadcast advertising dropped 3.5%, while regional network business remained at approximately the previous month's level. Both declines were less than occurred in February of the preceding year.

Broadcast advertising volume continues to maintain a consistently higher level than during the same period of 1934. Total broadcast advertising in February was 21.2% greater than during the same month of last year. Gains in specific forms of broadcast advertising were as follows: National networks, 24.4%; regional networks, 5.5%; national non-network business, 23.6%; and local broadcast advertising, 9.5%.

Major media exhibited the usual seasonal trends during February. National magazine advertising rose slightly during the month, though by no more than the usual seasonal amount. National farm paper advertising increased 59.3% as compared with January, while newspaper advertising decreased slightly. Magazine volume was 6.3% above last February, while national farm paper and newspaper advertising each rose 5.7%.

General non-network advertising, national and local combined, increased slightly during the month and was 16.1% above the same month of 1934. Stations of 5,000 watts and over in power increased their business 5.6% above January, and reached a level 31.4% higher than February of last year. Regional station non-network business declined 12.9% during the month and was 4.2% under the 1934 level. Local station volume remained unchanged during the month and was 27.0% above last year.

New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific non-network advertising declined slightly in February, as seems to be usual, while Southern and Middle Western business rose moderately, again seemingly a normal trend. Gains in non-network volume in various sections, as compared with last February, were as follows: New England-Middle Atlantic Area, 5.9%; Southern Area, 18.8%; Middle West, 13.8%, and Mountain and Pacific district, 10.3%.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: a general description of the work and a detailed description of the results. The general description is given in the first section and the detailed description in the second. The general description is given in the first section and the detailed description in the second.

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NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION TO CONSIDER RADIO PROBLEM

The question as to whether good roads, automobiles and the radio change the content of the smaller newspaper will be taken up by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association when they meet in New York Tuesday, April 23rd. Also the experience of smaller newspapers which own radio stations will be discussed.

"Are We Afraid of the Radio?" will be the topic of consideration on Friday afternoon by the American Society of Newspaper Editors when they meet in Washington April 18, 19, and 20.

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RADIO NOT A LUXURY, SAYS RMA

A bill has been introduced in the Oklahoma House of Representatives which would levy a luxury tax of 3% on radio receiving sets. Several other articles have been singled out for special taxes including sporting goods, cosmetics, confections and jewelry.

In a protest to the Oklahoma Legislative Committee, the Radio Manufacturers' Association emphasized that radio was not a luxury or semi-luxury but a necessity, and that the bill would discriminate unfairly by taxing only a few articles, exempting many others competitive with radio. It is also contended that the bill is unconstitutional under Federal Court decisions prohibiting a State tax on radio receiving sets as an interference with the interstate commerce of broadcast program reception.

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COMPOSERS COLLECT \$3,375,000 IN 1934 RECORD HIGH

According to reports from New York, the total gross of the license fees received by the American Society of Composers from all domestic sources during 1934 was in excess of \$3,375,000. This was collected at an overhead and administrative cost of 25 per cent. This gross was said to be the largest in history by far and the overhead in proportion the lowest, since some years saw as high an overhead as 50 and 60 per cent.

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PRALL TO ANNOUNCE FIRST AWARDS OF WOMAN'S RADIO COMMITTEE

The first set of awards to be offered annually by the Women's National Radio Committee for the best commercial and sustaining programs will be announced by Commissioner Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission over both the WABC-Columbia network and the NBC-WJZ network tomorrow (Wednesday) at 3:00 o'clock P.M. EST.

The W.N.R.C. is composed of representatives of a large number of national women's organizations with a total membership of approximately ten million. The opinions of all the affiliated groups were sought in choosing the commercial and sustaining broadcasts to receive the awards. Through a process of elimination a selected list of programs was obtained and submitted to a distinguished committee representative of the theatre, music, art and women's activities.

In all there will be four awards - two to the best sustaining programs and two to the best commercial features. Of the two awards in each class, one will be given to the best musical program and one to the best non-musical type. The decisions will be made by a judging committee headed by A. Walter Kramer, editor of Musical America.

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RADIO TAX FALLS OFF

The February U. S. tax collections on radios and phonographs, the latest month reported by the Government, were \$193,467.30 compared with \$272,335.09 in February, 1934, and with \$173,987.28 in February 1933.

February taxes collected on mechanical refrigerators were \$367,408.29 compared with \$97,264.58 in February, 1934.

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A BUSY GUY

So many positions are being created at the Federal Communications Commission, and so many executives and employees being added at fancy salaries for people with any special qualifications that it is getting to be a difficult matter to find out what everyone does.

"What does that fellow do" a hard working and dependable official of the FCC was asked, when a very important looking individual with an imposing title poked his head in the door at the Commission.

"Nothing" was the more or less disgusted reply.
"Absolutely nothing."

All applicants continue to clear through Farley.

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U.S.A. AND CANADA
OTHER COUNTRIES: SEE LIST OF AGENTS

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INTERFERENCE COMMITTEE SEEKS ASA COOPERATION

Prior to the first meeting of the Committee on Interference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Goldsmith in New York City recently, it was suggested that the work could be pushed ahead by transforming the Committee into a Sectional Committee of the American Standards Association under sponsorship of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

This suggestion was investigated and the ASA found to be agreeable. The matter was further discussed by the interested officers of the RMA Engineering Division, and it was agreed that the advancement of this Committee to ASA status would be most desirable if it were possible.

Action was taken to indicate the sense of the meeting being in favor of the elevation of this work to ASA procedure and to send a letter to all the cooperating groups requesting their approval of this change.

When this approval is secured the Engineering Division will approach the Standards Association asking for the formation of a Sectional Committee to handle this problem. The ASA have agreed that the original purpose and proposed activities of the Committee will not be changed under their procedure, and the activities will be entirely up to the Sectional Committee itself.

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DEMAND CITY COUNCIL ELIMINATE RADIO INTERFERENCE

A petition signed by 473 radio users of Portland, Ind., was presented to the city council asking that immediate action be taken to eliminate all radio interference in the city and vicinity as covered by its transmission of light and power. Efforts are being made by the city light department. The City Council requested the cooperation of local radio dealers.

In Union City, Ind., a nearby town, an ordinance was passed some time ago which makes it unlawful to operate any machine, apparatus or contrivance between the hours of noon and midnight which in any way might interfere with the operation of radios or develop static. A fine of \$1 to \$100 and a jail sentence up to 90 days was set aside for the breaking of this ordinance. It may be that something similar to this ordinance may be adopted in Portland.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY MATTER

There is no other mention of the Committee on Labor in the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of New York. It is suggested that the work of the Committee on Labor should be continued by the Commission on the Administration of the Government of New York.

The Commission on the Administration of the Government of New York has been organized and the work of the Committee on Labor should be continued by the Commission on the Administration of the Government of New York.

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CROSLEY STRIKERS BACK AT WORK

Plants of the Crosley Radio Corporation reopened last Friday after having been closed by a strike called by the Radio and Refrigerator Workers' Union, the 3400 employees returning to their jobs gradually. It is expected by tomorrow that all the employees will be back at work.

The statement of union leaders calling off the strike is, in part, as follows:

"This strike was caused because of our failure to receive in writing terms of agreement that were negotiated by the representatives of the Radio and Refrigerator Workers' Local 19,214. This now has been done by the company filing the conditions of employment with the City of Cincinnati in writing properly signed.

"It is shall be the purpose of members of Local 19,214 to continue to give to the Crosley company our very best efforts, and, with peace restored, we are sure that the company and the employees will all cooperate."

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SENATE SIDETRACKS FOOD & DRUGS BILL

The Senate in Monday's session very definitely side-tracked the Copeland Food and Drug Bill instead of sending it back to the committee. Just what action will now be taken is not known but it is certainly hung up for the present.

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MANUFACTURERS DEFEAT ARKANSAS RADIO TAX

An effort in the Arkansas Legislature to impose a discriminatory luxury tax on radio and other articles has been defeated. Instead of a discriminatory sales tax on a few commodities, as proposed in a bill introduced in the Arkansas Legislature, a general two per cent sales tax was substituted and has been passed. The Radio Manufacturers' Association organized industry opposition in Arkansas against the original discriminatory bill which also proposed to tax refrigerators, tobacco, cosmetics, sporting goods and other articles. Through its State Legislative Committee in Arkansas, composed of leading radio distributors, and from its Washington office through Bond Geddes, the Association made vigorous opposition to the original bill.

A brief was filed with the Arkansas Legislature by the RMA denying that radio was a luxury and also contending that State taxation of radio is unconstitutional under a ruling secured by the Association a few years ago in the Federal Court of South Carolina.

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There is a general feeling of optimism in the medical profession at this time. The American Medical Association has just passed a resolution which is a landmark in the history of the organization. It is a resolution which is a landmark in the history of the organization. It is a resolution which is a landmark in the history of the organization.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

Friday
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No. 815

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SEE LABOR NETWORK CRACKDOWN FOR SHORTER HOURS

Because of the large earnings reported to have been made during the past year by the major networks, it would not surprise Washington observers if the American Federation of Labor were not getting ready to soon demand shorter hours for network employees. This is believed to be foreshadowed by a speech of Representative William P. Connery, D., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, author of the 30-hour week bill in which he charged the networks with having a monopoly of the country's best broadcasting facilities and with making excessive profits.

"The radio-broadcasting industry is, on the whole, one of the most profitable industries we have", Congressman Connery declared. "The radio-broadcasting industry exists through a franchise, given to a licensee by the Federal Communications Commission, an agency of Congress. Congress has specifically stated that no holder of a radio license has any property right in the air. The license is renewable every 6 months, and that specification Congress laid down to eliminate, as it thought, monopoly.

"Despite the fact that we have eleven or more millions of workers unemployed, and that most American industries are restricted to a 40-hour work week, the radio broadcasting industry, child of the Power Trust, is able to force its workers to work 48 hours each week. And, apparently, there is no force in the N.R.A. or in the Federal Communications Commission strong enough or interested enough in the workers employed in the radio broadcasting industry to shorten these long hours. In addition, each of the two networks have created company unions, with the full knowledge of the officials of the N.R.A. * * * * *

"It was the intent of Congress, expressly written into the law, that there was to be no monopoly in radio broadcasting. Senator Dill, recognized as an authority on radio legislation, stated on March 19, 1932, only 2 years ago - I quote: 'Chain organizations are especially guilty of this (referring to attempted monopoly). The National Broadcasting Co. owns or controls 12 stations and most of them on cleared channels with high power. The Columbia owns 5 and controls 3 additional, most of which are on cleared channels with high power. The American people', continued Senator Dill, 'will never permit the enlargement of this ownership to any great extent as a permanent policy'. And yet, within 2 years of the making of that statement - and while Senator Dill was still a Member of the Senate - the National Broadcasting Co., the child of the Power Trust, added eight additional stations to their chains. Of course, you know, or you should know, that the National Broadcasting Co. is owned and controlled by the Power Trust, with M. H. Aylesworth, former Managing Director of the National Electric Light Ass'n in supreme command.

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"To refresh the memories in some of my listeners, I might add that this same Mr. Aylesworth is the same gentleman the Federal Trade Commission, in its report on the Power Trust and public utilities, found expended or authorized the expenditure of large sums of money to influence college professors and teachers in our colleges and schools to write and to lecture on subjects helpful to the enlarged and continued profits of the Power Trust through the continued exploitation of the consumers of gas and electric lights.* * * *

"Figures recently released show that the two great networks last year received more than 80 percent of all the revenue received from radio broadcasting. Is there a monopoly in radio?"

It is believed from a careful reading of Chairman Connery's speech and the opinion of those who are following the situation that individual broadcasters will not be bothered but rather if the expected attack from labor comes, the crackdown will be confined to the networks.

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WGST, ATLANTA, VIOLATES SECTION 7(a) OF NIRA

The National Labor Relations Board this week found that Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia, which operates Station WGST, had violated Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the authorized representatives of its employees. The complaint was made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Board announced that unless within seven days from April 8, the company notified the Board that it would enter into negotiations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 647, and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

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MANY NEW AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS

Tenders will soon be called for the supply of five or six new broadcasting stations (class "A") in Australia. These new stations, which are expected to cost between £150,000 and £200,000 and which will in all probability be made in Australia, will serve country districts where reception of present class "A" stations is not entirely satisfactory. They will receive their programs through relay from other class "A" stations.

The new stations will be in addition to the seven new class "A" stations for which contracts have already been let and which will come into operation in 1935 - making a total of 25 or 26 class "A" stations. This, according to announcement, will make it necessary to rearrange the wave lengths of the class "A" stations, but all will remain in the medium wave band of 200-550 meters.

A new class "B" station will soon commence operation at Warwick, Queensland. This station, which will be owned by the Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty, Ltd., will have a power of 50 watts and a wave length of 204.5 meters. The call sign will be 4WK.

1934 was a remarkably good year for the radio trade in Australia, the number of licensed listeners increasing from 518,628 at the end of 1933 to 681,634 at the close of 1934. There is now one radio receiving set for every 10 people in Australia, or assuming five people to one family - a receiving set in every other home. This ratio of sets to population, according to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, is exceeded in only five other countries - namely, Denmark, the United States, Great Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Early in 1934 the demand for new radio receiving sets was so great that it was freely predicted by members of the trade that at least 250,000 sets would be made in Australia during the entire year, the tariff giving practically all of the available business to Australian manufacturers. However, the seasonal decline after July was more severe than usual, and it is now estimated that production during 1934 fell somewhat short of 200,000 sets, some estimates being as low as 150,000 sets. Many of the sets made in Australia during 1934 were all-wave receivers.

For all practical purposes, it may be said that no radio sets are imported into Australia, the high tariff being sufficient to stop importations, in addition to which the patent situation precludes imports.

Although tubes are now made in Australia, many are still imported. In the 2 months of Oct. and Nov. 1934, a total of 125,011 tubes were imported, the United States supplying 60,204.

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WRVA'S ALL-WOOD RADIO TOWER IS COMPLETED

Completion of WRVA's new all-wood triangular tower, a sturdy tripod thrusting 320 feet skyward at Richmond, Va., to suspend the station's vertical broadcasting antenna - the first radio tower of anything like such height to be built of wood in America - has evoked a flood of curious inquiries, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Washington, D. C. advises. Although the advantages of the new type of structure are quite apparent to the radio and structural engineering mind, the general public is naturally curious as to the reasons for the use of wood, and for the triangular design, and how the trick was done, it being generally believed that a wood-tower of sufficient strength would be too heavy and cumbersome to reach such a height and yet achieve a lacy, graceful appearance. Even engineers are revealing some curiosity along these lines.

"Wood has been long known to radio engineers as ideal material for tower construction because of its slight interference with broadcasting and its low cost as compared with other materials", the statement goes on to say. "Until recently, however, its use was considered impracticable because of the necessity of employing bulky members, on account of the weakness of the old-fashioned bolted joint. The designer was constantly confronted with problems arising from the fact that it was impossible to make the conventional bolted connection as strong as a cross-section of the members entering it. For that reason he could only figure on using 50 to 60% of the allowable working stress of any wooden member. Where a piece 4" x 6" would be strong enough of itself, the designer would have to employ, perhaps, a 4" x 10" or 4" x 12" in order to get the necessary room for bolts at the joint.

"With the advent of a simple contrivance known as the modern timber connector, however, this problem was solved.***** The timber connector principle has been applied in Europe in the construction of radio towers, bridges, and many less spectacular structures, including commercial buildings of many kinds, especially those demanding a wide expanse of floor space, uninterrupted by columns - as the timber connectors permit the construction of wood roof trusses of almost any desired length. At Meuhlackner, Germany, the use of timber connectors has made possible the construction of a wood radio tower 190 meters, or about 625 feet, in height and supporting at the top an antenna ring 10 feet in diameter and weighing 1320 pounds. In addition to strengthening the joints, the connector principle gives wooden structures a rigidity not otherwise obtainable.

"While the connectors found their real initial development in Europe, the patented triangular form of tower construction is 100% American in origin and, thus far, in development.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colony in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent English colony in Jamestown, Virginia. The second part of the history is the period from 1607 to 1776, which is the period of the American Revolution. This period is characterized by the struggle for independence from British rule, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The third part of the history is the period from 1776 to the present, which is the period of the development of the United States as a major world power. This period is characterized by the growth of the economy, the expansion of the territory, and the development of a strong military and political system.

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WRVA's new structure is the first completed adaptation of this newest method - although fourteen government forest lookout towers employing this ingenious method of construction are now being built in the northwest.

"The tripod has two important advantages over the time-honored square-base, or four-legged, type of tower - advantages which promise its adaptation for all sorts of towers, such as water-tank supports, polos for high-tension trunk wire lines, and the like. It opposes only three, instead of four, faces to the elements, with resultant decrease in wind resistance. The cost is lower - materials and labor of erection being under that of the square-base variety.

"The corners of the base are $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the tops of the concrete foundation piers, the structure tapering gradually and gracefully until, at a height of 280 feet, the corners are but 15 inches apart. From this point a top-mast projects 40 feet upward to attain the desired height of 320 feet from which to suspend the antenna.

"Credit for pioneering courage goes to the owners of WRVA, Larus and Bro. Co., tobacco manufacturers, and the general manager of their radio department, C. T. Lucy. Anxious to add to the effectiveness and widen the range of the station's broadcasting, which had been done from a horizontal antenna suspended from two steel towers, they accepted the recommendations of Paul F. Godley, Upper Montclair, N. J., radio consultant, for the type of tower just completed. Mr. Godley was anxious to employ the all-wood construction which had proven so successful abroad, and WRVA, willing to pioneer in that direction, accepted his further recommendation and decided to employ the tripod plan.

tower

"The WRVA/was designed by . Frank P. Cartwright and checked by Peter Landsem, both being engineers associated with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C."

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HELLO WORLD BROADCASTING CORP. GETS TAX REFUND

A tax refund of \$23,038.28 was granted the Hello World Broadcasting Corp., of Shreveport, La., last week by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The amount of \$20,718.39 of the over-assessment results from the decision rendered by the United States Board of Tax Appeals with \$2,319.89 interest allowance assessed on a previously asserted deficiency, the larger amount being for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1931.

The Hello World Broadcasting Corp. operated Station KWKH and was owned by "Old Man" Henderson. The station was put off the air two years ago for not operating in the public interest.

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RADIO PROGRAMS WIN FOUR PRIZES

Hon. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, presented the citations in behalf of the Women's National Radio Committee at a luncheon on Wednesday April 10th in New York City.

Before making the awards, Commissioner Prall, in a short address, spoke as follows:

"This meeting today may go down in radio history as one of the most outstanding progressive movements since the advent of radio. The mere announcement that the delegates of National Women's organizations, the officials of the National Association of Broadcasters and of the two radio networks representing the radio broadcasting industry, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission representing the Government of the United States, are meeting on common ground with the avowed purpose of improving the quality of radio programs, will be received with hope and enthusiasm by radio listeners everywhere.

"I believe we all realize that the bulwark of America is the American home, and the success of broadcasting depends on the quality of the programs received there. The importance of radio as an informative influence in the home is increasing daily and only by maintaining the highest standards in the character of programs presented can broadcasters make this influence felt in the right direction. The Federal Communications Commission is determined to clear the air of offensive programs and to encourage to that end broadcasters, who, regardless of the success or failure of the future of broadcasting, count only its present financial possibilities.

"At our command we have the best the world has produced in science, literature, music, drama, and other wholesome entertainment. We must not fail to take advantage of this great opportunity. We must not turn radio broadcasting into a grotesque side-show by producing obnoxious programs. However, the Commission cannot approve or disapprove any program prior to its rendition.

"Under the Communications Act governing radio broadcasting, we may not exercise any direct control over radio programs, we cannot censor what is said on the air. That is right and proper, for you can readily see the political consequences if any governmental agency were invested with such bureaucratic powers while any one political party is in power, but we can maintain a general surveillance over radio stations and networks under our broad authority in the public interest, convenience and necessity. We can also take into account the public interest as a whole, or in part, of the general program structures of radio stations, and if they are consistent violators, we can refuse to renew their licenses.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 14th of March 1861, in relation to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Management of the Public Lands of the United States, and the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Management of the Public Lands of the United States, and the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Management of the Public Lands of the United States.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Management of the Public Lands of the United States, was organized on the 1st of March 1861, and has since that time been engaged in a careful and thorough investigation of the various questions connected with the management of the public lands. The Commission has held numerous public hearings, and has received many suggestions from the public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various questions connected with the management of the public lands. The Commission has the honor to submit to the House of Commons its report on the progress of its work, and on the results of its investigations.

The Commission has found that the management of the public lands is a matter of great importance to the United States. It has found that the public lands are a valuable resource, and that they should be managed in a way that will secure the greatest benefit to the public. The Commission has found that the present management of the public lands is defective in many respects, and that it is necessary to make certain reforms. The Commission has proposed certain reforms, and it believes that these reforms will be for the benefit of the public.

The Commission has also found that the public lands are a source of revenue to the United States. It has found that the revenue derived from the public lands is a valuable source of income, and that it should be managed in a way that will secure the greatest benefit to the public. The Commission has proposed certain reforms, and it believes that these reforms will be for the benefit of the public.

The Commission has also found that the public lands are a source of employment for the people of the United States. It has found that the employment derived from the public lands is a valuable source of income, and that it should be managed in a way that will secure the greatest benefit to the public. The Commission has proposed certain reforms, and it believes that these reforms will be for the benefit of the public.

"The Federal Communications Commission looks to station owners, and not to the sponsors of advertising, to present and broadcast programs in the public interest and therefore can only hold station owners responsible.

"The reaction to my last broadcast has been most encouraging. Broadcasters, with an eye single to the future possibilities of radio and who are now maintaining a high standard in program presentation, have assured me of their unqualified support in our efforts to improve conditions within the industry and all other forward-looking policies we have in mind. In my judgment the broadcaster, who keeps his advertisers in good company, will prove the maxim of the survival of the fittest. The press also has been most complimentary in its comments regarding these policies and today we supplement this with the guaranteed support of some ten million women. The broadcasting industry cannot go far wrong if it gives ear to the advice of this great army, in whose homes perhaps nearly two-thirds of the manufactured radio sets have been placed.

"To those who are not informed as to the object of this triumvirate, I am pleased to announce that periodically throughout the year representatives of the Women's National Radio Committee, the National Association of Broadcasters, the two great networks, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will meet to discuss and, if possible, to solve the perplexing program problems or other questions of broadcasting which may arise from time to time.

"I wish to thank the broadcasters for the fine spirit of cooperation they have displayed in this matter and to assure them that it has given inspiration to the Women's National Radio Committee, which is assuming new responsibilities in its efforts to assure the country of the very best programs in radio broadcasting.

"I wish also to assure both the broadcasters and the Women's National Radio Committee of my appreciation for their interest in solving this problem. But let there be no misunderstanding about radio programs. I would not care to have the impression go forth that we expect every advertisers or every broadcasting stations to go on the air with high-priced stars or symphonies. We know that many of them are lacking in financial ability to do so. We do expect, however, that regardless of the cost, or the variety, or the type of entertainment produced, it will be clean and wholesome."

The Sunday night symphony concert series presented by General Motors each week at 8 o'clock on WJZ's network received first prize in the commercial musical group.

"The March of Time", which dramatizes the news of the week on WABC's hook-up Fridays at 9 P.M. led the list of non-musical commercial programs. This program is sponsored by the Remington-Rand Company.

First among the musical non-commercial programs was the Columbia Concert Music Hall, broadcast each Wednesday at 10:30 P.M. under the direction of Howard Barlow. The "You and Your Government" broadcasts presented over WEAf on Wednesdays at 7:45 P.M., in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, was termed the outstanding non-musical sustaining program.

In making the awards it was stressed that the determining factors considered by the judges were their entertainment and instructive value, their contribution to the cultural tastes of the radio audience and the dignified manner in which the advertising material was handled.

Programs that received honorable mention were the Monday night concerts starring Lawrence Tibbett, "Immortal Dramas", which was praised for its brief advertising; Erno Rapee's Music Hall, the Pacific Coast Symphony concerts, Columbia's String Quartet, WOR's Little Symphony, One Man's Family, the NBC Dramatic Guild, the Sunday afternoon Radio Theatre on WEAf, the Chicago Round Table series, Wallenstein's Sinfonietta on WOR, WEVD's University of the Air, Dr. Montague's health talks on WOR and the WEVD travel talks by Hendrik de Leeuw.

Among the radio commentators who received favorable comment were Edwin C. Hill, Gabriel Heatter and Alexander Woollcott.

The judges included Fannie Hurst, novelist; Eva Le Gallienne, actress; Mrs. Elmer James Ottaway, of Port Huron, Mich., former president of the National Federation of Music Clubs; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, for many years president of the Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries; Walter W. Naumburg, of the Naumburg Musical Foundation; A. Walter Kramer, editor of Musical America, and Mme. Mero-Irion.

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A.T. & T. TO CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York is to take to the air on Sunday night, April 28th from 7 to 8, EDST, with a gala and historic broadcast to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the 60th anniversary of the invention of the telephone. The program will originate with Columbia's WABC and will be carried by 92 stations from coast to coast.

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

ADVERTISING AGENCY ACCUSED OF FRUSTRATING CODE

Stations are being warned by James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Code of what is alleged to be an effort to defeat the code.

"The recent circular letter sent to certain stations by the Silverman Advertising Agency, of Chicago, enclosing what purports to be an advertising order in behalf of The Millson Company for thirteen one-minute announcements at a certain price per announcement with the understanding as reflected in an accompanying letter that the cost per inquiry received shall not exceed fifteen cents per inquiry is just another attempt to frustrate the purpose and intent of the per inquiry provisions of the Code", the Code Authority charges. "This is notice that stations accepting the proposal on the terms described in the circular letter will be construed as a violation of the provisions of the Code above referred to."

The Code Authority has sent a notice that the acceptance by stations of the proposal tendered by Wallace C. Price, of Jamestown, N. Y. for the sale of the U.S.D. Handbook on a percentage basis will be construed to be a violation of the Code.

Broadcasters are also advised that the announcements which are being distributed by the Old People's Home Foundation of New Carlisle, Ind., and "Last Minute Flashes" distributed by the United Artists of New York, should be considered as commercial propaganda and therefore should not be broadcast except on a commercial basis.

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B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IS A WHOPPER

It will surprise many who have been listening to the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra by short-wave from London to learn of its size. The orchestra consists of 119 players. So large, in fact, that when they visit Dundee, Scotland, a special train complete with sleepers and dining cars will be required to handle the orchestra. Special arrangements have been made for the packing of the instruments in containers supplied by the railway company.

"The B.B.C. porters will accompany these to Dundee and will be responsible for delivering the instruments to the Caird Hall and arranging them without blemish in their places on the platform", says a British Broadcasting Bulletin describing the trip. "In all the journeys of the orchestra, and this one will be some 900 odd miles, there has never been a single pennyworth of damage. The sheet music will be packed in

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area.

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special envelopes, each with the name of the player, and librarians from Broadcasting House will accompany this music and see to its being placed on each musician's stand. These librarians are responsible for the collection of all music, for replacing it in the packets, and loading it in the container for railway transport. This container is then dispatched to Broadcasting House so that the music may be redistributed with the least delay in the Orchestral Library for possible immediate re-issue. The B.B.C. Orchestral Library is now the largest in the world, employing twenty permanent assistants and comprising 16,000 orchestral works for which complete scores for the whole orchestra are maintained."

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GOVERNMENT TO LOSE NO TIME TRYING COMPOSERS CASE

It is evident from a statement made by the Department of Justice in Washington that the Government is anxious to bring the anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers to an early trial. The statement follows:

"On March 26, 1935, United States District Judge John C. Knox of the Southern District of New York sustained the Government's motion to strike irrelevant portions of the defendant's answers in the suit of United States v. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and 131 other defendants consisting primarily of music publishers and officers and directors of the American Society. The portions of the answers involved in the motion represented 26 of the 41 printed pages of the answers, which portions constituted in effect affirmative defenses to the violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act alleged by the Government in its petition. It was the Government's contention that these affirmative defenses were insufficient in law. With the exception of 5 minor allegations representing less than 2 pages of the answers, the Government's motion was sustained in its entirety.

"The rulings by Judge Knox in effect recognized the Government's contention that the stricken matter is no defense to the charge of price fixing under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

"The Government will use every effort to bring the case to trial without delay."

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1. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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W. U. PRESIDENT SEES TRADE RISING

An increase in the revenues of telegraph companies may be expected in the last half of the year, R. B. White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company told stockholders at the annual meeting on Wednesday. Mr. White also said he did not see how governmental expenditures to be made could have any effect other than to increase general business and consequently telegraphic traffic.

Newcomb Carlton, Chairman, described proposals made by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for a merger of communication companies in the United States as a dead issue, saying sentiment in Washington was veering against monopoly. He said the Western Union's Directors were taking a "long-range" attitude toward the resumption of dividends.

Mr. White said that, with the transfer of jurisdiction over rates paid by the Government for its telegraph messages from the Postmaster General to the Federal Communications Commission, there was hope for relief from what the company held were the unreasonably low rates at which the Government settles.

"The Commission has a responsibility for maintaining an adequate communication system which the Postmaster General never had", explained Mr. White.

Mr. White described as "most encouraging" the references to Government telegraph rates made at NRA code hearings and he pointed out that the rates were included in the scope of the FCC's hearings on the telegraph rate structure.

"The subject of consolidation in the communications field is very much asleep", remarked Mr. Carlton in response to a query as to the status of this proposal and its possibilities of economy. "There seems not to be very much, if any, public favor for the proposal. Opinion in Washington now seems to be against the creation of more monopolies. In my opinion, we will hear nothing more about mergers for some time to come."

Mr. White estimated that the company's net income in the first three months of 1935 was \$161,000. This would compare with a net income of \$548,747 in the same period last year and with a net loss of \$349,099 two years before.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

As shown in the Bureau of Economic Warfare
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

APR 18 1935

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No. 817

April 16, 1935.

BROADCASTERS MAINTAIN DESIRE ONLY TO KNOW NEWS RIGHTS

Replying to a protest made by A. H. Kirchhofer, Managing Editor of the Buffalo News, which operates Station WBEN in Buffalo, the National Association of Broadcasters declared it was erroneous to assume that the action of the Association in providing machinery for the collection of voluntary contributions to back the appeal of Station KVOs, Bellingham, Washington, against the Associated Press' charge of news "piracy" meant that the broadcasters favored such a practice.

The Associated Press sought an injunction to restrain the station from reporting its news dispatches for a period of 24 hours after the news had been printed. The station admitted reading the dispatches but the Federal District Court in Washington dismissed the complaint, and the A.P. made an appeal.

It was stated that the National Association of Broadcasters' interest is simply in having the issue judicially determined once and for all so that radio stations and newspaper publishers alike may know their definite rights.

Furthermore the broadcasters set forth that it is not the intention of the Association to intervene in the case, that they simply asked for financial help for KVOs, which has retained former Senator C. C. Dill. Station KVOs is a small station of only 100 watts power which is unable to pay for the appeal.

The letter of protest from Mr. Kirchhofer to Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the NAB read:

"We will not contribute to such a wholly unwise and utterly indefensible effort on the part of the National Association of Broadcasters, or any other agency, to finance or promote a fight to break down property rights in news.

"I wonder if you stopped to consider, in taking such a preposterous position, that you say in effect you are going after the other fellow's property irrespective of his established legal rights? What will the situation be tomorrow if newspapers or other agencies apply the same reasoning to radio as a whole or to an individual station in particular?

"It is not my wish to usurp the functions of the higher courts, but it is my opinion that the previous decisions protecting newspapers and press associations against news pirates will be upheld in the higher courts. If that assumption be correct, there is all the more reason why radio should not besmirch itself in such a palpable effort to legalize theft.

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"Radio stations, whether newspaper owned or not, cannot gain from the program you propose, whether property rights in news as developed in the KVOS case are upheld or not. It seems to me bad enough for an individual station to attempt to justify news piracy without the agency representing the industry as a whole trying to uphold it in such an act.

"The course of action outlined in your letter is one of the most unwise acts NAB can commit. It seems to me capricious and irresponsible. We hope your Executive Committee, in reconsidering this matter in all its important aspects, will see fit to reverse a decision that is as short-sighted as it is unjustified."

"The radio industry's interest in the case is the same as the publishing industry's; namely, clarification of the law governing rights in news", the National Association of Broadcasters declared. "The Federal Courts have previously held that newspapers are protected in their news for a period of 24 hours after publication. Judge Bowen, after considering these previous decisions, rejected them and laid down a different rule of law and at the same time held that the AP-INS decision of the Supreme Court of the United States relates only to unfair competition between competing press associations and does not apply as between radio stations and newspapers. This leaves the law in a state of confusion and this confusion can only be clarified by a decision of the highest court of the land.

"In the interest of obtaining a sound decision on the issues it is necessary that both viewpoints be presented to the upper courts. Failure of the appeal certainly would not result in a determination of the issue."

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STATIONS ARE ON THEIR TOES

Measurements made during the past month by the Engineering Division of the Federal Communications Commission revealed the fact that 378 broadcasting stations had a maximum deviation within 0-10 cycles; with 133 stations within 11-25 cycles, 53 stations within 26-50 cycles, and 5 stations with over 50 cycles deviation.

During the month, the Division checked up on 569 broadcasting stations.

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GERMANY RENEWS EFFORT TO EQUAL OTHER NATIONS IN RADIO

Despite the great assistance given to radio by the Government in that country, Germany, according to Vice-Consul C. T. Zawadski in Berlin, is still far back of other countries as far as use of the radio in private homes is concerned.

"Germany had, at the end of 1934, only 91 radio listeners per 1,000 inhabitants, as against 143 in Great Britain, 152 in Denmark, and 165 in the United States", Consul Zawadski reports. (According to Consul Damon C. Woods at Toronto, there is now one radio set in use for every 8 Canadian inhabitants.) However, the net gain in the number of subscribers in the German broadcasting system represented an increase of 22 percent as compared with 14 percent increase registered in Great Britain during the same period.

The total number of registered receiving sets in Germany on January 1, 1935, was 6,142,921, compared with 5,574,001 on October 1, 1934, an increase of 568,920.

The radio most in demand in Germany is the "People's" one-circuit receiver which is produced by practically all radio manufacturers in the country. The turn-over in these sets during the last quarter of 1934 totalled 368,749 units, a figure 105,429 larger than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Increased sales of these low-priced radio sets, the report points out, are of special economic importance in view of the fact that the production of these models forms the backbone of the existence of numerous medium and small manufacturers of sets and radio parts.

Exports of radio receiving sets from Germany in the last quarter of 1934 registered a decline as compared with the like period of the preceding year, the report shows. Sales abroad fell from 56,877 units valued at 5,171,400 reichsmarks in the October-December period of 1933 to 43,461 units valued at 4,045,900 reichsmarks in the final quarter of 1934.

All-wave sets are being produced specially for the tropical markets.

It is to be expected that the favorable development in the German radio industry will continue throughout 1935, although this will probably take place at a slower rate than the preceding year. The number of registered radio listeners will no doubt exceed 7,000,000. The industry also expects a better development of exports.

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RECOMMENDS GRANTING LICENSE TO "BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE"

A report by George H. Hill, Examiner, to the Federal Communications Commission has recommended denial of the applications of four Brooklyn stations, all sharing time on the same channel, for renewal of their licenses, and advised that the channel be given to The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, which has filed an application for a construction permit.

He also recommends that if the application of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., is granted, then the application of Arde Bulova and Norman K. Winston for a construction permit for a new station should be denied, but if the application of Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., is denied, the application of Bulova and Winston for a construction permit should be granted.

It was also recommended that the applications of the licensees of Stations WHAZ, Troy, N. Y., WFAB, New York, N.Y. and WBBR, Brooklyn, for renewal of licenses, be granted.

The stations adversely reported on by the Examiner are:

WARD, United States Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and WVFW, Paramount Broadcasting Corp., (formerly Station WFOX), Brooklyn, N. Y.

Denial of the application of the Debs Memorial Fund, Inc., Station WEVD, for unlimited operation was also recommended although the report praised the station's programs. It said that the application would require transfer of three other stations from the 1300 to the 1400 kilocycle frequency and that this transfer would result in objectionable interference with still other stations.

The Examiner, in making the recommendation with regard to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., and Arde Bulova and Norman K. Winston, set forth the following facts:

"The applicants, Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., and Arde Bulova and Norman K. Winston, are each legally, technically, financially, and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the proposed station, and the tentative programs submitted by each appear to be well balanced, of the highest type, and designed to serve the Brooklyn area. It also appears that the equipment which will be used by either applicant is of modern design and meets all the requirements of the Commission. Upon consideration of the entire record, the evidence presented in behalf of each of these applications appears to be almost evenly balanced, and in the opinion of the Examiner the public interest, convenience, and necessity would be well served by the granting of either of them.

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"In addition to an adequate showing as to financial responsibility, however, it appears that the Brooklyn Daily Eagle has been identified with the social, civic, and economic life of Brooklyn for almost a century and would be conversant with the radio program needs of this area, while Bulove and Winston reside in New York City and would not be in a position constantly to have first hand knowledge of such needs. The record also indicates that Mr. Bulova owns 50% of the capital stock of the WODAAM Corp., licensee of Station WNEW, and that this station is located approximately 12 miles distant from Brooklyn and operates with 1 KW power at night and $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW in the daytime, thus rendering some degree of service to this area, as a consequence of which the granting of the application of Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., would tend to distribute the radio facilities available to this area.

"The entire record considered, the Examiner is of the opinion that the granting of the applications of the licensees of Stations WARD, WBBC, WVFW, and WLTH for construction permit, modification and renewal of licenses and the applications of the licensees of Stations WARD, WVFW, and WLTH for assignment of licenses to the Broadcasters of Brooklyn, Inc., would not serve public interest, convenience, and necessity. "

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CBS 1934 PROFIT \$2,274,120

Columbia Broadcasting System and its subsidiaries have reported consolidated net profit of \$2,274,120 in 1934, after depreciation, Federal taxes, etc. For 1933 the corresponding figure was \$923,794. Earnings per share on the 852,335 combined Class A and Class B shares outstanding amounted to \$2.67 for 1934, against \$1.08 in 1933.

Figures on total income were not available this week, but the CBS time sales are reported by National Advertising Records to have been \$14,825,845. Disregarding other sources of income, the figures indicate that net profit amounted to about 15 per cent of time sales. Time sales for 1933 were reported as \$10,063,566, and for 1932 \$12,601,885.

Current assets as of Dec. 29, 1934, including \$784,936 cash and \$2,175,000 United States Treasury notes, amounted to \$4,609,947, and current liabilities were \$1,167,380.

Mr. Paley, in making his annual report, referred to a survey recently made public by his company after extensive research in cooperation with the statistical staffs by Dr. Daniel Starch and the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

"Trained field investigators", said Mr. Paley, "made 125,000 house-to-house interviews, in 321 communities and determined that at least 21,400,000 American homes were radio homes, representing at least 64,200,000 radio listeners in these homes as of Jan. 1, 1935. There were 2,295,770 homes with two or more radio sets and 1,800,000 automobiles with radios, a total of more than 25,500,000 radio sets in the whole country."

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A. T. & T. EARNS \$1.61 A SHARE

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported this week a net income of \$30,097,288 for the first quarter of 1935, which was equal to \$1.61 a share earned on 18,662,275 shares of capital stock. This income compared with \$32,992,340 or \$1.77 a share, in the same period of 1934.

A consolidated income account of the Bell System, comprising the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its twenty-four associated companies, was issued for the first two months, the first partial report ever put out by the system. The earnings applicable to A. T. & T. shares were \$18,616,727, or \$1 a share, compared with \$18,552,942, or 99 cents a share, for the first two months last year.

These earnings include the system's proportionate interest in the deficit of the Western Electric Company and in the earnings or deficits of other controlled companies not consolidated.

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NEW A.A.A.A. OFFICERS

The following new officers of the American Association of Advertising Agencies were elected as the Annual Convention of the Association held at White Sulphur Springs:

Chairman of the Board - Raymond Rubicam, Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York City; Vice President - Maurice Needham, Needham, Louis and Borby, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary - William Benton, Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City; Treasurer - E. DeWitt Hill, McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York City; New Board Members-at-Large - Arthur H. Kduner, Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc., New York City; Gilbert Kinner, J. Walter Thompson Co., New York City, and Guy C. Smith, Brooke, Smith & French, Detroit, Mich.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of land for the proposed site of the new building for the War Department, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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Very respectfully,
JAMES H. HARRIS, Major General, U. S. Army

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Board of Engineers, dated and captioned as above, which report was made in accordance with the instructions of the War Department, and which report contains the results of the investigation made by the Board of Engineers in relation to the proposed site of the new building for the War Department, and also contains the recommendations of the Board of Engineers in relation to the same.

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Very respectfully,
JAMES H. HARRIS, Major General, U. S. Army

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Board of Engineers, dated and captioned as above, which report was made in accordance with the instructions of the War Department, and which report contains the results of the investigation made by the Board of Engineers in relation to the proposed site of the new building for the War Department, and also contains the recommendations of the Board of Engineers in relation to the same.

RADIO NOTABLES ATTEND GRIDIRON JUBILEE DINNER

Those in one way or another connected with the radio industry who attended the Golden Jubilee Dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington last Saturday night were Capt. Taylor Branson, leader of the United States Marine Band, and one of the country's pioneer broadcasters; Gene Buck, American Society of Composers, New York City; Louis G. Caldwell, Washington; Senator Royal S. Copeland; Senator James Couzens; Archer Gibson, New York City; Edwin C. Hill, New York City; C. B. Jolliffe, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.; Frank E. Mason, National Broadcasting Co., New York City; Alfred J. McCosker, Station WOR, Newark, N. J.; Commissioner George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commission; F. M. Russell, Station WRC, Washington, D. C.; David Sarnoff, Radio Corporation of America, New York City and Frank W. Wozencraft, Radio Corporation of America, New York City.

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ARE DEMANDING FEE FOR RECORDINGS BROADCAST

An organization known as the "American Society of Recording Artists" is asking, beginning May 15th, from 5 to 15 cents from broadcasting stations every time a record is played and a sustaining fee of \$5 a month. As one broadcasting expert figures it, this would yield approximately \$5,000,000 a year, twice what the ASCAP receives.

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NEWARK CONCERN APPLIES FOR TELEVISION LICENSE

An experimental license has been applied for by the National Television Corporation of 260 Sherman Avenue, Newark, N. J. Chester H. Braselton, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City is president of the corporation.

Visual broadcasts would be sent out over a 500-watt station, already completed, using frequencies of 2000 to 2100 kc.

Assets of the corporation were listed as cash, \$2,395.14; investments, \$13,348.40; patents and patent rights, \$1,105,640.42; equipment, etc., \$141,982.48.

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:::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::
 :::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::

A radio program commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. will be broadcast Sunday evening, April 28th, over the Columbia Broadcasting System, at 6 P.M. EST. The program will feature Edwin C. Hill, Channing, Pollack, Ted Husing, and Andre Kostelanetz and his 50 piece orchestra and chorus. The celebration will close with a statement by Walter S. Gifford, President of the Company.

Station WJR, Detroit, Mich., will become an outlet of the Columbia Broadcasting System on September 29th. Known as "The Goodwill Station", WJR operates on a wavelength of 750 kc. and with a power of 10,000 watts. WJR will replace Station CKLW as the CBS outlet in the Detroit area.

The annual report of the Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd. (England) for 1934 shows: Net profit after depreciation, income tax reserve of £5,000 and other charges, was £115,891, compared with net profit of £98,222 in 1933 after depreciation and income tax reserve of £11,000. Balance carried forward after dividends, and general reserves were £18,250, against £11,813 at end of 1933.

Columbia has notified Mayor Bachrach of Atlantic City that it will not continue the operation of WPG, municipally owned station in Atlantic City, after June 30th. WPG has been a steady money loser.

Commenting upon the cancellation Mayor Bachrach said: "I am inclined to believe the city might run the station itself for publicity value out of our advertising appropriation unless we receive very good offer for its use from private interests."

Edgar H. Felix and his assistant, J. C. Waller, engaged by the Bamberger Broadcasting Service to make a field strength measurement survey of WOR's new 50,000 watt transmitter, were arrested in Wilmington, Del., as suspicious characters by the Wilmington constabulary. The police were under the erroneous impression they were conducting short wave communications in behalf of a bootleg racket. Following several hours of courteous grilling, they were finally released for lack of evidence.



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A new monthly bulletin, "The Television Times" has been started by Benn Hall, of 326 W. 4th Street, New York City. The price is \$2 a year.

Kolster-Brandes, Ltd. (England) shows for 1934: Net loss after expenses, depreciation, directors' fees, reserve for doubtful debts and other charges, £32,062, compared with £150,057 loss in 1933.

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STATION WRDO, AUGUSTA, ME., JOINS YANKEE NETWORK

On Saturday, April 6th, Station WRDO, of Augusta, Me., became associated with the Yankee Network. The acquisition of WRDO as an associate station makes a total of twelve stations on the Yankee Network, which now covers the New England States from Bridgeport, Conn., to Bangor, Maine, and from Boston to the Western part of New England.

The new Yankee Network associate is a 100-watt station operating on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles, and it is located in the capital city of Maine. Centrally located in the State, WRDO makes an ideal outlet for programs that are designed to reach the heart of the Down East section of the United States.

The Yankee Network's key station, WNAC in Boston, was established on July 31, 1922, operating as a single, independent station until October, 1928, when it became affiliated with Station WEAN, of Providence, R. I.

Almost immediately John Shepard 3rd, President of the Yankee Network, saw the advisability of increasing radio coverage of the New England States, but it was not until February, 1930, that Station WLBZ, of Bangor, Me., became associated with the new network.

In the following months expansion was very rapid. WNBH, of New Bedford, Mass., one of New England's oldest stations, adopted the Yankee Network aegis in May of 1930. WORC, Worcester, Mass., joined in July, and WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., came along in November. Another Nutmeg State station affiliated when WDRC, Hartford, Conn., entered the Yankee Network in January of 1931. This was followed on April 20, 1931, by the establishment of an alternate key station, WAAB, in Boston.

WFEA, of Manchester, N. H., associated with the Yankee Network on March 1, 1932. On September 1 of the same year WMAS, of Springfield, Mass., opened up and became a Shepard associate immediately. Similarly, WLLH, of Lowell, Mass., became associated with the Yankee Network with its initial broadcast on October 10, 1934.

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CONFIDENTIAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
JAN 10 1964

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-374301)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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RE: [Illegible]

On January 8, 1964, [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had been contacted by [Illegible] who offered [Illegible] a sum of \$10,000 to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State. [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had refused the offer and [Illegible] was [Illegible] to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State.

On January 9, 1964, [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had been contacted by [Illegible] who offered [Illegible] a sum of \$10,000 to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State. [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had refused the offer and [Illegible] was [Illegible] to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State.

On January 10, 1964, [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had been contacted by [Illegible] who offered [Illegible] a sum of \$10,000 to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State. [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had refused the offer and [Illegible] was [Illegible] to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State.

On January 11, 1964, [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had been contacted by [Illegible] who offered [Illegible] a sum of \$10,000 to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State. [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had refused the offer and [Illegible] was [Illegible] to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State.

On January 12, 1964, [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had been contacted by [Illegible] who offered [Illegible] a sum of \$10,000 to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State. [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had refused the offer and [Illegible] was [Illegible] to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State.

On January 13, 1964, [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had been contacted by [Illegible] who offered [Illegible] a sum of \$10,000 to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State. [Illegible] advised that [Illegible] had refused the offer and [Illegible] was [Illegible] to [Illegible] the [Illegible] of [Illegible] in [Illegible] State.

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HANSEN, ACCOUNTS CHIEF, FCC DIES

A heart attack brought death Sunday afternoon to Arnold C. Hansen, Chief Accountant for the Federal Communications Commission at his home in Washington. At the age of 56 he had had a distinguished career in business and in the Government service. He had held executive positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Hansen was born in Marstal, Denmark, on January 17, 1879. Coming to the United States, he studied at New York University and George Washington University, Washington, graduating in law from the latter.

From 1892 to 1906, he served the Erie Railroad as accountant and then became general auditor of the Bush Terminal companies in New York. He entered the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1908 as an accounts examiner, wrote many classification forms prescribed for railroad accounts and headed the New York office until 1915 when he resigned.

He later returned to the Government service as an Internal Revenue Bureau Senior Auditor, was appointed Senior Examiner of the Accounts Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1926. During 1933 and 1934, he supervised the investigation of communications companies under a House resolution. Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn was General Director of the inquiry. Its special report helped found the Federal Communications Commission for which Hansen became Accounts Chief last October.

The Commission at a special session held yesterday adopted the following resolution of appreciation and Sympathy in connection with Mr. Hansen's death:

"Whereas on Sunday, the 14th day of April, 1935, Mr. Arnold C. Hansen, Chief of the Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department of this Commission, departed this life;

"Whereas Mr. Hansen rendered highly efficient and meritorious service to this Commission in organizing that Department and continued to render such service up to the time of his death in supervising and directing that Department; and

"Whereas Mr. Hansen by his unselfish loyalty and devotion to this Commission and to the public and by his high professional and personal character has ingratiated himself with the members of this Commission who are therefore profoundly grieved by his death:

"Now, therefore, as an expression by this Commission of its appreciation of his invaluable service, of his unselfish loyalty and devotion, and of his high professional and personal character, and as an expression of its sympathy with the bereaved members of his family and with his friends;

6. K. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917,

[illegible]

10-11-68. The following information was furnished by
the Bureau of Land Management, the National Forest Service,
and the Bureau of Reclamation, the above-named
agencies.

"It is ordered, That this resolution of appreciation and sympathy be adopted and that a copy thereof be filed in the archives of this Commission and a second copy thereof be sent to members of his family with the condolences of this Commission."

Surviving are his wife, the former Ida Kornhoff; his son, Arnold; his mother, Mrs. Emilie S. Hansen and his sister, Mrs. Arthur Krug, both of Garfield, N. J.

Services will be held at Garfield, N. J. at 2 P.M. Thursday; interment will be in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Jersey City.

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PERU SIGNS CONTRACT WITH MARCONI FIRM

A new agreement has been signed between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Wireless Company who had been at odds since 1930, when President Augusto B. Leguia was ousted in the Arequipa revolution.

Under the new agreement for operation of Peru's telegraph and radio service, the Marconi company's foreign staff of specialists is limited to seven persons. The entire foreign personnel must not exceed 2 per cent of the total employed.

The company expressly renounces the right originally accorded to it to erect an international radio station in Lima but receives preferential position regarding any future international communication program adopted by Peru.

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WTMJ "VOX POP" CLICKS

Taking a leaf from the experience of newspapers with their "letter" columns, WTMJ last Fall made provisions for public self-expression via radio. Broadcast circuits were installed at a busy point on Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee and there for 15 minutes each day WTMJ announcers gave passersby opportunity to express their opinions on current affairs.

The feature has become one of the station's most popular programs. Only disapproval came from out-of-town listeners and Milwaukeeans who could not get downtown and have their say-so. To remedy this WTMJ is changing its Voice of the People broadcast to three days on the outside and three days in the studio. The latter broadcasts will be limited to reading letters from listeners who will be invited to write their opinions on given subjects.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 818

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom left of the page.

HIGH FIDELITY STATIONS NOW NUMBER FOUR

There are now four of the experimental, or so-called high fidelity broadcast stations in operation. Engineers of the Federal Communications Commission are watching them closely and will welcome reports from listeners and the radio industry.

The high fidelity stations are assigned as follows:

| <u>Call Letters</u> | <u>Frequency & Power</u> | <u>Company</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Time of Operation</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| W1XBS | 1530 kc.
1 kw. | AMERICAN-REPUBLIC, INC. | Waterbury, Conn. | Unlimited |
| W9XBY | 1530 kc.
1 kw. | FIRST NATIONAL TELEVISION, INC. | Kansas City, Mo. | Unlimited |
| W2XR | 1550 kc.
1 kw. | JOHN V. L. HOGAN d/b
as THE SCIENTIFIC
BROADCASTING SERVICE | Long Island
City, N. Y. | Variable;
such part
of the full 24-
hour day as is
necessary for
conduct of the
planned research |
| W6XAI | 1550 kc.
1 kw. | PIONEER MERCANTILE CO. | Bakersfield,
California | Unlimited |

Opinions of competent technical authorities have always varied as to the usefulness of frequencies in the band of 1500 to 1600 kc. Some contended that these frequencies were of very little use and others contended if they were correctly operated they were capable of giving satisfactory results. Following a recommendation of Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer about a year ago of the Communications Commission, decided to determine the exact possibilities of the disputed band.

"There should be little difference in the transmission characteristics between the frequency bands 1500-1600 kc. and 1400-1500 kc.," Dr. Jolliffe observed at that time. "Some stations immediately below 1500 kc have paid particular attention to antenna design and obtained results comparable to the transmission characteristics of other frequencies. Other stations have paid no attention to antenna design and have obtained very poor service. All possibilities of antenna design have not been exhausted.

"It is extremely difficult for a commercial station which is operating solely for profit to make experiments on antenna structure or to vary power, transmitters, etc., or to alter materially the service area of a station. It is likewise unfair

to an established audience to be making such changes. It is our belief, however, that frequencies between 1500 and 1600 kc can be useful if the stations using them are properly engineered. Experiments to determine this cannot be carried on below 1500 kc.

"In order to determine the usefulness of these frequencies it is necessary to experiment with the antenna design to determine the maximum power which can be put into the great wave with the minimum signal in the sky wave, and to determine the proper power to be used either for serving many small primary areas or a single small primary area with a larger secondary area. To determine these it will also be necessary to make a study of the fading characteristics of these frequencies."

In authorizing the high fidelity experiments, it was specified that the frequencies should be separated by 20 kilocycles and licenses have only been granted to those who have agreed to meet the following conditions:

- (1) That the operation will be under the direct supervision of a qualified research engineer with an adequate staff of qualified engineers to carry on a program of research;
- (2) That the program of research includes study of antenna design, field intensity surveys, and plans for an analysis of response of listeners;
- (3) That the transmitter and all studios will be equipped so as to be capable of at least 10 kc audio frequency transmission.

The high fidelity stations are authorized to use variable power not to exceed 1 KW and to carry sponsored programs; however, the sponsorship must not interfere with the program of research, and the conduct of experiments must not depend only upon sponsors as a means of defraying the cost of the experiments.

The licensee is required to report to the Commission at least each six months as to the development of his program and the results obtained.

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SENATE FAVORABLY REPORTS COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Senator Duffy (D), of Wisconsin, advised the Senate that the Committee on Foreign Relations had favorably reported the International Convention of the Copyright Union.

"I desire to announce at this time that this convention involves the copyright situation, and there has been proposed and is now pending before the Patents Committee legislation on the subject that we expect will have been considered before this matter shall be taken up", Senator Duffy said. "That is the

understanding and agreement of the various conflicting interests with reference to this particular convention."

No date has as yet been set by the Patents Committee for a hearing on the Copyright Bill. This is being held up pending the illness of Senator McAdoo (D.), of California, Chairman of the Patents Committee.

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COMPOSERS' FIGHT CAUSED BROADCASTERS TO ORGANIZE

An interesting bit of unwritten radio history is how the National Association of Broadcasters came to be organized. It was back in the days when the Composers first exacted a fee from broadcasting stations for the use of copyrighted music. In the opinion of the broadcasters, the price demanded was entirely too much, so high in fact that they referred to the music people as the "American Society of Composers, Authors and Burglars." Forthwith the radio station owners decided to organize.

This resulted in the National Association of Broadcasters with Gene McDonald, of Chicago, who was then a broadcaster as well as a manufacturer, as the first president. Commander McDonald accepted the position only on the condition that a good live secretary would be secured. McDonald, very busy with his own affairs, felt that he could not give the proper amount of time to the work.

When seeking a secretary, someone told him about a man by the name of Paul B. Klugh, of New York, very prominent in the music industry, who had previously been engaged in a bitter warfare with the Composers. Commander McDonald located Mr. Klugh by long-distance telephone in a fishing camp in New Jersey. After the Chicagoan had stated his proposition, Mr. Klugh replied,

"My head tells me to contribute \$1,000 to your cause and to go back fishing. My heart says go to Chicago and fight. I'll be with you Monday morning."

Mr. Klugh subsequently became president of the National Association of Broadcasters and Commander McDonald's partner in the Zenith Radio Corporation.

Part of McDonald's strategy in the early days was for the Broadcasters to raise a large sum of money in the hope of securing the services of E. C. Mills, General Manager of the Composers, with the idea of getting this belligerent gentleman to do for the Broadcasters what he has done for the Composers. There was, however, a hitch in the raising of funds and the offer to Mills was never made.

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NIRB CONSIDERING RADIO CABINET CLASSIFICATION

The National Industrial Recovery Board wishes to receive all pertinent information to enable it to decide whether manufactured radio cabinets should be placed under the jurisdiction of the code of fair competition for the furniture manufacturing industry.

The Board pointed out that while certain manufacturers of radio cabinets for sale as such desire the above classification, provided that exemption is granted from Article IV, section 5, of the code, authorizing time and one-half overtime for workers on the night shift, the Code Authority for the industry objects to granting this exemption, although sanctioning the classification.

The Board further stated that it contemplated classification of radio cabinets under the furniture code and the granting of limited exemptions from the above article for a period not to exceed four months in each year, dependent upon individual application for exemption and the furnishing of periodic reports to the Code Authority.

Radio cabinets for sale as such are not being manufactured under any one code of fair competition at present.

Data should be filed with Deputy Administrator C. R. Niklason, Room 411, 1518 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., before May 10th.

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PRALL TO BE HONOR GUEST AT NAB CONVENTION

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will be the honor guest at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention to be held in Colorado Springs next July. Invitations will go out in a short time to other distinguished guests.

A meeting was held in Baltimore to make preliminary arrangements for the Colorado gathering. It was attended by Truman Ward, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the Broadcasters; Edwin M. Spence, Chairman of the Convention Committee, and Arthur B. Church of Station KMBC, Kansas City.

A tentative program is now being developed for the convention and another meeting will be held at an early date in Washington.

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FOREIGN RADIO SITUATION PRESENTS UNUSUAL DEVELOPMENTS

According to a bill recently introduced in the Czechoslovak Ministerial Council, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs would be empowered to require that the owners of electrical apparatus would be obliged to equip such apparatus with radio interference protectors. Should such equipment cost more than 400 crowns (\$16.00) an agreement would have to be reached between the owner of the apparatus and the owner or owners of radio sets whose operation is interfered with by the particular apparatus regarding the proportion which each of them is to pay in defraying the cost of purchasing an eliminator.

The authorities would be authorized to enter premises in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the law have been complied with. Persons not complying with the provisions of the law might either be fined from 20 to 3000 crowns (\$.80 to \$120) or jailed for a period from 2 to 14 days.

The effective date of advertising on Sundays in Canada being confined to goodwill programs will be established by the Canadian Radio Commission after a study of existing radio contracts has been made. When enforced it will apply to all stations in Canada, both those privately-owned and those operated by the Canadian Radio Commission. It is probable that it will curtail a number of Sunday programs of the American chains with which networks of some Canadian stations are connected, according to Avery F. Peterson, Asst. Trade Commissioner, of Ottawa. It is probable, Mr. Peterson states, that the mere sponsoring of a program will not restrict dissemination in Canada but excessive sales promotion will be eliminated.

By an arrangement between the Italian broadcasting system and the proper Federation, hotels, restaurants, bars, etc., situated in localities having up to 100,000 inhabitants must pay certain taxes per annum to the Italian broadcasting system.

This year television is expected to make great strides in the Soviet Union. At present about 300 amateurs are receiving pictures on amateur sets; but that is not regarded as sufficient and the laboratories of the Weak Current trust are working on perfecting television, both by the cathode and the optico-mechanical systems. The trust is starting production of television apparatus for clubs, and will make 2,000 sets this year.

THE 1917-1918 FISCAL YEAR

The 1917-1918 fiscal year was a year of unusual activity for the Department of the Interior. It was a year of great change and progress. The Department was reorganized, and the Bureau of Land Management was established. The Department was also responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal, and the completion of the Alaska Railroad. The Department was also responsible for the construction of the Great Northern Railway, and the completion of the Great Northern Railway. The Department was also responsible for the construction of the Great Northern Railway, and the completion of the Great Northern Railway.

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4/19/35

Mass production is being organized of television sets of small size for individual use, on the model of a Soviet engineer; these will operate satisfactorily in connection with ordinary radio sets. The Svetlana plant is putting out its first receiving "tubes" for cathode television, using the "kinescope" method.

By the end of this year it is hoped to have in operation experimental 10 kw. ultra short wave transmitting apparatus, and by next year the first cathode transmitters will be made; these will divide images into 70,000 elements.

Early in the year, the Government-owned radio system in Austria, RAVAG, announced that radio subscribers registered before a certain time would automatically participate in the distribution of premiums. As a result, a large number of set owners hastened to register, thus bringing in considerable revenue to the government. In order to further stimulate registration, RAVAG then decided to increase the number of prizes from 5,000 to 8,000, thus providing a premium for every 65 radio subscribers.

Among the prizes are 2 pianos, a motorcycle, numerous radio sets and other miscellaneous items including various objects of art, such as oil paintings, water-colors, sculptures and plaques. For these objects of art alone RAVAG expended about 40,000 schillings.

The Paris-Nice International Criterium Touring Race this year includes an "auto-radio" competition specially reserved for competitors having a radio receiver installed in their car.

The competition will include the reception on two broadcastings of several groups of figures, and the accuracy of the replies will permit of the elimination of candidates whose receivers do not work well or who were not sufficiently attentive. The remainder will be classed according to the replies made to another wireless question, as for instance: "What is the best speed accomplished by a Paris-Nice racer on the Cote de Turbie in 1935?"

It is expected that numerous entries will be made for this radio competition, and substantial money prizes will be awarded.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the year.

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NEW FRENCH LINER TO HAVE WIRELESS SECURITY STATION

The great new French steamship "Normandie", at present under construction, will be equipped with an ultra-modern radio-electric equipment. The installation planned includes a security station and a commercial station.

The security station, installed on the bridge, will be reserved for service calls and as described by Lestrade Brown, Asst. Trade Commissioner at Paris, will include:

500 watt transmitter with continuous alternating, modulated and non-modulated wavelengths - 3 wavelengths of 600-800 meters; 3 wavelengths of from 2,000 to 2,400 meters; and an emergency transmitter with batteries; a receiver for all wavelengths (200-8,000 meters); and a shielded loop aerial radiognometer for all wavelengths (200-3,000 meters).

The commercial station installed in the rear of the ship will include:

800 watt transmitter, on 6 wavelengths, of from 2,000 to 2,400 meters, for telegraphing to the pilot circuits; a transmitter with 7 wavelengths of from 600 to 800 meters with approximately 300 watts, with the antenna on shipboard circuits, and which can be worked on emergency batteries; a short-wave transmitter for telegraphing, from 1,800 to 2,500 watts on 10 wavelengths, 15 to 120 meters.

Also, a short-wave transmitter for telephoning, 1000 to 1400 watts with a 8 wavelength antenna, 15 to 80 meters; a 200-8000 meter receiver; a telegraph receiver 13 to 250 meters; a telephone receiver 18 to 70 meters; a press receiver 8000 to 23,000 meters and a loop aerial radiognometer.

It should be noted that each transmitter has its independent antenna. There will therefore be at least 5 wireless antennae on board the S.S. "Normandie".

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HIGHER POWER AIRPORT TRANSMISSION AUTHORIZED

Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission have been amended whereby airport stations authorized to be used for the transmission of radio range signals may use power in excess of 15 watts for the transmission of these signals provided that the power is limited so as to not produce a field strength of more than 1500 microvolts per meter at one mile from the transmitter location, in the direction of the maximum field. An applicant desiring to base operating power on the

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the American people was one of resilience and determination.

The American people have always been a people of ideas. They have sought to create a society based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This has been a journey of discovery, one that has led to the creation of a unique and powerful nation. The American dream is a dream of progress and achievement, a dream that has inspired generations of Americans to strive for a better future.

The American people have always been a people of faith. They have believed in the power of God to guide them through the darkest of times. They have believed in the promise of a better life in the here and now, and in the promise of eternal life in the hereafter. This faith has been a source of strength and comfort for the American people, and it has been a source of inspiration for the world.

The American people have always been a people of courage. They have faced the greatest challenges of their time with bravery and determination. They have fought for freedom and justice, and they have won. They have built a nation that is a beacon of hope and inspiration for the world.

The American people have always been a people of innovation. They have been the first to explore the frontiers of science and technology. They have been the first to create new industries and new ways of life. They have been the first to dream of a better future, and they have made it a reality. The American people are a people of the future, and they will continue to lead the world in the years to come.

The American people have always been a people of unity. They have come from many different backgrounds and many different places, but they have all found a home in the United States. They have all shared in the same dreams and aspirations, and they have all worked together to achieve them. The American people are a people of unity, and they will continue to stand together in the face of any challenge.

The American people have always been a people of hope. They have believed in the power of the American dream, and they have worked hard to make it a reality. They have believed in the power of the American people, and they have trusted in their ability to overcome any obstacle. The American people are a people of hope, and they will continue to strive for a better future.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

THE AMERICAN DREAM IS A DREAM OF PROGRESS

The American dream is a dream of progress and achievement. It is a dream that has inspired generations of Americans to strive for a better future. It is a dream that has led to the creation of a unique and powerful nation. The American dream is a dream of progress, and it will continue to lead the world in the years to come.

4/19/35

field produced must submit with the application for license requesting authority to transmit radio range signals a record of field intensity measurements made in sufficient number to insure accuracy in conformity with this rule. All data on the antenna resistance, complete description of the antenna system with dimensions and method of making field intensity measurements, and of relating these measurements to the operating power requested shall be submitted to and approved by the Commission before any license will be granted to operate by this method of power determination. If any change is made in the antenna system, or any change made which may affect the antenna system, the power of the airport station shall be immediately reduced to 15 watts until data is taken and approved by the Commission.

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FCC COMMISSIONERS VISIT PRESIDENT

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Commissioner Paul Walker, in charge of the Telephone Division, conferred at the White House with President Roosevelt late this (Friday) afternoon.

They were non-communicative as to the occasion of their visit except that Commissioner Walker said that it had to do with engaging an outstanding attorney in connection with the A. T. & T. investigation.

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BROADCASTERS TO MEET WITH ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION

Following a meeting in New York of the Broadcasters' Committee of Five, whose purpose is to create a cooperative bureau to compile data with regard to radio audience coverage, the Committee voted to extend an invitation to representatives of the 4 A's and the Association of National Advertisers to discuss cooperative action.

The three groups will meet in New York next month. The National Association of Broadcasters will be represented by Phil Loucks and Arthur B. Church, of Kansas City, who is the Chairman of the Committee of Five.

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RCA "DOUBLE DOUBLET" ANTENNA WINS TEST

With regard to testing a new "Double Doublet" (RCA De Luxe Antenna) the Radio News of New York had this to say:

"This new De Luxe antenna system, utilizing a double-doublet, twisted-pair transmission line and two special impedance-matching transformers (at the antenna and at the receiver) was erected at the Westchester Listening Post during adverse weather conditions and gave excellent results. The full recommended height of 30 feet was found necessary; at lower levels reception on the 19- and 25- meter bands fell off noticeably.

"On all bands, the signal-noise ratio was better than with any of five other antennas against which this system was compared. These ranged from short, vertical wires to long horizontals. On the broadcast band the signal strength was better than with all the other aerials, except a 200-foot wire pointed west. On 49 meters the signal input to the receiver was equal to or better than that afforded by the other antennas. On 31 meters it was not quite as good. On 25 meters it was superior all around. On 19 meters signals were weaker than on the long, horizontal aerial and the short vertical, but the noise level was lower and more of the receiver's amplification could be used.

"On the 49-meter band signals from the best previous antenna suffered from a peculiar frequency distortion, due probably to irregular polarization phenomena. This effect was absent with the RCA antenna, probably because of the angular relationship of the wires of the double-doublet.

"The test antenna was erected with the doublet pointing at a power pole that had been causing trouble and in the general direction of the only street through which any appreciable vehicular traffic passes.

"The small coupling transformer attached to the junction point of the elevated doublet wires has its primary and secondary separated by a Faraday type electrostatic shield, which is grounded by an extra wire dropping from the transformer case. This acts to protect the antenna itself from noise energy picked up by the lead-in and reflected into the aerial wires through the otherwise appreciable capacity between the transformer windings. This shield has no effect on the regular functioning of the transformer as an electromagnetic device, so radio signals continue to feed through the line to the receiver.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 10, 1910

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1909

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1909

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1909

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF MINES
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1909

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1909

4/19/35

"The coupling transformer at the set has no switch, and once installed requires no adjustment or manipulation.

"The longer doublet section of the antenna is 39 feet long, each side of the center crossover insulator; the shorter section 16½ feet on each side. The matched transmission line, which must not be cut, is 80 feet long. Additional sections can be used where necessary to remove the antenna farther from the local interference zone. The whole antenna system is sold in convenient kit form."

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HONOLULU HAD METROPOLITAN OPERA FOR BREAKFAST

In an article "Bringing the Diamond Horseshoe to Main Street", in April Broadcast Merchandising, published by the National Broadcasting Company, J. S. Norton, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, Lambert Pharmacal Company, which sponsored the Metropolitan Opera programs, writes:

"Our broadcasts were well received and appreciated outside the United States. Letters and radiograms were received from Hawaii where we used KGU, the NBC outlet in Honolulu. Users of Listerine products in Hawaii enjoyed opera with their Saturday breakfasts - at 8:15 A.M. - due to the difference in time. This difference in time, however, did not daunt the intensive efforts of retailers and wholesalers to make the opera broadcasts pay. What they did, and how they did it, served as a splendid example to outlets in 'the States'."

"All in all, we believe that we were able to carry through a well-planned merchandising job which cashed-in on the operas without in any way detracting from their prestige.

"Until commercial sponsoring on the Metropolitan's offerings was made possible, there was a general conception in the minds of the mass public that grand opera was available only for the "Diamond Horseshoe" box-holders, that opera was an aristocratic rather than a democratic enjoyment.

"Radio has taken the works of the masters and has carried them through space into the living rooms, the stores, the motor cars and wherever an aerial reaches skyward in the nation."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

G. E. EARNS 19¢ A SHARE ON COMMON

The General Electric Company reported a net profit of \$5,390,930 for the first quarter of 1935 after all deductions. This was equal to 19 cents a share on 28,845,927 no-par common shares. It compared with \$4,565,728, which was equal after dividends on the special stock, to 14 cents a share on the common stock for the first quarter of 1934.

At the final dividend on the special stock, payable on last Monday, was provided for in 1934, there was no deduction from earnings for dividends on this stock in the first quarter of this year. All the special stock was retired on Monday.

Lewis Blair Williams, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank of Cleveland, was elected an additional General Electric director.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

KFPL, C. C. Baxter, Dublin, Tex., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase in day power from 100 to 250 watts; WOC, The Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Ia., C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; KWBG, W. B. Greenwald, Hutchinson, Kans., modification of C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and approving transmitter site; WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, modification of C.P. extending commencement date to 4/29/35 and completion date to 7/29/35; KRLC, H. E. Studebaker, Lewiston, Idaho, license to cover CP, frequency 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

WSVA, Marion K. Gilliam, Harrisonburg, Va., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site near Harrisonburg and studio location in Harrisonburg; also for changes in equipment; also modification of C.P. extending completion date to 6/4/35; WGCM, WGCM, Inc., Mississippi City, Miss., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited; WTRC, Truth Radio Corp., Elkhart, Ind., consent to voluntary assignment of license to The Truth Publishing Co., Inc.; WIRA, Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day, to 1 KW night and day (application for Special Exp. Auth. to use 500 watts additional power at night, heretofore designated for hearing, was retired to files).

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 819

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom left of the page.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

April 23, 1935

NEW WORLD LIST OF SHORT WAVE PHONE STATIONS OFFERED

As a result of the great demand for copies of the first edition, a newer, larger and more complete edition of "World Short-Wave Radiophone Transmitters" compiled by Lawrence D. Batson, of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has just been issued.

"The acceptance of the all-wave receiver by the listening public as the standard of radio value, which was anticipated in the last edition of this publication, has now been realized, and for this reason it has been considered by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, essential that a revised edition of this listing be offered in service of this development", Claudius T. Murchison, Director of the Electrical Division says in a foreword.

"All-wave radio contributes another forward step in making radio a truly world institution, although not only the broad subject of radio, but of universalizing sound broadcasting, have an almost unlimited path of progress yet to be followed. A part of this progress is in the hands of the inventors, the designers, and the manufacturers, to make of radio a matter of the finest reception at all distances and under all conditions. This is not a matter on which startling developments are to be expected in one year or two, but as time advances and the models of a few successive years are compared, the improvements will unquestionably be obvious.

"Another part of the coming exploration of all-wave radio is in the hands of the broadcasters, who by their determination to serve the public will extend the capabilities of the short wave facilities in many fields not now possible on the broadcast band. For an example may be cited the possibilities in language study in the classroom. This educational possibility is not only an important future development, but has a present day application of importance."

The contents of the new publication include General Explanations; Official Information, Discontinued Frequencies; Frequency Cross Reference; Station Identification; Uses of Short Waves in Broadcasting; Foreign Language Alphabets; Distance Ranges of Radio Waves; Distances; Chart of External Distances; Chart of Internal (U.S.) Distances; Map of Great Circle Directions; Secrecy Clause of Radio Act of 1927; Geographical List of Stations; Bibliography and References; International Call Letters; Standard Frequency Emissions and Frequency List of Stations.

Editorial Note: This issue contains a special feature, a report on the results of the recent survey of the medical profession in the United States. The report is based on the findings of the American Medical Association's Committee on the Medical Profession, which was organized in 1909 to study the various problems connected with the medical profession.

The survey was conducted by a committee of five members, three of whom were physicians and two were laymen. The committee held numerous public hearings and received many suggestions from the medical profession and the public. The results of the survey are set forth in the report, which is published in this issue of the Journal. The report is a valuable contribution to the study of the medical profession and its problems.

The report is divided into two main parts. The first part deals with the general conditions of the medical profession, and the second part deals with the specific problems of the medical profession. The first part includes a chapter on the medical profession in general, and a chapter on the medical profession in the United States. The second part includes chapters on the medical profession in the various branches of medicine, and on the medical profession in the various parts of the country.

The report is a valuable contribution to the study of the medical profession and its problems. It is a well-written and well-organized work, and it contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the medical profession. It is a work that every physician and every member of the public should read.

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4/23/35

It is explained that reliable information regarding hours of operation has not been generally available, with few exceptions. Certain stations offer services on fixed schedules but for the most part scheduled operation is subject to interfering conditions.

National policies regarding time standards is another source of unreliability of schedule information. Although international time zones are generally recognized, not a few countries of importance as short-wave broadcasters employ time which does not coincide with any of the neighboring international zones. In some of these countries the international zone hours are used in broadcasting; in others the national statutory or local sidereal time is followed. Transposing these schedules into the time of any one zone involves dependence upon private sources of information, as does the question of time schedules in most cases, which, however reliable, cannot be offered as official.

Daylight-saving time further complicates the presentation of schedules. Few of the sources of information state whether the hours quoted are in winter or summer time in those countries. No assumption can be safely made in this respect. Countries using daylight-saving time, according to information furnished by American communications companies and the Department of State, are Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

Chile and European Russia are on perpetual daylight-saving time summer and winter, and therefore are to be considered as having the same time as the standard-time zone next to the eastward of the actual location.

No estimate of the number of short-wave radio stations is made but a glance through the new book gives the impression that many more are listed than heretofore. Although the newer publication comprises 138 pages as against the old one of 96, it is much less bulky, because a lighter grade of paper has been used, and is considerably more comprehensive due to the fact that although multigraphed, both sides of the page are used.

Single copies of the new document, the official title of which is "World Short-Wave Radiophone Transmitters, Edition of May 15, 1935", may be had for 25 cents. Remittances should be made payable to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and the application addressed to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division of that Bureau.

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STEWART VICE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCEMENT HELD UP ALMOST WEEK

Considerable speculation was caused as to why the Federal Communications Commission held up announcing the fact that Dr. Irvin Stewart had been elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission. Almost a week elapsed before the Commission made it public.

As a result of the delay, several rumors were started, one of which was that Dr. Stewart was being groomed to succeed Chairman Anning S. Prall, if Mr. Prall should not be reappointed when his term expires next July. Friends of Dr. Stewart discounted this report saying that there was absolutely no connection between the elevation of Stewart and the reappointment of Prall.

Up to now the position of Vice-Chairman of the Commission has been vacant. The reason for filling it at this time, as explained at the Commission, is that as the Summer season approaches and as the Chairman gets away on his vacation, or is otherwise prevented from attending the sessions, it will prove necessary to have a substitute for the head of the organization.

Commissioner Stewart, who has made an excellent record for himself as head of the Telegraph Division, will continue in that position as well as being Vice-Chairman of the Commission. His elevation to the latter office is looked upon as a move on the part of the Commission to place its newer members in strategic positions.

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BILL TO BAN NEWSPAPER-OWNER STATIONS AGAIN DISCUSSED

There is a revival of the talk that Senator Wheeler, of Montana, may introduce a bill this session to prohibit newspapers from owning or operating radio stations. Senator Wheeler has been talking about this for quite awhile and is understood to have in mind particularly the Hearst chain of newspaper-owned stations.

It seems to be the opinion, however, if Senator Wheeler introduces such a bill this session that it will be simply a gesture and that he will not press it. Just how far it might get if the Senator really tried to put the bill through is a matter of conjecture.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

XXXXXX

FOR THE YEAR

1900

AND

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1901

4/23/35

FCC CALLED IDLE BUNCH

The following is an article which appeared in the New York Daily News of April 22 written by John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson:

"That old devil Idleness has found work for the idle hands of the big shots of the Communications Commission. In the face of preparations for the gigantic task of probing the telephone set-up of the nation, many gentlemen have been forced to sit and twiddle their political thumbs while the paid assistants have been working themselves into a sweat.

"Results: Former Chairman E. O. Sykes, that old Mississippi politician, has been neatly dumped from his Chairmanship (result of a political scrap with "The Man Bilbo" - now Senator); Staten (sland's Anning S. Prall, friend of Bob Wagner, moved into the Chairmanship and soon found the boys slipping tacks into his seat in the form of revelations that a representative of a New York shipbuilding concern was helping out on the Prall hotel rent. Prall was also given the foot by his brothers on the Commission when, over his objections and vote, they elected Commissioner Stewart to preside during Prall's expected lengthy vacation.

"And to top it all off, the Commissioners whittled away the patronage power of Secretary Herbert L. Pettey (Jim Farley's personal representative on the Commission) with the unexpected decision that all appointments and increases in pay in the Commission's personnel should be promptly sheared away from Pettey, the gentleman who directed the radio angle of FDR's Presidential campaign.

"As a result of this last, the worthy and highly paid Communications Commission will now sit in solemn judgment on the appointment of every stenographer and on the raise in wages of their lowliest messenger boy. Time was when Brother Pettey had this honor. Seems that old Huey Long has been blasting away in secret at Secretary Pettey, wanting to know how come Pettey sold a series of articles to a midwest newspaper while the paper was negotiating for radio commission benefits."

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THE BELL SYSTEM

The Bell System is an organization which is the largest and most important in the world. It is a monopoly in the sense that it is the only one of its kind in the world.

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THE BELL SYSTEM

NAZIS HAD THEIR EYE ON THE RADIO STATION

Miss Dorothy Thompson, who angered Herr Hitler and who, in private life, is Mrs. Sinclair Lewis, made some interesting observations with regard to European situation when she addressed the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington.

She said that one of the most significant events in recent Europe was that when Dolfuss was murdered the first thing the Nazis did was to seize, not an arsenal nor a powder factory, but a radio station. And the first thing they did with it, she said, was to lie. But, she said, they had a precedent in Dolfuss' own acts in this. A few months before he had driven out the Socialists and "used the radio himself to lie about it."

Miss Thompson declared that the radio, the press, the movies are used for propaganda and reporters who would go against this power are in danger even of losing their own lives.

"The greatest menace in dictator-ruled Europe", Miss Thompson concluded, "though, is the radio rather than the press, she said. Printed words, can be circulated; but there are only so many air waves and the radio can, and is, controlled by governments for their own ends."

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COMMISSION HASN'T YET RECEIVED CATHOLIC MEXICAN PROTEST

at

It was said/the Federal Communications Commission that a protest which Catholics had been reported to have made from New York against a continuance of the Sunday night program of the Mexican Government over the NBC-WEAF network, had not as yet been lodged with the Commission. Even if such a complaint were made, it is doubtful if the Commission, lacking powers of censorship, would be able to do anything about it.

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FCC TO DISCUSS MODULATION INDICATORS FURTHER NEXT WEEK

At the recent meeting of engineers in Washington, presided over by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, none of the modulation indicators for use by broadcasting stations seemed to meet all the requirements of the Commission. So a further meeting will be held in New York Monday, April 29th. A number of companies who manufacture these indicators expect to have them there for demonstration.

About 20 engineers attended the Washington meeting and the New York conference is expected to be equally representative.

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THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, under the authority of the President, and who have taken the oath of office and qualification.

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WRVA TO BEGIN USING WOODEN TOWER APRIL 28

Station WRVA, Richmond, with 5000 watts power, operating on a frequency of 1110 kilocycles, will formally inaugurate broadcasting with the use of its new all-wood tower, said to be the first of its kind to be built in America, next Sunday night, April 28th, at 9:30 P.M. EST.

The new structure is a gigantic tripod, constructed throughout of wood, and rises 320 feet from the ground to support WRVA's vertical broadcasting antenna. Although wood has been long in favor as a material for radio towers in Europe because of its non-interference with broadcasting, this is the first instance of the construction of an all-wood radio tower of anything approaching such height in America.

The use of wood for such a purpose is made possible through a very simple contrivance called the modern timber connector, developed abroad from an idea conceived in this country several decades ago, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The tripod or triangular idea which makes WRVA's new tower differ so radically from the ordinary square-based or four-legged affair, is American in both its origin and development. A recent invention of a Washington, D.C., engineer, the triangular form was employed for the first time in WRVA's new station, although fourteen Forest Service lookout towers of this type are now being constructed in the Northwest. The triangular feature is valuable in that it reduces resistance to the wind and enhances the economy factor, as it decreases by approximately 25% the amount of lumber needed.

The corners of WRVA's tower are $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the tops of the foundation piers. From this the structure tapers to a point where, 280 feet above the ground, the corners are but 15 inches apart. The balance of the height is attained by a flag staff which thrusts upward 40 feet from the apex of the tower proper.

Credit for pioneering courage goes to the owners of WRVA, Larus And Bro. Co., tobacco manufacturers, and the General Manager of their radio department, C. T. Lucy. Anxious to add to the effectiveness and widen the range of the station's broadcasting, which had been done from a horizontal antenna suspended from two steel towers, they accepted the recommendations of Paul F. Godley, Upper Montclair, N. J., radio consultant, for the type of tower just completed. Mr. Godley was anxious to employ the all-wood construction which had proven so successful abroad, and WRVA, willing to pioneer in that direction, accepted his further recommendation and decided to employ the tripod plan.

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SENATE RETRACES COPYRIGHT BILL STEPS

You don't often hear of the Senate moving too fast but it did so in ratifying the International Copyright Convention last week. The plan was to hold up the Copyright Convention ratification, which had been favorably reported, until the Copyright Bill, which Senator Duffy of Wisconsin, recently introduced has been approved. Senator Duffy happened to be absent from the Senate the day the Copyright Treaty came up for consideration and by a miracle seldom seen in the Senate, there was no debate and the Convention was speedily ratified.

However, last Monday, Senator Duffy succeeded in having the vote reconsidered and the Treaty restored to the Executive Calendar which leaves it just where it was before.

No date has yet been set for hearings on the Patent Bill because of the illness of Senator McAdoo, Chairman of the Committee, but they are expected to begin within the next week or ten days.

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AMELIA SPEAKS OVER NEW MEXICAN SHORT-WAVE STATION

One of the first distinguished Americans to be heard in this country over the new Mexican Government short-wave station XECR, was Amelia Earhart last Sunday night. Miss Earhart faced the microphone in Mexico City and atmospheric conditions being favorable, she was heard over a large part of the United States. A gala program was arranged in honor of the American aviatrix and immediately following her on the program was the Typica Orchestra made up largely of stringed instruments played by members of the famous Mexican Police Band. These men also sang during certain parts of their selections.

XECR is a 20,000 watt station broadcasting each Sunday night at 6 o'clock EST on a wavelength of 40.6 meters and a frequency of 7380 kilocycles.

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Journal of Management Studies, 1987, 20(6), 611-621

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HAMILTON FISH STILL STEAMING OVER WHN SUPPRESSION

Like the fire in Brooklyn that burned for four days, Representative Hamilton Fish remains hot under the collar at not getting on Station WHN, Loew's and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer controlled station in New York last Friday night.

The filing of a formal protest with the Federal Communications Commission and a speech in Congress by Mr. Fish are expected momentarily.

Louis K. Sidney, Managing Director of WHN, made this explanation:

"The station has a rule that all broadcast addresses must be submitted in writing seventy-two hours in advance. In this case we were willing to take it twenty-four hours in advance. It came about two hours before the broadcast time and we refused to accept it. It came too late even to be read."

At the office of Representative Fish in Washington, it was said that Mr. Fish called up Mr. Sidney the morning the speech was to have been delivered saying that he was rushed and would be late in getting it in. "That's all right", the station is reported to have replied. "Take all the time you want." Mr. Fish had the speech at the station at 3:30 P.M., and the time of its delivery was to have been at 6:15 P.M.

"It was only two typewritten pages long and it is absurd for Mr. Sidney to say that 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours didn't give him sufficient time to read it."

Mr. Fish expressed the conviction that the management of WHN had suppressed his address because he prefaced it with an attack on the defeated reapportionment bill, Governor Lehman, Postmaster General Farley and President Roosevelt.

"This is a direct, concrete case of censorship of the air", Mr. Fish declared. "People have been talking about censorship on the radio, but this is the first time we have a definite case. It is the first time I've had an address suppressed in all the times I have gone on the air."

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, which are now in the possession of the New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, and are available for the use of the public.

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BELIEVE ROOSEVELT SOUGHT TO CALL OFF POLITICIANS

Nothing more has been revealed as to what was discussed when Chairman Prall, of the Federal Communications Commission, and Commissioner Walker, head of the Telephone Division and in charge of the A. T. & T. investigation, called upon President Roosevelt at the White House recently.

One of the Commissioners was quoted as saying that the principal reason for the visit was to secure the President's approval for engaging a high-powered lawyer to conduct the telephone investigation.

"What I really think they went there for was the fact that Commissioner Walker has been greatly disturbed by politicians on the Hill exerting great pressure to have him hire third-raters and fifth-raters, for whom Representatives and Senators are seeking jobs, and Walker knowing the technical requirements of such an investigation, desires to employ higher grade men," someone said. "I think Commissioner Walker asked the President to give him a free hand in the matter and to call off the politicians."

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FEATURE DESIGNED TO INCREASE CIRCULATION

That the radio can now be capitalized most profitably by newspapers, is being definitely proven by the unprecedented success of the new Zain "What Would You Do?" feature being released to newspapers by the Zain Features Syndicate, Inc., Chrysler Building, New York City, according to an article in "Newspaperdom" which continues:

"That the radio can be made to lend itself as a vehicle for newspaper publishers to increase their circulation and advertising revenue, is clearly demonstrated by the strikingly new and original type of newspaper promotion features.

"The feature is most complete in every detail covering all phases from the opening Teaser announcements to the presentation of the thrilling radio dramas as well as the tie-up for all departments of the newspaper such as editorial, news, publicity, promotion, local display, classified and circulation.

"Publishers seeking the answer to the eternal question, 'How can I profitably increase my circulation and advertising revenue?' will find this new Zain 'What Would You Do?' feature one of the most effective ever offered newspaper publishers.

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"What Would You DO?" features embraces a series of 16 thrilling, exciting, real life dramas for electrical transcription over local radio broadcasting stations, with a most unique tie up for circulation and advertising revenue building.

"The very novelty of the feature attracts non-readers of the newspaper and opens the doors of homes all over the town to the circulation department of the paper.

"Newspapers are meeting with extraordinary success with this new Zain 'What Would You Do?' feature.

"Birmingham News-Age-Herald states that the Zain 'What Would You Do?' broadcast series had the largest listening audience Birmingham ever had and as a result of this new Zain promotion created a considerable circulation increase.

"Louisville Courier Journal states that since starting the Zain 'What Would You Do?' broadcasts and publishing the solutions on their classified page, their classified advertising showed an increase in the 'Services Offered' classification of 82 per cent. And in March there was a gain in this classification of 658 advertisements."

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NBC NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

NEW - Johns-Manville Corp. (Roofing) 22 E. 40th St., New York City; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City; Started April 18, 1935; Thursday 7:30-7:45 P.M. EST 1:15-1:30 A.M. EST; Network - 7:30 - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYS WSYR WHAS WIOD KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WLW WENR-WLS KWK KWCR KSO KOIL WREN WRVA WPTF WSOC WIS WJAX WFLA WSUN; 1:15 - KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KTAR; Program - Floyd Gibbons.

New - Colgate Palmolive Peet Co. (Super Suds), Jersey City, N. J. p Agency - Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City; Started April 17, Wednesday 8:30-9:00 P.M. EST, and 11:30-12:00 Mid. EST; 8:30-9:00 P.M. - WJZ WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL KWK WMAL WSYS WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS WMT KSO KOIL WREN WRVA WTAR WPTF WSOC WJNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WSJN WIOD; 11:30-12:00 mid - WKBF WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFJR WAVE WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program - "House of Glass" - dramatic script by Mrs. Berg (Goldbergs fame).

NEW - American Tobacco Co. (Lucky Strike cigarettes), New York City; Agency - Lord & Thomas, New York City; Started April 20; Staurday 8:00-9:00 P.M. EST; Network - WEAf WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WHIO WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO WOW WDAF WLW JKBf JRVA WTAR KPTF WSOC WWNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WSUN WIOD WAVE WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAPKPRC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

WOAI KTBS KTHS KOA KDYL KGIR KGHL WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFYZ
KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR KGO; Program - "The Hit Parade" -
Lennie Hayton & 35 piece orchestra; guest stars and master of
ceremonies.

NEW - General Foods Corp., New York City; Agency -
Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City; Starts April 29 Mon. to
Fri. inc. 7:15-7:30 P.M., 11:15-11:30 P.M. EST; 7:15-7:30 - WJZ
WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS
WRVA WTAR WPTF WSOC WWNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WISN WIOD; 11:15-11:30-
KWK WMT KSO KOIL WREN WKBF WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFYZ WAVE WSM
WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS KTHS
KOA KDYL KGIR KHGL KFSD KTAR KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program -
"Tony & Gus" - comedy sketch with George Frame Brown, songs by
Mario Chamlee.

NEW - Better Speech Institute of America, 180 N. Mich-
igan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Auspitt & Lee, Chicago, Ill.;
Started April 14, 1935 Sunday 2:00-2:15 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ
WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS
KWK WMT KSO KOIL WREN KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program -
Words to the Wise - dialogue portraying better English, incidental
music.

RENEWAL - Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Agency -
Pedlar & Ryan, New York City; Started April 15, 1935- effective
April 30 and thereafter changed to Tues. Wed & Thurs. 3:45-4PM EST
on WFAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM
WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO WOW WDAF WTMJ KSTP WDAY KFYZ WSM WMC WSB
WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPRC WOAI KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ;
Program - "Dreams Come True"

NEW - S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis.; Agency -
Needham, Louis & Brorby, Inc., Chicago, Ill; Started April 16;
Tuesday 10:00-10:30 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL
WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS KWK WMT KSO KOIL WBEN;
Program - "Fibber McGee and Molly" - comedy team with music.

NEW - RCA VICTOR DIVISION, RCA Mfg Co., Camden, N. J.;
Agency - Lord & Thomas, New York City; Started April 20, 1935;
Network - WFAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN
WTAM WWJ WLW WMAQ KSD WOW WDAF WHIO WTMJ KSTP WIBA WEBC WDAY
KFYZ WRVA WPTF WWNC WIS WJAX WIOD WFLA WTAR WSOC WNC WSB WAPI
WJDX WSMB WAVE WKY KTHS WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ
KOA KDYL; Program - John B. Kennedy, commentator and Frank Black's
orchestra, "Radio City Party"

RENEWAL - Forhan Company, Inc., New York City; Agency -
McCann Erickson, Inc., New York City; Starts April 22, 1935;
Mon., Wed., Fri., 7:15-7:30 P.M. EST; Network - WFAF WEEI WTIC
WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE TWAR (WSAI up to and
incl. 4/26/35) (WLW start 4/29/35 and thereafter) WMAQ KSD KPO
KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KDYL; Program - "Stories of the Black Chamber" -
dramatic sketch.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 820

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COMPOSERS-BROADCASTERS PAVE WAY FOR NEGOTIATIONS

What may prove to be a significant step towards a better understanding between the warring factions of the Composers and the Broadcasters, for the time being at least, was the authorization by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers of the appointment on behalf of the Society of a committee to initiate negotiations with the broadcasters looking toward a five-year agreement. This action was taken in New York last week and the five-year agreement to be negotiated will follow the present three-year term which expires September 30th of this year.

John C. Hostetler, counsel, and Philip Loucks, Managing Director, speaking for the National Association of Broadcasters, are reported to have welcomed the Composers' move. It is understood that the Broadcasters therefore will soon appoint a representative committee to meet with the Composers.

Upon hearing that the Composers had taken the initial step, a prominent broadcaster remarked, "It looks to me as if the Composers being faced by a Government suit are running to cover." This was vigorously denied by one speaking for the Composers, who said:

"As a matter of fact, there is no feeling of weakness on our part, and no fear of the outcome of the suit; and ASCAP has been big enough to take the initiative toward a constructive solution of problems, regardless of the outcome of the suit."

How soon the Composers and Broadcasters may appoint their committee to participate in the music copyright license negotiations is not known, but now that the way has been paved for the new conferences, doubtless they will be carried on without loss of time during the early Spring and Summer.

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CONGRESSMEN FORCE FCC'S HAND IN MEXICAN PROTEST

Becoming restless at not receiving any acknowledgment from the Federal Communications Commission of a petition asking the Commission to cancel the broadcasting licenses of all NBC stations which transmitted a recent Thursday night program sponsored by the Mexican Government, a group of 16 Congressmen, headed by Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, made the fact known at the Capital last Wednesday. It became noised

about Washington sometime before that such a demand had been made but the Federal Communications Commission denied that any complaint had been received.

As a reason for the cancellation of the licenses of the stations which carried the Mexican offering, the program on Thursday, March 21st, was cited which was alleged by "America", a Catholic weekly, to have been indecent.

The translation of the poem, as furnished to Mr. Connery by the Communications Commission, differs somewhat from the translation sent him by Rev. Wilfred Parson, Editor of "America".

The Federal Communications Commission's version is as follows:

"O, the night I spent there,
At the side of a girl
Of graceful and regal bearing,
Firm and wide proportions.

"Later she sang to me,
Interspersing her song with kisses,
Some war song
To the accompaniment of my guitar.

"And then my heart
With enthusiasm filled,
As if at the call of arms,
In conflict, I had engaged.

"But my greatest pleasure
Was when she disrobed her flowing gown,
Like a flexible branch,
She disclosed her beauty.
An early rose
Which had broken loose from its bud,
Boasting of all its beauty."

The last stanza, as furnished by Father Parsons, was as follows:

"But my greatest delight
Was when she stood naked
Of her flowing garment;
And like a bending branch
Of a willow, uncovered to me
Her beauty, an unfolding rose,
Which breaks its bud
And displays all its loveliness."

The petition which asks that the licenses of the stations broadcasting the Mexican Government program be cancelled was signed by Representatives Connery, McCormack (D), of

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Massachusetts; Healey (D), of Massachusetts; Daly (D), of Pennsylvania; Pfeifer (D), of New York; Stack (D), of Pennsylvania; Citron (D), of Connecticut; Kopplemann (D), Connecticut; O'Neil (D), of Kentucky; Igoe (D), of Illinois; Higgins (D), of Massachusetts; Fitzpatrick (D), of New York; Welch (R), of California; McGrath (D), of California; Casey (D), of Massachusetts, and Smith (D), of Connecticut.

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PRESS-RADIO TO CONTINUE BUT U.P. AND I.N.S. MAY SELL NEWS

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association in convention at New York decided to continue the Press-Radio Bureau for another year, with a less restricted policy, but not without considerable discussion and differences of opinion among the members. The convention finally adopted their Radio Committee's four recommendations which follow in which, however, the United Press and International News Service reserved the right to sell news to broadcasters if they so desire:

"1. That the public interest requires the continuation of the press-radio bureaus in order to make certain that reliable and authentic news is disseminated through the medium of radio broadcasting (The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have pledged their support for another year if this recommendation is adopted).

"2. That the committee in charge of the operations of each of the press-radio bureaus be authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as in their opinion are essential to a better service.

"3. That the newspapers owning or affiliated with radio stations, subject to the regulations of the Press-Radio Bureaus, be allowed a more flexible use of wire reports as those reports are received in their own offices for broadcasting of news; provided, that such newspapers make announcement of the news sources as required of those who receive their reports from the Press-Radio Bureaus.

"4. That publishers should individually take every step necessary to prevent the improper use of news and the prostitution of news in their own communities, even to dropping the programs of the offenders from their columns.

"The United Press and the International News Service, in concurring in the action of the conference, reserved the right, when and if, in their opinion, it should become necessary, to sell a news service to advertisers or radio stations for broadcasting purposes under such restrictions as they shall impose to preserve the purity of the news. They stated that, in principle, they were opposed to the sale of news for radio

sponsorship as a source of revenue, and that such news would be sold only for sponsorship when competitive broadcasting of news warranted such action."

J. R. Knowland, of The Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, and a Director of the Associated Press, declared that the A.P. cannot and will not sell news to anyone except newspapers.

The Radio Committee recommended against press associations selling news to radio advertisers for sponsorship over the air for the following two reasons:

"First - The practice would permit the advertiser to censor and edit the news to suit not only his own advertising program but also his prejudices on social, economic, religious and political questions, and thus news would degenerate into propaganda for the advertiser.

"Second - Since the sale of news is the basis of the newspaper publishing business, this asset should not be sold to the broadcasters to be used in competition with the newspapers.

"To get to the essence of the problem which has confronted the radio committee, the general public is demanding news by means of radio broadcasting because of its speed and convenience. Many radio stations are not inclined to give away the time for broadcasting news when this 'radio time' can be sold to an advertiser for a substantial amount of money. News also can be sold easily to almost any radio advertiser."

Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, looks upon radio as a rival news distribution service.

W. E. Thomason, of The Chicago Times took the same view and said it was only a question of whether the newspapers were going to supply the radio stations with news or allow the situation to get away from them.

Frank D. Throop of The Lincoln (Neb.) Star and Frank S. Hoy of The Lewiston (Me.) Sun-Journal, said they never heard of a newspaper losing a subscriber on account of radio. The latter added that radio could not have hurt the newspapers during the past two years because newspaper circulation everywhere went up.

One publisher said that he had bought two radio stations but that he was very carefully observing the restrictions of the Press-Radio Bureau in broadcasting the news. This was John D. Ewing, of The Shreveport (La.) Times, who said the proposition of owning and operating a newspaper and radio stations was working out in a highly satisfactory manner, adding,

"If you get together with your local radio people you can possibly find a way to give them the news they are really entitled to, in exchange for an agreement that they are not to pirate news."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: Mr. J. H. Thompson, Director
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Mr. J. H. Thompson, Director
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Re: Mr. J. H. Thompson's letter of August 1, 1954, to the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C., regarding the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California.

1. The Bureau of Land Management has received your letter of August 1, 1954, regarding the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California.

2. The Bureau of Land Management has reviewed the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California, and has determined that the proposed acquisition is in the public interest.

3. The Bureau of Land Management has determined that the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California is in the public interest.

4. The Bureau of Land Management has determined that the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California is in the public interest.

5. The Bureau of Land Management has determined that the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California is in the public interest.

6. The Bureau of Land Management has determined that the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California is in the public interest.

7. The Bureau of Land Management has determined that the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California is in the public interest.

B.B. PRESENTS NEW TYPE OF ANNUAL

The British Broadcasting Corporation Annual for 1935, just published, differs in many respects from its predecessor the B.B.C. Year-book which, after a career of seven years, has been discontinued not for lack of support, but because some of its features seemed to have outlived their usefulness to the general public, and because it was desired to present listeners with an integrated picture of the B.B.C.'s activities as a whole instead of, as formerly, a number of vignettes.

The first section of the new Annual, entitled "A Five-Year Review of Broadcasting", aims at giving through a classified record an idea of the fields covered over a substantial period, and so, by inference of the Corporation's program policy. This review contains a concise summary of the more important programs in various categories, broadcast during the past five years concluding with the Christmas messages of H.M. the King broadcast in 1933 and 1934, which are reproduced in extenso.

The second section may be regarded as the Corporation's annual report to the listeners of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It contains articles on the various program activities of the Corporation and includes special sub-sections on Engineering, Public Relations, Publications, and Foreign Relations. At the end of this section and distinct from it is a similar report of the activities of the Empire Service and a resume of the more important programs which have been broadcast to the Empire since the inception of the Service on December 19, 1932.

Finally there is a new feature, which it has been found convenient to call "The Forum". The Corporation has long felt that there was too little well-informed critical study of the social and artistic significance of broadcasting as distinct from itemized comment on current programs. Broadcasting is continually posing new problems and forcing a reconsideration of old ones, and, like other public affairs, needs the help of the detached and yet cooperative outside mind. Hence the reasons for "The Forum", which consists of the views of eminent personages on various aspects of broadcasting. Professor Ernest Barker deals with the possibilities and problems of broadcasting on an international plane. Wyndham Lewis and C.R.W. Nevinson approach independently and from different angles the relation of art to patronage. Equally independent Sir Arnold Wilson examines the question of free speech from a juridical standpoint; Hamilton Fyfe examines its relations with Democracy. Further contributions to "The Forum" are made by Ernest Newman, Dr. Ernst Schoen, Dr. Adrian Boulton, Douglas Woodruff, and Tyrone Guthrie. The authors alone are responsible for their expressions of opinion. The Corporation expresses neither agreement

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, when it was found to be destructive of the ends for which it was established. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it was the basis of the American Revolution.

The second of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be represented in their government. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it was the basis of the American Revolution.

The third of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be governed by laws made by their representatives. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it was the basis of the American Revolution.

The fourth of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be governed by laws made by their representatives. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it was the basis of the American Revolution.

The fifth of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be governed by laws made by their representatives. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it was the basis of the American Revolution.

The sixth of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be governed by laws made by their representatives. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it was the basis of the American Revolution.

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nor disagreement, nor does it comment. The essential purpose of "The Forum" is in fact to provide a platform for free discussion by independent writers.

Thirty-three illustrations are interspersed throughout the Annual, which is issued in crown quarto with a blue canvas cover and published at a price of 2/6d net (about 50 cents U.S. currency).

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LARGE DEMAND IN MEXICO FOR ALL-WAVE SETS

The progressive development of radio broadcasting in Mexico is creating an increased demand for receiving sets in that market, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner Horton Henry, Mexico City.

American radio sets, he points out, enjoy a virtual monopoly in Mexico, the only competition coming from a Dutch product which, however, accounts for less than 1 per cent of total sales.

Mexican imports of radio receiving sets advanced from a total value of 2,521,322 pesos in 1933 to 3,696,701 pesos in 1934, an increase of 46 per cent. It is estimated that there are now approximately 130,000 sets in operation throughout the country. (Average value of peso in 1933 and 1934 was 28 cents, US).

The past two years, the report states, have witnessed an increasingly larger sale for all-wave receiving sets in Mexico, it being estimated that this type accounts for between 50 and 60 per cent of the total demand. The accelerated trend in the demand for sets capable of receiving distant programs, it is pointed out, confirms other indications that Mexican listeners-in are manifesting greater interest in distant reception.

Mexico City, located on a plateau at an altitude of more than 7,000 feet above sea level, affords an ideal location for broadcasting stations. It is reported that reception from even the relatively low power stations of the Capital is clear in certain sections of the United States, particularly in the Mississippi Valley.

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SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the information received from the various sources mentioned in the title.

2. The information received from the various sources mentioned in the title is summarized in the following table:

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ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

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HAM FISH PUBLISHES SUPPRESSED RADIO SPEECH

An an aftermath of his mixup with Station WHN in New York recently, Representative Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, inserted in the Congressional Record his speech which caused all the trouble. In doing so Representative Fish, addressing Congress, said:

"Under the leave granted me to extent my remarks, I include a copy of a speech that I was to give over radio station WHN in New York City on Friday, April 19, 1935, at 6:15 P.M., but which was not delivered because the officials of the station notified me an hour beforehand that owing to the fact that a copy of my remarks had only been received 2 hours in advance that I would not be permitted to speak.

"In my opinion, this was just a flimsy, fictitious excuse and a brazen interference with free speech by WHN on political issues. It is a form of censorship that is repugnant to free American citizens, particularly when there are hundreds of paid publicity agents at Washington doing nothing but getting out news and propaganda in defense of the 'new deal' day and night over the radio and in the press. There is no regulation by the Federal Communications Commission that requires a copy of a radio speech to be delivered in advance.

"I have spoken many times over different radio stations and have never been censored in any way before. The attitude of WHN, a comparatively small station, which had invited me to speak is a typical example of the state of terror that exists in some of the smaller stations that they might not have their license renewed.

"I have too much respect for the membership of the Federal Communications Commission to conceive for one moment that partisanship would or could be carried to that extent. The action of WHN was probably inspired by fear of the bureaucracy and regimentation in Washington, but even the 'new dealers' do not dare to interfere with freedom of speech and if they ever attempt it, it will be a political boomerang and a blunder of the worst kind.

"Naturally, the Republicans would take up the challenge without delay or evasion in behalf of freedom of speech and our free institutions.

"I am inserting herewith a copy of a telegram sent by me in reply to one from the American Civil Liberties Union, offering their cooperation to fight against suppression of free speech:

"Replying to your telegram, am in favor of the fullest freedom of speech and of the press for all American citizens regardless of race, colors, creed, or party affiliations, except

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to the extent of urging the overthrow of our republican form of government by force and violence, which is guaranteed to each State by the Federal Constitution.*****Will be glad to cooperate with you for the fullest and freest discussion of political and economic problems; clear stations for legal responsibility except for libel, slander, and sedition; require public records of reasons for refusing or censoring political economic talks; and to set up a commission to investigate radio control. The attempt of the Federal Government to censor, control, or interfere with the rights of American citizens to expose the tragic failure of the 'new deal' experiments is a menace to our free institutions and popular government.*****"

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PUBLISHERS AD BUREAU DISCUSSES RADIO ADVERTISING

The annual report of the Bureau of Advertising presented to the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association had this to say about radio advertising:

"A continuous check on leading broadcast programs, reported bimonthly to the bureau, throws more light on the question of broadcast coverage and cost than anything previously developed. These reports cover the following points with respect to each chain broadcast program:

"1. Number of radio sets in area where the program is being broadcast.

"2. Number of sets actually in operation at the time the program is on the air.

"3. Number of listeners who can identify the entertainment.

"4. Number of listeners who can identify the product or the advertiser.

"5. Cost of the program (time and talent).

"6. Cost per 1,000 homes identifying the product or advertiser.

"These findings vary greatly, of course, by individual programs - from a cost of \$1.25 per 1,000 listeners in one instance to as high as \$48.42 per 1,000 in another. The average findings to date are as follows:

"Of all homes with radio sets (a figure now generously estimated at 20,000,000) from 72 per cent to 87 per cent are occupied between the hours of this survey - 7 to 10 P.M.; while 36.5 per cent have their sets in operation at some time during these evening hours.

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"Of the sets in operation, the average number listening to any one program (i.e., able to identify the entertainment) is 20 per cent - while the average number able to identify the product of the advertiser is only 14.4 per cent.

"While there can be no quarrel with success, the reports submitted to the bureau show that a great number of advertisers - even the more successful - are using radio at a cost that points strongly to a more profitable use of other mediums.

"One program broadcast by a leading automobile company, for example, reaches an average audience of 545,600 listeners (only 399,100 of whom can identify the advertiser or product) at a cost of \$11,698. For the same amount of money this advertiser could buy more than a page and a half of newspaper space reaching 1,000,000 readers."

The Bureau of advertising reported that although 61.5 per cent of the Nation's homes have radios, only 4.5 per cent are tuned in to a single program and only 3.2 can identify the advertiser or his product.

F. A. Miller of The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune told the publishers that "radio will never supplant the newspapers."

"But the relationship between radio and the newspapers is very close", he continued. "Radio rounds out the opportunity of the newspaper to furnish news to its readers. Radio bulletins increase the desire for further news."

Mr. Miller said radio, the automobile and good roads had had a powerful influence upon the contents of newspapers because increased facilities of distribution had obligated editors to increase the supply of news and features.

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RCA IS TARGET OF PETITION TO ROOSEVELT

A petition addressed to "President Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Senators and Representatives, to Government Officials and to all liberal minded, free-thinking American citizens" was sent to the White House by H. M. Lyman of 142 Liberty Street, New York City who describes himself as "eighteen months front line veteran of the World War, hard-working, honest family man, and small timer in the radio industry since its inception."

The petition, which was about 5,000 words in length, and more or less rambling in character, requested that the Department of Justice take immediate action towards the dissolution of the Radio Corporation of America as a monopoly and violator of all anti-trust acts."

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A. T. & T. 2-WAY PHONE TALK AROUND WORLD

The first two-way telephone conversation around the world took place yesterday morning when two officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, using telephones only fifty feet apart, talked over a 23,000-mile telephone and radio circuit. The electric loop began and ended at the long-distance building of the telephone company at 32 Sixth Avenue. The voices girdled the globe in a quarter of a second.

At 9:30 A.M. Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, picked up a telephone and said he wished to speak to Vice President T. G. Miller, head of the company's long-distance lines department. The call was routed through San Francisco, Java, Amsterdam, London and back to New York to Mr. Miller, who was in a nearby room.

Mr. Miller's words were put on the air at Lawrenceville, N. J., and were received at Baldock, England, with the aid of short-wave receivers. From England the message went by wire through London to Amsterdam, where a short-wave radio telephone station once more hurled the voice impulses through the ether to Java, where a connection was made with San Francisco, and thence by land wires, on to New York.

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RADIO ADVERTISING MILD TO THIS

Commenting upon the post-marks on an envelope containing a letter which he had just received from Nairobi, Kenya, Africa, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, said:

"The people in the United States are complaining about the advertising on the radio. Just cast your eyes on what the Africans do in putting advertising in their post-office cancelling machinery."

Appearing twice on the envelope in large letters was the following:

"Kenya Coffee unblended is real coffee. Ask your grocer for it."

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4/26/35

TO DECIDE REGARDING COPYRIGHT BILL HEARINGS

Senator McAdoo, of California, Chairman of the Patents Committee, who has recovered from his recent illness, has called a meeting of that Committee for next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. At that time the question will be decided as to whether or not hearings will be held on the copyright bill.

Senator Duffy, the author of the bill, has taken the position that the meetings of the Interdepartmental Committee, where everybody concerned had a chance to be heard, served the purpose of hearings.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WKAR, Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich., CP to make changes in equipment; W8XH, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.) to install new transmitter and increase power from 50 to 100 watts; WMMN, A. M. Rowe, Inc., Fairmont, W. Va., CP to install new transmitter and increase power to 1 KW day, 500 watts night, and change transmitter night; KWSC, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 2 KW to 5 KW; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, York Township, Ill., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from 5/1/35 to 6/15/35; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., N. Portland, Ore., license to cover CP, authorizing increase in day power to 5 KW, frequency 620 kc., 1 KW night, unlimited time.

Also WFDF, Flint Broadcasting Co., Flint, Mich., license covering CP authorizing changes in equipment; WJAG, The Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Neb., license covering CP to make changes in equipment; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., authority to install automatic frequency control; KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P. as modified, to extend commencement date to 5/1/35 and completion date to 12/1/35; W8XCE, Westinghouse E. & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of special experimental station license for period April 24, 1935, to July 24, 1935, in exact conformity with existing license.

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TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Enclosed for the Secretary of the Army are two copies of a report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated and captioned as above. The report contains information regarding the activities of the American People's Party, Inc., and its efforts to secure the nomination of its candidate for President of the United States in the year 1940.

The report also contains information regarding the activities of the American People's Party, Inc., and its efforts to secure the nomination of its candidate for President of the United States in the year 1940.

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RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

The Special Agent in Charge, New York, recommends that the report be forwarded to the Secretary of the Army for his information and guidance. The report contains information regarding the activities of the American People's Party, Inc., and its efforts to secure the nomination of its candidate for President of the United States in the year 1940.

The Special Agent in Charge, New York, also recommends that the report be forwarded to the Secretary of the Army for his information and guidance. The report contains information regarding the activities of the American People's Party, Inc., and its efforts to secure the nomination of its candidate for President of the United States in the year 1940.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

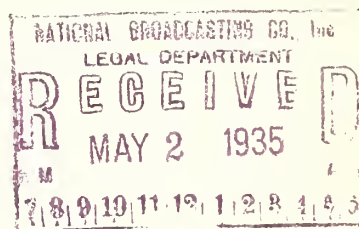
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 821



Handwritten signature: J. G. S.

April 30, 1935.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO GET COPYRIGHT BILL THROUGH SENATE QUICKLY

There is every indication that an attempt will be made to get the Copyright Bill through the Senate with the least possible loss of motion. When the Patents Committee meets tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, if the illness of Senator McAdoo, of California, permits his attending, Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, author of the Copyright Bill will argue against holding public hearings, first on the ground that the meetings of the Interdepartmental Committee, at which both the broadcasters and composers were heard, served this purpose, and, second, that with the present log jam in the Senate, there should be the least possible commotion about the copyright situation.

It is believed, judging from the way the Copyright Treaty passed the other day, that the Copyright Bill will pass the Senate speedily.

What will happen to it in the House is another question and there again, whether or not hearings will be held will have to be considered. Representative Sirovich, of New York, is Chairman of the House Committee. Someone remarked, "If Sirovich ever gets his hands on the Copyright Bill, he will try to rewrite it."

In submitting his report on the Copyright Bill, Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, said that the new copyright convention "specifically provides for authors' security in the matter of radio broadcasting and it otherwise has kept abreast of the times as new discoveries, inventions, and methods have magnified the importance to authors of the maintenance of copyright."

Senator Duffy made public for the first time the report of Wallace McClure, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright, with regard to the broadcasting industry. This report said, in part:

"The great outstanding fact in the copyright situation, apart from the desirability of prompt adherence to the Copyright Convention, is the fundamental unity of interest between the producer and the Industrial consumer. The authors, song writers, and dramatists of the United States are the most favored in the world. Because of the magnificent development of the publishing industry and the birth and astounding growth of the broadcasting and motion-picture industries, they are in a position, whether their paramount wishes look toward service to their fellow men or toward fame or fortune for themselves, to obtain returns for their efforts surpassing anything that was even approached prior to the present generation."

With regard to the question of fixed minimum statutory damages for infringement, Mr. McClure said:

"The most important questions, however, have grown out of the provision of the present law fixing minimum statutory damages, in connection with the interpretation given by the courts which makes public performance of copyrighted works for even incidental profit an infringement of the copyright. The result has been that small mercantile establishments, such as drug stores and ice-cream parlors, which may operate receiving sets or phonographs, on which copyrighted music is played, are liable to actions for infringement. Since the minimum statutory damage is fixed at \$250, a sum often out of all proportion to the injury done to the copyright holder, opportunities for gross injustice are manifold. There has been vast complaint from many sections of the country in regard to practices based upon these provisions of law. Theoretically, unless ruled out as a matter of charity, a street organ grinder, collecting pennies from passing children, would be liable to an action for infringement and the payment of damages from \$250 to \$5,000, if, without license, he inadvertently played upon his grind organ a piece of music in which copyright existed.

"The Interdepartmental Committee's bill limits actionable infringement in respect of copyrighted works received by means of radio or 'canned music', to use in establishments such as theaters and restaurants where per seat or per cover charges are definitely and particularly made for the entertainment afforded. Accordingly, the bootblack stand, drug store, and similar establishments will be exempt when the bill becomes law.

"The question remained whether there should be a minimum statutory charge for any purpose. Various conferees argued for retaining the present minimum, for reducing it to \$150 or to \$100, and for the elimination of a fixed minimum altogether. In view of the enormous difference between the economic status of various types of copyright users, for instance between the street organ grinder and a great network of broadcasting stations, it seemed to the committee desirable to leave the minimum wholly to the discretion of the court and to raise the maximum from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

"Conferees on behalf of producing interests alleged that too low a fixed minimum would in practice operate as a license to infringers. Accordingly, the provision written into the present bill instructs the courts to fix damages at a figure which will not operate as a license for infringement and which shall be just, proper, and adequate in view of the circumstances of the particular case.

"Particular attention should be given, in a review of the bill under consideration, to the numerous provisions which it contains that are calculated especially to improve the position of the author of a literary or artistic work."

"The broadcasters and motion-picture interests, as well as the periodical publishers, were desirous of safeguards against the undue use of injunction. A careful survey seemed to reveal that they could be incorporated into the law without depriving copyright owners of any important right. Indeed, the actual dependence of producers and consumers upon one another makes inevitable resulting good to both out of what improves the welfare of either."

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CHAIRMAN PRALL HAS PTOMAIN POISONING ATTACK

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was stricken with ptomaine poisoning and what was described as a slight attack of colitis last Friday. Chairman Prall was still confined to his apartment at the Shoreham today (Tuesday) but it was said at his office that he would probably be able to return within a day or two.

In the meantime, sessions were presided over by Dr. Irvin Stewart, newly elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

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EVEN MARCONI SET COULDN'T GET VATICAN DIRECT

Anticipating the recent address broadcast by short-wave from the Vatican City in Rome from the station which Marconi built, the great Italian inventor sent short-wave receiving sets to papal representatives throughout the world to see how many of them could successfully pick up the Vatican.

One of these sets went to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington but either on account of atmospheric conditions or other difficulties, he was not able to hear the speech direct by short-wave and was said to have listened to it as distributed throughout the country by the networks.

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COLUMBIA PUTS ON FINE SHOW FOR WHITE HOUSE NEWSMEN

There was high praise for the vaudeville show which Columbia staged in connection with the White House Newspaper Correspondents' Dinner last Saturday night, attended by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner and most every high official in Washington. As a result of this, Harry C. Butcher, Columbia's Washington representative, found himself seated at the head table between the President's close friends and advisors, Secretary of Commerce Roper and Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Communications Commission was also slated to sit with this distinguished group but was prevented from doing so on account of illness.

A large group of stars which Columbia brought to Washington included Col. Stoopnagle and Bud; James Melton, tenor; the Revelers, quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano; Gertrude Niessen, exotic singer; Benay Venuta, new star; May Eastman, soprano; Norman Gordan, barytone; Carson Robison and his Buckaroos; Virginia Verrill; Paul Duke, magician; Minor and Root, dancers; Everett Marshall, Broadway star; Cookie Bowers, comedian; Arthur Boran, mimic; Pat Casey, pianist, and Enoch Light and his orchestra.

A sound picture satirizing the first two years of the New Deal was thrown on the screen as a part of the entertainment. It was put together by Lawrence Stallings and Lowell Thomas. There was a funny takeoff on President Roosevelt's "panning" the different members of his Cabinet, but the thing which will probably be talked about the longest was the sound picture of General Johnson talking about the "termites, Huey Coughlin and Father Long". The General was so badly mixed up in what he said that a question was raised as to whether or not he had posed for the picture or it had been taken as he really talked.

Those from the Communications industry who attended the dinner were:

K. H. Berkeley, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Col. Thad C. Brown, Federal Communications Commissioner; Harry C. Butcher, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Vincent Callahan, NBC, Washington; Wells Church, Program Director Station WJSV, Washington; J. G. Gude, General Press Representative of CBS; Gerald Gross, Federal Communications Commission; John W. Guider, Radio Counsel; F. P. Guthrie, Washington Manager, R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; Robert D. Heintz, Heintz Radio News Service, Washington; C. G. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission; Paul Kesten, Vice-President of CBS; Lynne M. Lamm, radio news writer; Philip Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters; G. W. Johnstone, Chief of Press Relations, WOR;

Also, Frank E. Mason, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission; Hon. Sam Rayburn, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee; George Porter, Radio Counsel; A. D. Ring, Federal Communications Commission; John F. Royal, Vice-President, CBS; A. A. Schechter, NBC Press Radio Bureau; Oswald Schuette, Radio Consultant; Paul M. Segal, Radio Counsel; Carlton Smith, Manager of WMAL, Washington; Paul D. Spearman, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission; Eugene O. Sykes, Federal Communications Commissioner; Sol Taishoff, Broadcasting Magazine; Glenn I. Tucker, Radio Consultant; Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman, Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; Paul White, Director, Special Events, CBS; Frederick William Wile, Radio Commentator; A. D. Willard, Jr., Assistant Manager, Station WJSV, Washington; and Frank Wisner, Press Department, Federal Communications Commission.

In addition to Chairman Prall, several others of prominence were prevented from attending the dinner in the last minute and these included David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, Edward C. Klauber, Vice-President of Columbia; M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company; William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Vice-President of the NBC; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of NBC and Washington Manager of WRC.

The dinner was preceded by Columbia holding an "open house" for friends and their dinner guests.

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COULD AN AMATEUR RADIO PERFORMER BE LIBELLED?

Since people seem to sue for damages on almost any pretense these days, the question was raised in a conversation among several broadcasters recently as to whether or not an amateur radio performer might have grounds for a libel suit against either Major Bowes or a broadcasting station, or both, in connection with his giving the "gong" to any of the performers, or if they might feel that they had ground for a suit as a result of any comments the Major might make as to giving the "gong" leading to further ridicule of the performer.

It would seem on the surface that an amateur knowing fully what he has to face in case his performance did not get over, would not feel that he had grounds for suit. Nevertheless, it was the opinion of at least one person, that some bright amateur, with an eye to publicity, might file such a suit. If so, he believed that in the future, it would perhaps lead to the signing of some sort of a release by each amateur before appearing on the radio.

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EDITORS RAP N.A.B. FOR NEWS FIGHT MONEY COLLECTING

The American Society of Newspaper Editors assembled in Washington adopted the following resolution against the cooperative effort of radio stations "to break down the principle of property right in news":

"Resolved, That the American Society of Newspaper Editors, assembled in Washington for its annual convention, declare its disapproval of the action of the National Association of Broadcasters in undertaking to finance a court fight to break down property rights in news as developed through the years by newspapers and press associations; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Society give to the Associated Press a vote of approval for the well directed effort it is making in the case of Station KVO5 to outlaw piracy of news as practiced by those radio stations rebroadcasting published information without the consent of those who pay for gathering the news and its distribution."

Several members discussed the resolution, but none of the old antipathy to the radio as a medium of communication appeared. One member characterized the resolution as "merely a support of the laws you have in every state against ordinary theft", another recalled advice he had received from an A.S.N.E. member some years ago - "don't fight the radio. Go home and buy a station."

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EDUCATION BY RADIO TO BE DISCUSSED AT OHIO STATE

Leaders in education, radio, and government will meet in Columbus May 6, 7 and 8, when Ohio State University entertains the sixth annual institute for education by radio and the fifth annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

The two groups are meeting together this year for the first time. Sessions will be held in the State Office Building.

"The Council and the Institute are this year holding a joint meeting for the frank discussion of broadcasting conditions and techniques", according to the meeting announcement issued by Levering Tyson, New York City, Director of the Council, and Dr. W. W. Charters, Ohio State University, leader in the Institute.

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Federal and State officials who will participate include John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education; Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; B. O. Skinner, State Director of Education for Ohio; and Agnes Samuelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Iowa.

Presidents of four universities will appear on the program - George W. Rightmire of Ohio State University, Herman G. James, President of the University of South Dakota, and President-elect of Ohio University, Athens; A. G. Crane, University of Wyoming; and Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology.

Representatives of the broadcasting industry will include: Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters; Judich C. Waller, Central Division Educational Director of the National Broadcasting Company; William Hard, NBC political analyst; C. L. Menser, Production Manager for the NBC Chicago studios; H. V. Kaltenborn, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator.

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CANADA FORBIS ONLY SUNDAY "SPOT" ADVERTISING

The Canadian Radio Commission's ban on Sunday commercial plugs over Canadian station applies only to "spot" advertising and not to all commercial programs, according to a press statement issued by Leopold Houle, Publicity Director (French Section) of the Commission. Mr. Houle's statement follows, in part:

"The impression seems to have been conveyed that all commercial programs will be banned on Sunday. This, of course, is completely incorrect and arises from misinterpretation of the term 'spot' announcement. A 'spot' announcement is a spoken advertisement for a commercial product, or firm, unaccompanied by a program of musical or other entertainment. These 'spot' announcements are usually sandwiched in between two programs and as entertainment are completely nil. Legitimate commercial programs are completely unaffected by the new regulation, inasmuch as the commercial announcements in these programs do not exceed five per cent of the broadcast time."

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NBC FACILITIES OFFERED FOR LOCAL RECORDED PROGRAM

The complete programming facilities of the National Broadcasting Company are now available for the creation of recorded programs for use on local radio stations.

The advantages of this offering are set forth in a booklet just issued entitled "NBC Recorded Program Service for National and Local Spot Advertising".

This is the first time that the full range of NBC program facilities has been made available to advertisers and agencies for the purpose of producing recorded programs of high quality.

"The NBC Program Service helps to make more effective the use and the flexibility of Spot Broadcasting as an advertising medium", according to the announcement. "It is a service ideal for:

"Advertisers whose appropriations are limited, but who wish to include radio in their advertising lists to do either a basic job or to supplement other media.

"Advertisers whose distribution is sectional or local; who may wish to cover only a portion of their markets, or reach into markets of certain sizes or types.

"Advertisers whose limited appropriations do not permit of network, or national coverage.

"Advertisers who desire to "test" their Radio campaigns in selected territories preliminary to extending them to other markets.

"Advertisers who desire to broadcast in foreign countries."

Some general idea as to the cost of NBC's complete custom-built program service may be determined from these few examples:

A 15-minute program completely recorded on a 16-inch 33-1/3 rpm record can be designed for as little as \$250.00 and up, per program. The price is dependent upon the talent used, complexity of show, number of musicians required, etc. There is an additional charge of approximately \$4.50 each per program per station, to cover extra pressings, musical copyright charges, transportation costs and Federal Excise Tax.

A 5-minute program recorded on a 12-inch record at 78 rpm can be produced for a cost of \$90.00 and up, per program. This price is also dependent upon the type of show, musicians, etc. plus an additional charge of approximately \$2.50 per program per station for extra pressings and incidental fees and charges, as outlined in the paragraph above.

4/30/35

Three 2-minute announcements recorded on a 12-inch 33-1/3 rpm disc, may be produced for \$35.00 and up, per announcement.

Six one-minute announcements may be produced and recorded on a 12-inch 33-1/3 rpm disc for a little as \$20.00 per announcement.

In the recording of one, two and five-minute programs, NBC recommends the use of 12-inch records rather than the larger 16-inch records because they are more economical and more easily handled by the individual stations.

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FOUR ADDITIONAL SPLAWN REPORT VOLUMES ISSUED

Four more portions of the so-called "Splawn Report" on communications companies have been printed. They are known as Volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of House Report No. 1273 of the 73rd Congress, Second Session. These volumes concern mostly the telephone companies with, however, some broadcasting statistics. They are so voluminous that an observer remarked, "It would take a dray to haul them away."

At the moment the additional volumes are so scarce that it seems impossible to secure copies of them. However, they are promised for distribution within the next week or ten days to those who write to Hon. Sam Rayburn, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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SARNOFF, MUSIC WEEK CHAIRMAN, TO BROADCAST

The formal opening of National Music Week will be made by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and new Chairman of the National Music Week Committee, when he addresses an NBC-WJZ network during the Symphony Concert broadcast from 7 to 8 P.M. EST Sunday, May 5.

C. M. Tremaine will introduce Mr. Sarnoff who has been chosen to succeed the late Otto Kahn, first and only Chairman of the Committee since Music Week became a national institution in 1924. Mr. Sarnoff will have as his topic the keynote of this year's celebration: "Develop Our Musical Resources."

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FORMER GOV. GARDNER TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION COUNSEL

Oliver Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina has been appointed FCC counsel for the Telephone Investigation at a salary of \$10,000. Governor Gardner has been engaged in private law practice in Washington where, it is said, he represented the Duke tobacco interests. His biography as it appears in "Who's Who" is as follows:

"Born Shelby, N.C., March 22, 1882; s. Oliver Perry (M.D.) and Margaret (Blanton) G.; student State Coll. Agr. and Engring., Raleigh, N.C., 1899-1903; B.S., U. of N.C., 1903; studied law, 1905,06; m. Fay Lamar Webb, of Shelby, N.C., Nov. 6, 1907; children - Margaret, James W., Ralph, Max. Practiced at Shelby, N.C. since 1906; chrm. Dem. Exec. Com., Cleveland Co., N.C., 1906-8; state organizer Dem. clubs, 1908; mem. Dem. State Exec. Com. 1910-14; mem. State Senate 2 terms 1911-15 (pres. pro tem. 1915); lt-gov. of N.C. 1916-21; candidate for nomination for gov. of N.C. 1920; gov. of N.C. term 1929-33; Teamster 2d Ill. Regt. Spanish-Am. War, 1898; capt. Co. G, 1st N.C. Inf. 1907-14. Trustee N.C. State Coll., Raleigh, N.C., Mem. Am. and N.C. bar assns. Sigma Nu, Odd Fellow, Elk, Baptist. Home: Shelby, N.C."

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PENNSYLVANIA WOULD TAX MUSIC ROYALTIES

A Bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania State Legislature proposing a 10% tax on all royalties for the use of music. It isn't believed that the Bill has much chance of passing, but if it does, Pennsylvania broadcasters would have to deduct 10% of the gross royalty on music and send it to the State. As explained by one broadcaster, if the amount were \$1,000, instead of paying the American Society of Composers the \$1,000 gross, they would simply pay the Composers \$900 and send the other \$100 to the State.

The National Association of Broadcasters is opposing the Bill on the ground that after all, it is a tax on music which is a raw material of broadcasting. Consequently since broadcasting is interstate commerce, it would amount to a direct tax on interstate commerce.

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"CHEERIO'S" POPULARITY SHOWN BY ALMOST 10,000 LETTERS

Proof of the continued popularity of "Cheerio" who was first put on by the National Broadcasting Company March 14, 1927, is the fact that during a two weeks' period he received 9,834 letters and post cards from practically every State in the United States and from many parts of Canada.

Only about one-half of the total mail (4011) was analyzed as it was found that the percentages for this quantity agreed very closely with those computed after but about 1300 letters had been analyzed. If the entire volume of mail had been read and analyzed, the final percentage doubtless would show but fractional differences. One exception to this, however, is the ratio of letters to post cards, a factor highly indicative of the depth of interest of the audience. Among the analyzed half of the mail was included practically all of the post cards, so that these percentages, if based on all mail, would be higher for letters and lower for post cards.

Some of the high spots from the statistical analysis of this "Cheerio" mail are as follows:

1. Three-fourths of the mail was letters requiring stationery and three cent stamps (in most cases) instead of the one cent post cards requested.
2. The large majority of mail was classified as "good" and "fair" handwriting, and "good" and "fair" stationery, indicating an average audience, or possibly above average.
3. More than one-quarter of the writers stated that their letters were "first letters."
4. The analysis of "number of years listened" shows a large percentage of regular and loyal listeners.
5. More than two-thirds of the letters and post cards stated that the writers were mothers of growing children.
6. One-quarter of the writers volunteered the information that the program had helped them through personal problems.
7. One-fifth of the mail mentioned that the interest of the writers was connected in some way with their interest in elderly people or shut-ins.
8. More than half of the letters contained a statement to the effect that the program gives them a "good start for the day."
9. Almost one-third of the letters stated quite specifically, "Don't take the program off the air."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

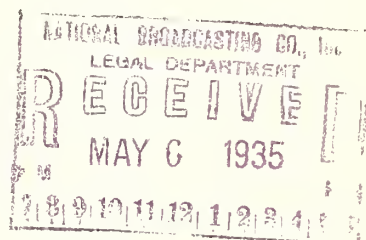
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 822



PARTIAL CENSUS INDICATES BROADCASTING BUSINESS LARGE

Although not complete (18 States and the District of Columbia having been left out), a survey of the broadcasting industry taken in connection with the survey of Services, Amusements and Hotels in connection with the Census of American Business, the results show that it is reaching large proportions. The year's receipts of the 251 broadcasting stations in 30 States is \$12,322,000. In these States there are a total of 2,751 full-time employees not including artists paid by sponsors and the operating expenses, \$11,456,000.

The Census for the motion picture industry is complete for all States, showing 9,499 picture theatres; \$356,316,000 receipts; 54,030 employees and \$352,152,000 operating expenses.

A breakdown of the broadcasting figures is as follows:

| <u>State</u> | <u>Number of
Stations</u> | <u>Year's
Receipts</u> | <u>Full-Time
Employees</u> | <u>Operating
Expenses
including
Pay-roll</u> |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Alabama | 6 | \$ 191,000 | 73 | \$ 185,000 |
| Arizona | 4 | 131,000 | 27 | 119,000 |
| Colorado | 10 | 312,000 | 59 | 236,000 |
| Florida | 4 | 123,000 | 38 | 132,000 |
| Georgia | 10 | 242,000 | 85 | 217,000 |
| Idaho | 4 | 66,000 | 23 | 62,000 |
| Illinois | 21 | 1,800,000 | 288 | 1,673,000 |
| Indiana | 7 | 223,000 | 79 | 240,000 |
| Iowa | 8 | 593,000 | 102 | 584,000 |
| Kansas | 6 | 160,000 | 79 | 251,000 |
| Louisiana | 8 | 311,000 | 78 | 264,000 |
| Maryland | 6 | 487,000 | 94 | 396,000 |
| Michigan | 11 | 906,000 | 157 | 763,000 |
| Minnesota | 6 | 664,000 | 110 | 634,000 |
| Mississippi | 3 | 66,000 | 17 | 76,000 |
| Missouri | 13 | 1,093,000 | 250 | 1,014,000 |
| Montana | 5 | 126,000 | 28 | 124,000 |
| Nebraska | 10 | 325,000 | 109 | 282,000 |
| North Carolina | 7 | 252,000 | 76 | 277,000 |
| North Dakota | 6 | 165,000 | 33 | 166,000 |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 155,000 | 31 | 126,000 |
| Oregon | 9 | 414,000 | 95 | 328,000 |
| South Carolina | 4 | 72,000 | 30 | 84,000 |
| South Dakota | 4 | 40,000 | 14 | 31,000 |

| <u>State</u> | <u>Number of
Stations</u> | <u>Year's
Receipts</u> | <u>Full-Time
Employees</u> | <u>Operating
Expenses
including
Pay-roll</u> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Tennessee | 11 | 601,000 | 113 | 527,000 |
| Texas | 29 | 862,000 | 215 | 794,000 |
| Utah | 3 | 280,000 | 49 | 260,000 |
| Virginia | 7 | 267,000 | 75 | 277,000 |
| Washington | 12 | 646,000 | 160 | 539,000 |
| Wisconsin | 13 | 749,000 | 164 | 795,000 |
| | 251 | \$12,322,000 | 2,751 | \$11,456,000 |

Commercial broadcasting stations engaged principally in the transmission of programs for public entertainment, usually for purposes of advertising are the only stations included. Employees of broadcasting stations do not include artists paid by sponsors of programs. Receipts of stations include income derived from the sale of time of artists carried on the station's payroll.

The Census revealed statistics heretofore unknown with regard to the radio repairing and servicing business. According to the summary, there are in the United States - 4,501 radio repair shops, not including dealers in radios; annual receipts \$6,145,000; 650 full-time employees and 395 part-time employees. The total operating expenses, including pay-roll, for the radio repair shops is \$2,904,000.

This is the first census of amusement, services and hotels ever taken in the United States.

The classification "service establishments", as used in the report, includes places of business performing personal services for the public, such as barber shops, beauty parlors; shoe shine parlors, hand laundries and similar establishments; services such as credit and collection agencies; cartage and trucking, mechanical repair, such as automobile top and body repair shops; jewelry repair; blacksmith shops and miscellaneous services, such as window cleaning, storage garages, parking lots, etc.

This is the first of a series of four volumes in connection with the Census of American Business for 1933. The three additional volumes will be issued just as rapidly as published and it is expected to complete the work during the current month. Volume 2 is the first released and Volume 1 will be the last published as it will contain the United States Summary by kinds of business and by States.

Copies of Volume 2 "Services, Amusements and Hotels, Census of American Business", may be procured free of charge by addressing the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

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EDUCATIONAL-COMMERCIAL BROADCASTERS TO FACE EACH OTHER

What, if any, tangible results may be brought about by the forthcoming meeting Wednesday, May 15th, between the commercial broadcasters and the educational broadcasters, is a matter of conjecture. Thus far the commercial broadcasters seem to take the meeting more seriously than the educators, one of whom was heard to remark that the conference was "a lot of hot air and would not be of much value." Regardless of what the educators may or may not be doing, the commercial broadcasters will present a united front.

The National Association of Broadcasters will be represented by J. T. Ward, of Station WLAC, Nashville, President of the Association, and Philip Loucks, Managing Director. The National Broadcasting Company by M. H. Aylesworth, President, Frank Dunham, Educational Director, and Frank M. Russell, Vice-President; and Columbia Broadcasting System by William S. Paley, President; Frederick Willis, Assistant to the President, and Harry C. Butcher, Columbia's Washington representative. A large number of individual broadcasting stations will likewise be represented.

The National Committee on Education by Radio will have in its delegation Vice-Chairman of the Committee, President A. G. Crane, of the University of Wyoming; Armstrong Perry, and Dr. Tracy Tyler. The National Advisory Council on Radio in Education will be represented by Levering Tyson, of New York. Father Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, of Station WLWL, New York, who was directly the cause of the conference being called, will likewise be in attendance.

The Ohio Radio Education Association, the American Association for Adult Education, American Medical Association, the International Radio Program Bureau of Education, Massachusetts State Department of Education, Chicago University, American Vocational Association, Kansas State College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Ohio State University, University of Minnesota, University of Florida, National Institute of Public Affairs, American Civil Liberties Union, and the Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau are among those who have expressed an intention to have representatives present.

It is expected that the conference will mark a closer working relationship between the Federal Communications Commission and the United States Office of Education. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, will take an active part in the proceedings, and the office will also be represented by Dr. Cline Koon, Senior Specialist in Education by Radio, and W. D. Boutwell, Chief of the Editorial Division.

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Judge E. O. Sykes, head of the Broadcasting Division, will preside at the hearings, which will also be attended by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Commission, who was formerly President of the Board of Education of New York City. It is expected that about 150 to 500 delegates will be present and that the meetings may last two or three days, and as a result a representative committee will be appointed, composed of commercial broadcasters, educators, along with Government officials, to make recommendations to be acted upon at a later date.

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DECRIES POLITICAL DOMINATION OF BROADCASTING

The sooner the American people realize the perils in the present political domination of broadcasting, David Lawrence declares in an editorial in The United States News, "Freedom of the Air", the quicker will America be saved from the most dangerous form of exploitation it has ever faced - exploitation by the politicians.

The following are excerpts from the editorial which occupied an entire page in the News and attracted considerable attention inasmuch as it appeared while the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was in Washington.

"To understand the problem and many of its implications it is necessary merely to point out that every radio station is licensed with a permit which may or may not be renewed every six months, according as a Federal Commission of political appointees may decide what is meant by five words in the Radio Act, namely, 'public interest, convenience or necessity.'

"Does a broadcasting station satisfy the whims of a Federal tribunal? If so, it keeps its license. Does it become the coveted object of some rival interest in a given community with the proper amount of political pull and influence at Washington? It then loses its license or its 'clear channel' to one of the competing beneficiaries of this rule of special privilege."

"It is important, indeed it is vital, for the NBC and the CBS to remain on terms of almost excessive friendliness with the party in power in Washington, and to some extent with the minority party because some day the minority may become the majority.

"The whole concept of the broadcasting companies as to their obligation is political. Their policies are made with an eye to the political damage that might ensue or the political benefit that might accrue.

"Hence there is a rule that no speaker may appear on their networks for a regular series of broadcasts if his addresses

are in any way critical of the national administration at Washington. Almost the first question asked by the director of programs about a projected program on public affairs is: 'Will it be anti-Administration?'"

"There have been published in the newspapers plenty of statements and interviews with prominent persons on current problems which the broadcasting companies could have presented had they dared. They cannot convincingly plead lack of space. They could have set aside time for a limited amount of opposition. They could have transmitted criticism if they so desired. But the bugaboo of a Federal Communications Commission prevented them from being alertly or aggressively impartial.

"Under the present law, the Commission is supposed to follow 'an equitable distribution' of wave lengths. The quota system by States has been applied. There is nothing, however, in the law to prevent the Commission from reallocating all wave lengths on a county basis or from using the political gerrymander idea in any other form to exclude stations which fall under the ban for one reason or another."

"When a governmental commission has the power of life and death over a radio station or a network, it is natural that intimidation should develop in most insidious forms.

"The broadcasting companies vehemently deny any prejudice or any favoritism toward the present Administration. They argue that they have been willing to offer their facilities to the 'opposition' any time but that for many months the Republicans were tongue-tied and, of course, didn't want to say anything against the Roosevelt Administration.

"This is rather surprising in view of the many speeches in the 'Congressional Record' and in the press in 1933 and 1934 taking issue with many aspects of Administration policy."

"Constructive criticism is the foundation of free government. The American press throughout our history has been the defender of American constitutionalism and American principles of fair play. The newspapers have not shown any hesitancy to publish material regularly which pointed out the unsoundness of certain of the Administration's economic policies.

"This was because they could assert themselves under the protection of the freedom-of-the-press clause of the Federal Constitution. They fought against being licensed under the NRA when they saw what was happening to radio broadcasting. The radio has the same constitutional protection if the broadcasting stations will acquire the same courage to assert their rights.

"The newspapers open their news columns to anybody with interesting material and their advertising columns to anybody who wishes to buy space for the presentation of a controversial viewpoint or for the sale of merchandise.

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"The broadcasting companies, however, permit the purchase of time to sell laxatives but not to present ideas on public affairs. Their objection is ostensibly to 'propaganda.' But the effect of their rule is to deprive investors and owners of properties of an opportunity to obtain ample radio time to protect their investments from spoliation by political racketeers and demagogues. The broadcasting companies overlook the fact that they are not only refusing facilities to businesses affected by destructive legislation but they are furnishing free time on the air regularly and in abundance to the wrecking crews in government who are undermining our whole economic system.

"All this is because the licensing system is a cancer which eats into the judgment of the broadcasting companies and the stations.

"The President of the United States appoints the members of the Federal Communications Commission. He can remove them at will without cause. Nevertheless, to free itself from suspicion of White House domination, the Commission ought to issue licenses for three years instead of six months. This can be done by the Commission under the present law whenever it wishes to exercise that discretion.

"The power of intimidation, of course, will not be completely removed until the Congress specifies in the law the exact technical grounds on which licenses may not be renewed and also makes the facts as well as the decisions reviewable by Federal courts.

"This is the great crusade which radio has ahead of it. And the press should enlist in it with a spirit of patriotic comradeship.

"For while control of the radio may be thought by the present Administration to be essential to the perpetuation of a party in power, it will lead ultimately to a public reaction. 'Freedom of the air' may, indeed, become some day an issue at the polls.

"If the truth is suppressed a free people cannot exercise their independent judgment.

"A radio broadcasting situation, untrammelled by Federal bureaucracy, is the biggest single need of America in its hour of crisis."

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SIX ENGINEERS APPOINTED FOR TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION

Manfred K. Toeppen, of Lansing, Mich., George S. Macomber, of New York City; William H. Schlasman, of Reading, Pa., Harold G. Tufty, of Evanston, Ill.; Barry T. Benson, of Sherman, Texas, and George B. Donohue, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been appointed to the Federal Communications Commission as engineers for the telephone investigation.

Mr. Toeppen is a graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. At present he is Chief Consulting Engineer, Michigan Public Utilities Commission. He has recently been engaged in handling the investigation of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company before the Public Utilities Commission.

George S. Macomber graduated from Cornell University in 1900, doing graduate work at Cornell, Johns Hopkins and Columbia. He comes to the FCC from the New York State Public Service Commission.

William H. Schlasman graduated from Lehigh University M.E. in 1920, and from Yale, M.S. in E.E. in 1926. Engineer Long Lines Department, A.T. & T., Vitaphone Corp., and Electrical Research Products, Inc.

Harold G. Tufty graduated from University of Wisconsin. He served as engineer with various manufacturing and utility companies.

Barry T. Benson attended Presbyterian Memorial College, Leonard, Texas, and served in various engineering capacities with a number of telephone and telegraph companies for the past 20 years including both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph

George B. Donohue graduated from Marquette University. He served in various engineering capacities with Western Electric Company for the past eleven years.

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HEARINGS ON SENATE COPYRIGHT BILL STILL UNDECIDED

There will be another meeting of the Senate Patents Committee, of which Senator McAdoo, of California, is Chairman, Wednesday, May 8th, at which time a decision is expected to be reached as to whether or not hearings will be held on the Copyright Bill introduced by Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin.

It was reported that the Senators seemed to be in agreement with regard to a favorable recommendation of the bill but they allowed the question about the hearings to go over until the next meeting.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, in relation to the matter of the appointment of a chaplain to the 1st Cavalry, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

HEARST SUES TO GET WASHINGTON STATION

The administrators of the estate of M. A. Leese, Loraine Leese Good, Martin Norman Leese and Earl William Leese, together with his widow, Fannie I. Leese, were made the defendants in a suit for specific performance of contract brought against them in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by Hearst Radio, Inc., in connection with an offer to buy Station WMAL.

The bill of complaint, which was filed, cites an alleged contract for the sale of the capital stock of the M. A. Leese Radio Corporation to Hearst Radio, Inc. According to the bill, the alleged contract was signed on or about January 12, 1935, by the three administrators of the estate and by T. J. White, President of Hearst Radio, Inc.

Mr. M. A. Leese, who founded the station and whose call letters carry his initials, died in 1933. A pioneer in radio, Mr. Leese established the first locally owned broadcasting station. The Washington Post and the Washington Star are also reported to be bidders for the station. The National Broadcasting Company at present operates WMAL.

Messrs. Littlepage and Littlepage are counsel for the Leese estate.

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SHOW-DOWN ON TRANSCRIPTION ANNOUNCEMENTS EXPECTED

A troublesome question will no doubt have a thorough airing on Thursday, June 20th, when the Federal Communications Commission will hold a hearing which may result in a revision of the present regulations on which electrical transcription programs shall be announced. Transcription producers and many broadcasters feel that the descriptive phrase now required by regulation, namely, "This is an electrical transcription", or "This is a mechanical reproduction" should be eliminated.

The American Federation of Musicians, who have a grievance against mechanical music or records, contend that the electrical transcriptions should be announced as such and that the public should be continually advised that they are not listening to "live talent." Under the present regulations a transcription must be announced before it is presented and at 15 minute intervals whereas "live programs" are only required to be announced every half-hour.

The hearing next month will be held as the result of a petition by the World Broadcasting System, of New York, one of the leaders in the transcription industry, and it is expected that the entire question will be thrashed out.

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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HEARING ON BIG RELIGIOUS STATION SHIFT SOON

A hearing has been set for Thursday, June 27th, on the application made by Rev. J. B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, and owners of Station WLWL, in New York City, to change that station's frequency and to broadcast full time on the same frequency as Station WWL, Loyola University, at New Orleans. If the application of Father Harney is granted, it will bring about one of the biggest shifts in radio stations in recent years. At the present time, the Paulist Fathers' station is limited to a few hours' broadcasting each day on the same frequency with WPG, Atlantic City, having been unsuccessful in a bitter fight to secure more time. Likewise, if the application is granted, it will mean the breaking down of several clear channels and possibly the increase of power of both the Catholic stations probably to 50,000 watts in the near future.

The stations involved in the general shift if the Catholic application is approved, are as follows:

WLWL, New York City, now on 1100 kc. and WWL, New Orleans, at present using 850 kc., would both go to 810 kc., on which frequency they would broadcast simultaneously and with unlimited time; WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn., would be changed from 810 to 800 kc.; WFAA, Dallas, Texas, and WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas, which are now sharing a frequency of 800 kc. would go to 850 kc.; WNYC, of New York City would be changed from 810 to 1130 kc.; WOV, New York City on 1130 kc. would stay on the same channel but would share time with WNYC; and finally, WPG, of Atlantic City, would be accorded full time on 1100 kc.

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ENGINEERS FAIL TO AGREE UPON MODULATION INDICATORS

Although a second meeting of engineers was held in New York to consider the subject of modulation indicators for use by broadcasting stations, nothing was decided.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, who attended the meeting, and who also was present at the first meeting in Washington, said there would be further conferences on the subject.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A.
1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
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FCC RESTRICTS LAWYERS PRACTICING BEFORE IT

The Federal Communications Commission has voted to bar from legal practice before it anyone serving in the Commission until two years shall have elapsed after his separation from Government service.

The rule, adopted without a dissenting vote, would restrict the procedure by which lawyers in the Government service subsequently step out into private practice before agencies of which they have obtained expert knowledge. The rule was enacted at the instance of Commissioner George Henry Payne, who said it had the endorsement of leading lawyers of the country and was in harmony with the movement of Bar Associations to bring about such reform in all departments of the Government.

Among those Mr. Payne cited as endorsing the rule were John W. Davis, Newton D. Baker, William D. Guthrie, Felix Frankfurter and heads of many State Bar Associations.

When the Communications Commissioners were up for confirmation, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, sharply criticized what he characterized as members of the staff of the Federal Radio Commission, and afterwards the Communications Commission, resigning and subsequently reappearing before those bodies representing various radio broadcasting stations.

Senator Wheeler inquired of Judge Sykes how many employees of the Radio Commission had stepped out but returned to represent broadcasting stations. Commissioner Sykes replied that there were quite a number, six or eight, he imagined. Senator Wheeler asked how many Commissioners had done the same thing. Judge Sykes said that as far as he knew Judge Robinson was the only member of the Commission who had afterwards engaged in law practice before that body. To this Senator Wheeler retorted:

"It is my recollection, although I may be wrong about it, that almost every time anybody ceased to occupy a position on or with the Federal Radio Commission, he immediately turned up as the representative of some of the broadcasting companies, and that then those people would represent them a while and would be put back on the Federal Radio Commission again."

"Here are people who have been on the Federal Radio Commission, and when they leave they immediately go to work for some of these broadcasting companies, and then is it proper for them to come back with the Federal Communications Commission? My own view about the matter is that it is not a very good precedent to set."

"One of the things that caused scandals during the administration of the income tax was this - that during the early days of income tax, attorneys who were in the Income Tax Division

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immediately stepped out of that Division and began representing in private practice a lot of very wealthy clients, getting rebates, and one of the charges was that they got those rebates allowed, to some extent at least, because of the fact that they left their own friends and their own appointees in the Income Tax Division. Now, it does seem to me that it is extremely bad practice, to say the least, for a man to step out of the Federal Radio Commission and then go up there before it and appear for private clients. I think, as a matter of fact, we ought to pass a law saying that anybody who is a member of the Commission, or who is an attorney for the Commission, should be prohibited from appearing before the Commission for at least a certain definite period of time. I think we have a law upon the statute books relating to some of these commission but I do not know whether it is broad enough to cover a case of this kind, as to this Commission. But we ought to have such a law as to all these Government commissions."

"In other words, you do not believe that a man should get the confidence of a department of the Government and then use that confidence for the purpose of private practice?" Senator Dieterich, of Illinois, inquired.

"No. That is exactly what has occurred in the Income Tax Division and in various other departments. They go to the department and get the confidence of the employees and get the inside working of the department."

"And they use the information that they have familiarized themselves with on Government time", said Senator Dieterich.

"Surely", Senator Wheeler replied. "Then they go out and receive large salaries representing private individuals. They receive large fees that they would not be able to get in any other way in the world excepting for their supposed influence with employees and others in the Commission. It ought to be stopped, and it will have to stop."

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FORENSICS DIRECTOR APPOINTED WALKER'S SECRETARY

Walter B. Emery, of Norman, Okla., Director of Forensics at the University of Oklahoma since 1929, has secured a leave of absence for the Summer from his duties at the University to assume the duties of Secretary to Commissioner Paul A. Walker, Chairman of the Telephone Division. He will take over the work of John J. Hassler, who was recently appointed as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Engineer in charge of Telephones.

Mr. Emery was born at Howe, Okla., in 1907. He is a graduate of the Shawnee, Okla., High School; of the Oklahoma Baptist University, A.B. 1929; of the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma, L.L.B., 1934, and has done graduate work in government and political science.

Mr. Emery's duties at the University of Oklahoma have included the direction of Station WNAD at the University.

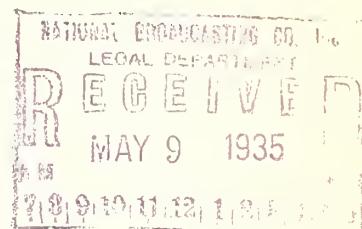
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 823

May 7, 1935

PRALL BELIEVES SCHOOLS WILL USE RADIO MORE AND MORE

An increasingly greater use of radio in the schools and universities of the country was predicted by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, addressing the Fifth Annual Assembly of the Council on Radio in Education and the Sixth Annual Ohio Radio Education Institute, at Columbus.

"Fortunately there has come to us, as if to meet the broader need of education, a voice vibrant with the personality of the living teacher, the voice of radio", Chairman Prall said. "It speaks to all: to the mother busy with her household tasks; to the worker pausing for his noon-day meal; to the young, to the old; to the solitary recluse, to the family circle; to the rich; to the poor; to the scholar, to the unlettered; in remote mountain hamlet, in crowded city tenement; everywhere radio sends alike its friendly human greeting.

"I would compare it, in its educational influence, with the press, but the press falls far short in universality of circulation, it lacks the directness of appeal; the press depends upon the printed symbol and falls short in the variety of radio's avenues of expression. Whatever the human interests may be, be they civic, political, religious, social, musical, dramatic, literary, current news, sports - everywhere radio brings us relaxation, growth, enrichment, recreation in the best sense of the term. It enlarges our circle of acquaintances to include the President himself; it broadens our sympathy for fellow citizens in remote parts of our country; it enlightens our understanding of important public questions and clarifies our thinking in relation to them; it is an immediate aid in helping us reach decisions."

Mr. Prall said that if such is the magnificent educational service of radio to a nation out of school, radio promises almost equally significant aid to the school itself in its search for those larger modern citizenship objectives. Quite generally throughout our country the school is trying to break away from its over-emphasis of the traditional three R's.

"It is accepting more and more as its legitimate responsibility the so-called cardinal objectives concerned with health, worthy use of leisure time, vocational guidance, worthy home and community membership, increased emphasis on the creative arts. Scan the daily programs of our broadcasting stations and see how closely these cardinal school objectives are paralleled by the numbers broadcast over the radio. Many a radio program

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607. The second part of the history is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The third part of the history is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the development of the United States as a major world power, the expansion of its territory, and the growth of its population.

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reads like a page from the curriculum of a progressive school. This should not surprise us, for the school and radio as institutions have much in common. Both must need study their clientele, must know and appeal to their interests; both build success upon activity and personality; both seek vital life relationships; both are at their best when they pulsate with human interest.

"I would not have you infer that I exalt the radio above the school, for, after all, education is much more than a listening process. But there are times when appreciative and discriminating listening is appropriate even within school hours. Since radio can afford to put on the air only the ablest talent and outstanding authorities, we have the assurance of something worth listening to. The school does well to tune in directly; it is doing so more and more. Many a teacher will tell you that in this way her pupils have learned to love good music, have become interested in important civic questions and current news items, and have later discussed them with profit."

Chairman Prall remarked that there are those who show concern because the schools have not made more general use, during school time, of the truly remarkable educational opportunities so generously provided.

"I would assure them that it is not a matter of pure obstinacy on the part of school people, of failure to know and to appreciate. School curricula and time schedules are not yet sufficiently flexible to permit the ready and easy use of radio programs. That so many schools have surmounted these obstacles is a tribute not only to an appreciation of the high quality of the service, but also to the ingenuity of school administrators. My experience with schoolmen over a long period of years convinces me that they do genuinely appreciate the value of educational radio service within school hours and that they will increasingly find the way to secure for their students those great radio influences that make for better human relationships, that give the school greater relevancy to life outside, and that contribute toward an enriched curriculum. For the excellent quality of the educational programs and for the very helpful manuals provided by our broadcasters, the schools are deeply grateful.

"But whether the school tunes in or not, it still has the fundamental obligation of recognizing radio as an important recreational and educational factor in the out-of-school life of the pupil. The modern teacher uses these outside radio contacts as dynamic factors in the classroom proceedings. Songs, chorals, instrumental and orchestral music, current news items, civic discussions, dramatic moments in history, journeys in geography, drama, literature, science, and a thousand and one matters of human interest relate themselves quite naturally to the activities of the modern class-room. Interesting student reports and fruitful discussions arise from them. The wise teacher uses them as the basis for developing standards of taste in listening to the best in radio offerings."

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Mr. Prall said at the Educational Conference arranged by the Federal Communications Commission, to begin in Washington on May 15th next, divergent views for harnessing education with radio will be presented for consideration.

"Let us do our share to bring to a successful conclusion the work of this conference", the speaker concluded. "It is very apparent to me that educational groups anxious to support a practical plan, having the sympathetic cooperation of the broadcasting industry - plus the full and complete backing of the governmental agency which I represent today, cannot fail in this effort to offer the people of our country a real demonstration of education by radio by means simple, certain, and successful."

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~~NO~~ NEWSPAPER-RADIO STATION BILL THIS SESSION

Although he said that he had by no means changed his mind on the subject, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, has intimated that he would not introduce a bill this session designed to prevent newspapers from owning broadcasting stations. Senator Wheeler declared that it was monopolistic and not in the public interest for a newspaper to own a broadcasting station, and that, in his opinion, the two should be operated by separate ownership.

It was the Senator's intention to write this into a bill to be introduced into the Senate this session but so many other things have come up that he believes his newspaper-radio bill will have to go over for awhile.

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KING GEORGE A RADIO ENTHUSIAST

In connection with the Jubilee, reports from England are to the effect that King George is quite enthusiastic on the subject of radio. Perhaps this is due to his success at the microphone. It seems, though, he has been interested in the subject of wireless almost from its beginning and was among the first in London to own a crystal set.

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U.P.-HEARST MOVE JEOPARDIZES PRESS-RADIO

Concessions made by the United Press and the International News Service, the Hearst organization, with regard to broadcasting their news were seen to seriously affect the status of the present Press-Radio Bureau. Their move, however, was not entirely unexpected inasmuch as these press associations stated, at the American Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting in New York recently, that "in principle, they were opposed to the sale of news for radio sponsorship as a source of revenue, and that such news would be sold only for sponsorship when competitive broadcasting of news warranted such action."

The action taken by the press association was for the purpose of meeting the competition of the Trans-Radio press service, organized solely for the intention of supplying radio stations with news, and now reported to be serving close to 200 stations.

The Associated Press is reported by Editor & Publisher as about ready to follow the lead of the United Press and the International News if efforts to arrive at a more comprehensive Press-Radio agreement embracing all three news services are not worked out.

"The consensus among interested parties is that under the announcements by United Press and International News Service that their news will be available for advertising sponsorship (a situation which the original Press-Radio agreements was designed to discourage) chaos surpassing pre-Press-Radio day prevails."

The new United Press policy allows four 15-minute broadcasts, with credit to the U.P. and the newspaper, authorized newspapers, owning or affiliated with radio stations to use U.P. news in their own city during hours for which the report is bought, at a rate approximately 15 per cent of the basic charge. "There may be no commercial sponsorship unless special arrangements are made between the publisher and the United Press."

Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, said:

"After more than a year it has been found that the Press-Radio agreement cannot control news broadcasting to the extent originally intended.

"This is due to the fact that many radio stations are not cooperating with the committee. Some of these radio stations are owned by newspapers.

"Furthermore, the restrictions on news broadcasting have brought an entirely new factor into the situation, namely, the radio news agencies.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were determined to build a new nation. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream.

The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation and the values that have guided them. The story of the United States is a story of the people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

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"Many stations - including quite a number owned by newspapers - are buying news from these agencies and broadcasting it as they please, regardless of the regulations of the Press-Radio Committee.

Therefore, we have relaxed the restrictions on United Press clients so as to make it possible for them to meet their broadcast requirements without having to go out and buy a non-newspaper news service for that purpose.

"It should be understood, of course, that the Press-Radio Bureaus are continuing and that the United Press as well as the other associations, is furnishing its news report to the Bureau so that all radio stations which desire to obtain its service may do so, the same as heretofore."

"The broadcasters will not fall for this maneuvering which is actuated solely by greed", Herbert Moore, head of Trans-Radio said, adding, "that the stations would realize that Press-Radio had been continued for a year so that if Trans-Radio could be forced out of the picture, the association would have a plan of operation to go into." From his experience in selling Trans-Radio service, Mr. Moore said that broadcasters don't want a free news service, no matter how good unless it can be sold for sponsorship.

"Chaos may be an extreme word to apply to the confusion of acts and motives that this past week developed from the report of the A.N.P.A. radio committee, permitting the sale of news to radio stations, under certain conditions, by the United Press and International News Service", Editor and Publisher said editorially. "It will not be an extreme term if the existing situation goes its course unchecked. No matter what limitations are now set by the services around the sale of their news for other purposes than newspaper publication, it will not be long before all bars are down, and newspapers without a radio station will find themselves in news competition with department stores, garages, restaurants, and whoever has the money to lay on the news service counter. Unless governed by rules which protect all interests, this past week's breakdown of the Press-Radio agreement brings back, worse confounded, the confusion that plagued newspapers and broadcasters a year ago. * * * * *

"The radio people are the least alarmed of any concerned in the prospect for their future.

"Why not? Out of this week's confusion they see possibilities of tremendous gain in their own prestige as news carriers. Some radio leaders know the limitations of their medium, others look upon a daily hour of news as presenting no more difficulties than any commercial program. All know the attraction of a news program to the general public, and to prospective advertising sponsors."

"A safer and better means of settling this question can and must be found."

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5/7/35

PROGRAMS TO OTHER CITIES NOT THIRD CHAIN, SAYS FLAMM

WMCA is now furnishing program service to Stations WCBM, Baltimore, Md., WDEL, Wilmington, Del., and WOL, Washington, D. C. The stations in these three cities have been linked to WMCA with a permanent 24-hour service A.T.&T. line. With WIP in Philadelphia already receiving WMCA programs, this gives WMCA program coverage in five important cities.

In discussing this development, Donald Flamm, President of WMCA, said:

"In furnishing program service to stations in Washington, Baltimore and Wilmington, WMCA is not attempting to become the key station of a new network. The rendering of this program service to out-of-town stations is merely an expression on our part of cooperation with other broadcasters. In the case of our tie-up with WIP in Philadelphia, we have found it a mutually successful venture. Line charges are shared by both stations and already more than a dozen clients have contracted for service in these two great markets over Stations WMCA and WIP. The cue line, 'This is an Inter-City Presentation' has already become a familiar radio phrase in New York and Philadelphia.

"Under the terms of our arrangement with the Southern stations, WMCA will sell time over all five stations for simultaneous broadcasting. The advertisers will pay only for the station time as the line charges are being absorbed by the stations themselves.

"It is indeed a compliment to WMCA that these stations are picking up our programs and it will be our pleasure to serve them. Other stations in nearby states have asked for similar cooperation and it is quite likely that they may be included in our program service. An interesting feature of this arrangement is that it is not contingent upon the sale of time for existence.

"If a new network should develop in this manner, it will have to come into existence quite naturally, without any one group or individual 'holding the bag'.

"Programs from Baltimore and Washington will soon be fed to WMCA and the Philadelphia Dance Parade each night has already become a popular feature of the WMCA program schedule."

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MEXICAN PROPONENTS POINT TO OPERAS BROADCAST

Those defending the Mexican Government against the charge of broadcasting an indecent song have countered by asking:

"How about the stories of some of the grand operas which are regularly broadcast, such as Faust, Manon, Madame Butterfly and Carmen? In the strictest sense of the word, the plots of these operas and many others are indecent, yet they are given repeatedly and will continue to be given."

As yet the Federal Communications Commission has taken no action upon the petition submitted by Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, and sixteen members of the House requesting the cancellation of the licenses of all the radio stations of the National Broadcasting Company chain that broadcast the Mexican Government program each Thursday night. It was alleged that the words of a certain song, which was broadcast, were improper. In reply to this, someone defending the singing of this song said:

"The Mexicans have probably been singing that song for a hundred years and very likely themselves don't know, or if they do know hardly realize, the significance of its words. Who of us, for instance, even knows the words of 'Annie Laurie', or 'Coming Through the Rye'? In criticizing this song the enemies of Mexico simply went out of the way to try to get something on that country."

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WOULD NOT GRANT LOS ANGELES STATION APPLICATION

An Examiner has recommended against the Federal Communications Commission granting the application of A. Tornek and R. Lillie doing business as the Metro Broadcasting Company in Los Angeles, and Fred L. Packer and A. Rosenberg of the same city.

The former applied for a construction permit for a station on 820 kc. with 250 watts power and limited time with Station WHAS, of Louisville. Messrs. Packard & Rosenberg, applied for a frequency of 1160 kc., 250 watts power for daytime operation.

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1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the situation in the world is becoming increasingly unstable.

2. The second point is that the United States is in a position to play a leading role in the world.

3. The third point is that the United States should take steps to strengthen its defense.

4. The fourth point is that the United States should take steps to improve its relations with other countries.

SECRET

5. The fifth point is that the United States should take steps to improve its economy.

6. The sixth point is that the United States should take steps to improve its education system.

7. The seventh point is that the United States should take steps to improve its health care system.

SECRET

RCA TO SPEND \$1,000,000 IN TELEVISION PROJECT

High definition television will be taken from the laboratory by the Radio Corporation of America for the first comprehensive field demonstration in the United States under a definitely formulated three-point plan, David Sarnoff, President of RCA, announced today to the stockholders of the corporation at the annual meeting in New York City.

In his statement Mr. Sarnoff drew a clear distinction between the status of television as a laboratory achievement, and as a possible system comparable to sound broadcasting. The latter, he said, remains the fundamental system of radio communication to the home with television promised as a step by step development that would supplement, not supplant existing radio service.

Mr. Sarnoff pointed out the severe limitations of television in its present stage: the short range of television transmitters, from 15 to 25 miles; the great number of stations required to serve the three million square miles of the United States with huge costs involved; the serious technical problem of inter-connection to create a network system by which the same program might serve a large territory; the necessary obsolescence of both television transmitter and receiver if technical progress is to be made, and the program problems.

Work will begin at once on RCA's three-point plan, but from twelve to fifteen months will be required for erecting an experimental television transmitter, manufacturing observation receivers, and beginning the transmission of test programs in a single area. The estimated cost to RCA of the project will be approximately one million dollars.

Through this field demonstration which will employ high definition television, the Radio Corporation will seek to determine from practical experience the "technical and program requirements of a regular service to the home." Mr. Sarnoff stressed the point that the demonstration does not mean that a regular service of television is here or "around the corner."

"The results attained by RCA in laboratory experiments", Mr. Sarnoff said, "go beyond the standards accepted for the experimental television service in Europe. We believe we are further advanced scientifically in this field than any other country in the world."

Discussing the field demonstration, Mr. Sarnoff said:

"The all important step that must be taken now is to bring the research results of the scientists and engineers out of the laboratory and into the field."

"Television service requires the creation of a system, not merely the commercial development of apparatus. The Radio Corporation of America with its coordinated units engaged in related phases of radio communication services is outstandingly equipped to supply the experience, research and technique for the pioneering work which is necessary for the ultimate creation of a complete television system. Because of the technical and commercial problems which the art faces this system must be built in progressive and evolutionary stages.

"Considering these factors and the progress already made by your company", Mr. Sarnoff told RCA stockholders, "the management of RCA has formulated and adopted the following three-point plan:

"1. Establish the first modern television transmitting station in the United States, incorporating the highest standards of the art. This station will be located in a suitable center of population, with due thought to its proximity to RCA's research laboratories, manufacturing facilities, and its broadcasting center in Radio City.

"2. Manufacture a limited number of television receiving sets. These will be placed at strategic points of observation in order that the RCA television system may be tested, modified and improved under actual service conditions.

"3. Develop an experimental program service with the necessary studio technique to determine the most acceptable form of television programs."

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PHILLIPS LORD IS CLEARED OF CHARGE OF S O S HOAX

The Australian Government dropped the Seth Parker incident last Saturday, the Ministry of Defense announcing it was convinced that Phillips Lord, radio entertainer and captain of the four-masted schooner, did not ask for assistance unnecessarily last February, an Associated Press dispatch from Australia reports.

The warship "Australia," with the Duke of Gloucester aboard, twice responded to S O S calls from the "Seth Parker".

The information that the Australian Government did not intend to make any charge for aiding Mr. Lord was contained in a letter sent to him by Captain MacLeod of the "Australia", who had been asked in a letter from Mr. Lord whether he believed charges that the "Seth Parker's" S O S calls were a hoax.

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 :::: INDUSTRY NOTES ::::
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Reporters, newspaper editors and photographers, radio commentators, magazine writers and news-reel photographers, who have done outstanding work during the past year, will be honored during the National Headliners Frolic of the Atlantic City Press Club over an NBC-WJZ network at 8:00 p.m. EDT on Saturday, June 22.

Ten awards covering every medium of journalistic endeavor will be made.

Members of the committee of judges included: Joseph V. Connolly, President of International News Service; Earl J. Johnson, News Director of the United Press; Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia University Pulitzer School of Journalism; Frank E. Mason, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company and Harold E. Wondsel, Editor of Pathe News.

Broadway will witness the presentation of a new radio play, "The Hook-Up" at the Cort Theatre, Wednesday night. Jack Lait and Stephen Gross have written a satire on radio and its manifestations.

The editorial, "Freedom of the Air", written recently by David Lawrence in the United States News, which attracted much attention in the radio industry, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of May 3 at the request of Senator Wallace White, of Maine. Those desiring copies of the Record for this date may secure them by addressing Senator White.

David Sarnoff, of the Radio Corporation of America, was one of those ^{to} whom Peter Zmindak, New York youth arrested for extortion, planned to write extortion notes. Among other notables Zmindak evidently had in mind were Judge Irving Lehman, brother of the Governor of New York; Louis Bamberger, the department store owner of Newark, N. J., and Irving Berlin the song writer.

The May issues of various trade magazines will carry the first ad of a new series which WOR is addressing to advertisers. The series is designed to appeal to the average young advertising or agency executive who goes to ball games and fights and plays golf over the week-end. Humor will be the keynote of the campaign which will make generous use of cartoons.

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RESTORATION OF WLW'S 500,000 NIGHTTIME POWER SEEN

Although no opinion was expressed by the engineers of the Federal Communications Commission, the experiments being made with a directional antenna by Station WLW, of Cincinnati, to prevent interference with Station CFRB, at Toronto, were progressing so satisfactorily that it was reported that the Commission might restore its old nighttime power of 500,000 watts to the Crosley station.

Station WOR, of Newark, which had anticipated interference from WLW through the Cincinnati station's use of a directional antenna, has withdrawn an objection placed with the Commission. WOR operates with 50,000 watts on 710 kc; WLW, since its power has been cut down, has likewise been using 50,000 watts, on a frequency of 700 kc, and CFRB, the Toronto station, which has a licensed power of 10,000 watts, has been using 690 kc.

When the Commission on December 21st reduced WLW's power following the Canadian complaint, the station first resorted to court action, but when the Commission was sustained, began the work of installing a directional antenna.

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GOVERNMENT AIR CONTROL CHARGED

A new book, "Handout", written by two Washington correspondents under the pen name of "George Michael" (Putnam, \$2) is a discussion of the allegedly nefarious propaganda activities of the Roosevelt government and, according to John Chamberlain, book review of the New York Times, attempts to show "that the control of radio broadcasting is effectively lodged with the Chief Executive.

"The radio is 'controlled through a governmental commission, the members of which hold their offices only at the 'pleasure' of the President.' A commission 'supposedly engaged in the preventing of interference or 'spraying' of one station's programs by another' takes no apparent action when the 'spraying' affects a 'program opposed to the policies of the administration.' Alleged victims of the 'spraying' are Huey Long and Father Coughlin. 'Spraying' is slang for the phenomenon of overlapping wave lengths, or bands. Inasmuch as each radio station has an allotted wave length, or band, there should be no 'spraying.' The phenomenon occurs when a radio station uses too much power in its broadcasting either accidentally or with malice."

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

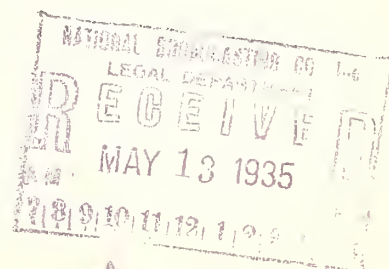
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LOUCKS SUGGESTS EDUCATORS-BROADCASTERS LABORATORY

Addressing the Institute for Education by Radio at Columbus, Ohio, Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, suggested a practical working laboratory in which broadcasters and educators could work harmoniously, the latter profiting by the broadcasters' knowledge of radio technique, and the former by the educators' experience in teaching.

"Giving consideration always to the audience as a whole", Mr. Loucks said, broadcasters are now cooperating and always have cooperated with representative organizations interested in the broad fields of labor, agriculture, governmental affairs, charity and civic welfare, religion, news broadcasts and interpretation of current events, public health, music, drama, encouraging a fuller understanding and appreciation of American ideals and constitutional Government, and general entertainment.

"What broadcasters have learned from fifteen years of experience in these fields, they have applied to their efforts in the field of education by radio. For example, they have learned that education by radio must not only conform to the technical limitations of the medium but that educational programs must appeal to the greatest possible audience. They have learned that educational programs must not only reflect the interests and ideals of the American people as a whole but that they must recognize the varied interests and ideals which have developed in different sections of the country. They have learned also that there is a difference between the functions which can be effectively performed by national networks and community stations.

"These are some of the general principles which broadcasters have evolved out of their experience with educational broadcasting.

"Broadcasters have disagreed, and will continue to disagree, with those educators who would have the Congress change the basic allocation principles set forth in our law. Nevertheless, they have gone forward consistently and constructively with the development of educational broadcasting which fact is recorded in the hundreds of thousands of words of testimony, presented by representative educators and broadcasters, in the report of hearings held before the Federal Communications Commission last Fall. This record shows that broadcasters have always exhibited a willingness to develop educational broadcasting and that they have not only built and presented successfully educational programs of their own but that in many instances successful programs have been devised and presented through cooperation between educators and broadcasters.

"The hearings before the Federal Communications Commission revealed that educators are not in agreement among themselves with respect to the application of education by radio. Furthermore, educational interests are not as closely organized as are the broadcasters. This renders a unified and cooperative approach to the whole question more difficult. But organization is far less important than general understanding and agreement upon the question.

"In producing and presenting educational programs, broadcasters have had certain definite objectives. Such programs, they believe, should supplement and not supplant our vast publicly-supported system of formal education. Educational programs should widen the horizons of the classroom; inspire and inform all classes of people; and stimulate appreciation of art, literature, music, and science.

"Let me summarize my statement: Broadcasters alone have the responsibility under the law for what goes on the air. They have found certain principles peculiar to radio which must be observed in the successful presentation of educational programs. They have built and presented successful educational programs of their own and have cooperated successfully with groups of educators in presenting other educational programs. They have followed the objective that education by radio must be interesting and unbiased as well as democratic in its concept and supplementary in its purpose. They are cooperating and are willing to cooperate with educators. While they have found some disagreement among educators with respect to radio in education, they have found that there is a general attitude among them that more adequate programs could be developed through closer cooperation.

"Now let me ask the question: I shall ask it by paraphrasing the language of the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. How can the fullest possible use of radio as an educational medium be ascertained?

"I can suggest the answer only in a general way. Those of you who understand the processes of broadcasting and education must supply the details. The answer will be found, I believe, in the working out of a plan for cooperative action which contemplates on the one hand the utilization of the fifteen years of experience accumulated by the broadcasters and on the other hand the application of the knowledge of those educators who have familiarized themselves with practical broadcasting problems.

"Upon this foundation could be erected a practical working laboratory in which broadcasters and educators could work harmoniously with a view to coming to practical agreements and solutions. Perhaps, at the beginning a single community could be chosen for this experimental work, using individual stations as the laboratories. The knowledge of administration, presentation technique, and educational program content acquired in this single experiment could then be applied throughout the land. As

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1, 1954
JAMES H. HARRIS
1155 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Dear Mr. Harris:

I have your letter of December 15, 1953, regarding the
analysis of the sample of polyethylene which you
kindly sent me. I have completed the analysis and
the results are as follows:

The sample is a high-density polyethylene, with a
melting point of approximately 130°C. The
infrared spectrum shows characteristic absorption bands
for polyethylene, including the C-H stretching bands
at approximately 2900 cm⁻¹ and the C-C stretching
bands at approximately 1450 cm⁻¹. The
density of the sample is approximately 0.96 g/cm³, which
is consistent with high-density polyethylene.

I have also determined the molecular weight of the
sample, which is approximately 100,000. This is
in the range of molecular weights for high-density
polyethylene.

I am enclosing a copy of the analysis report for
your information. Please let me know if you
have any further questions or if you need any
additional information.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

programs of tested worth and merit are devised and it is found that they will attract and hold large audiences, they should be offered to nation-wide audiences. In other words, if representative broadcasters and educators can reach an agreement upon the establishment of some such experimental laboratory; pool their knowledge of educational broadcasting; and each group accept its fair share of all responsibility; then, I believe, we will be able to find the method by which "the fullest possible use of radio as an educational medium" can be made. Indeed, a plan embodying most of these principles has been developed by Mr. Allen Miller of the University of Chicago, and while I am at this time without authority to commit my Association to this plan, I believe it deserves careful study by all of us who are interested in this important question of education by radio."

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COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER B.B.C. CONTINUATION

In the House of Commons in London, C. R. Attlee, of the Labor party, asked the Postmaster-General whether he was yet in a position to make any statement on the subject of the setting up of a committee to consider the future of broadcasting after the expiration of the present charter (of the British Broadcasting Corporation). In reply the Postmaster-General, Sir Kingsley Wood, said, "I have set up a Committee with the following terms of reference:

"To consider the constitution, control, and finances of the broadcasting service in this country and advise generally on the conditions under which the service, including broadcasting to the Empire, television broadcasting, and the system of wireless exchanges, should be conducted after the 31st December, 1936."

The Committee will be constituted as follows:

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B. (Chairman); The hon. Member for Dover (Major the Hon. J. J. Astor); The hon. Member for Limehouse (Mr. C. R. Attlee); The hon. Member for Montgomery (Mr. E. C. Davies, K.C.); Lord Elton; Sir William McIntock, Bt., C.B.E., C.V.O.; The Marchioness of Reading; The Rt. Hon. Lord Selsdon, K.B.E. and The Hon. Member for East Birkenhead (Mr. H. Graham White).

The Secretary of the Committee will be Mr. H. C. C. Welch of the General Post Office.

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WLW'S NIGHT 500,000 WATT POWER RESTORED

Following the successful installation of a directional antenna at Station WLW, Cincinnati, the Federal Communications Commission has restored the giant of the Midwest to its original nighttime power of 500,000 watts. Thus things are just as they stood before the complaint was received last Christmas that WLW, because of its high power, was interfering with Station CFRB, at Toronto, which is but 10 kilocycles removed from the Cincinnati station.

Due to the fact that the report of the interference came officially from the Canadian Government through our State Department, it assumed an international aspect and for this reason the Commission acted immediately. It gave WLW the option of cutting down its night power to 50,000 watts by February or installing a directional antenna to shield the Toronto station. Believing that the directional antenna might cut off the service area of WLW in the northern part of Ohio, the Crosley Radio Corporation decided to test the matter in the courts. However, when the court, in effect, backed up the Communications Commission, WLW began installing the directional antenna without further delay.

Station WOR, at Newark, also only 10 kilocycles away, fearing that WLW's signal might unduly be thrown in their direction by the new antenna, lodged a protest against the Cincinnati station's resumption of operation of 500,000 watts at night until it had an opportunity to observe the workings of the new antenna. Some little time ago WOR expressed itself as satisfied with the results of the WLW directional antenna experiment, and withdrew the protest which it had made to the Commission.

Following this, Commission engineers submitted a favorable report, with the result that last Wednesday a formal order was issued, with the approval of the State Department and the Canadian Government, allowing Station WLW to resume broadcasting at nighttime with its maximum power of 500,000 watts.

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WIFE OF ANNOUNCER WALLINGTON DIES

Suffering two months from peritonitis, undergoing 20 blood transfusions and two operations, Mrs. James Wallington, wife of the NBC radio announcer, died Tuesday morning in Brooklyn.

Although only 29 years old, Mrs. Wallington (Anita Fuhrman on the stage) had appeared with Ed Wynn, Gilda Gray and many others, and had been featured in the Radio City Music Hall as well as appearing with Paul Whiteman in "The King of Jazz."

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5/10/35

COURT UPHOLDS FCC IN SPOKANE STATION DECISION

The Federal Communications Commission in sometime ago awarding a frequency of 890 kilocycles to Station KFPY, of Spokane, Wash., was sustained by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The litigation arose through both KFPY, and KSEI, of Pocatello, Idaho, seeking this frequency. It was the opinion of the Court of Appeals that the awarding of 890 kc. to KFPY would be of benefit to the community served. On the contrary, the Court did not believe that changing the frequency of KSEI from 900 as at present, to 890 kc. would serve any good purpose, nor did the Court seriously consider the allegation of KSEI that it would interfere with KHJ, at Los Angeles.

The Appeals Court decision read, in part, as follows:

"It appears that the State of Washington and the State of Idaho are both overquota States, and it is claimed that the granting of the frequency 890 kilocycles to Station KFPY would be a violation of the Davis Amendment. The only ground for this contention is that the coverage of Station KFPY would be increased by the change of frequency. Such a change, however, does not bring the case within the purview of the Davis Amendment. The quota of the State of Washington would not be increased by the change, within the purview of the applicable statutes or regulations."

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U. S. PUBLISHES BRITISH TELEVISION REPORT

The Commerce Department, under the caption "British Television Developments" has reprinted the report of the British Parliamentary Television Committee, along with excerpts of articles in "The Electrical Review", of London, and the presentation made with regard to television by the British Postmaster General.

No new developments are contained in the document but for the information of those interested in seeing the full text, our Government has set forth the Parliamentary report just as it was presented last February. It contains 21 multigraphed pages and copies may be secured for 25 cents each upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

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PHILCO SUES RCA TO RETAIN LICENSE AGREEMENT

The Radio Corporation of America was directed to appear in Chancery Court in Wilmington May 22nd, by a rule issued by Chancellor Josiah O. Wolcott, to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be placed against it, restraining it from terminating a licensing agreement it has with the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Storage Battery filed a bill of complaint against RCA requesting an extension in the time of the agreement and a restraining order against its termination. Under the chancellor's ruling the agreement is extended until the hearing May 22.

Philadelphia Storage Battery states in that bill that substantially all of its business at present consists of manufacture and sale of radio receiving apparatus and appurtenances in accordance with the licensing agreement, and that its termination would prevent it from continuing its business. It states it has investments of upwards of \$14,000,000 and employs approximately 7,000 persons.

Basic patents for the manufacture of radio held by RCA and used under the agreement by the complainant company are involved in the licensing agreement.

The bill also states that termination of the agreement would be harmful to Philco Radio and Television Corporation of Philadelphia, which acts as a distributing company for the products of the complainant, through subsidiaries in New York, Illinois and California and also through the Transitone Automobile Radio Company.

The bill of complaint states that on April 9 of this year RCA notified Philadelphia Storage Battery that because of alleged defaults in the licensing agreement between the two companies, particularly as to the computation of royalties by the complainant company, the agreement would be terminated in 30 days.

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WISCONSIN COURT SUSTAINS WTMJ IN LIBEL SUIT

Affirming the verdict of a Circuit Court jury, the Wisconsin State Supreme Court denied Walter Singler, head of the State Milk Pool, the \$100,000 libel damages he asked of Station WTMJ, owned by the Milwaukee Journal, and Joseph Beck, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The suit resulted from a radio speech last year in which Beck used the word "racketeer" in connection with State-wide milk strike. Singler sued, charging the Commissioner and station had worked in unison to injure his reputation and thereby libeled him. Neither court sustained Singler.

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5/10/35

COPYRIGHT BILL OPPONENTS CONFER WITH SENATE COMMITTEE

Music publishers, motion picture distributors and others who are opposed to the proposed new Copyright Bill prepared by the State Department, had an informal conference on Wednesday in executive session with the Senate Committee on Patents.

The Senate Committee has not as yet reached a decision as to whether there will be a hearing on this bill, nor has any date been set for a further meeting of the committee, it being left for the call of the Chairman, Senator McAdoo, of California.

Among those conferring with the Senate Committee were Gene Buck and Nathan Burkan of the American Society of Composers; John G. Paine, Music Publishers' Protective Association; Gabriel Hess and Edwin P. Kilroe of the Motion Picture Producing Distributors' Association, and Miss Louise Sillcox, Authors League of America.

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GENEVA GIVES U. S. WORLD'S HIGHEST RADIO RATING

The United States has more radio sets in proportion to its population than any other country in the world, the International Broadcasting Office in Geneva, Switzerland, estimates. This authority reports that we have 162 radio sets here for every 1,000 of our population. The International Broadcasting office credits the United States with 20,750,000 sets, or about 40 per cent of the sets in the entire world. Denmark comes next with 160 radio receiving sets for every 1,000 of her population.

Numerically, however, the United States has three times as many sets as any country in the world. Great Britain ranks second in this succession, but as compared to us has only 6,780,000 sets, closely followed by Germany with 6,143,000. There are altogether in the world, 48,300,000 sets, it is estimated.

A million new sets were added in 1934 apart from the 2,000,000 installed in motor cars in the United States. Mr. Burrows, director of the office, estimates 14,000,000 new listeners will be added during 1935. Except for the rapid increase in motor car radios - there were only 800,000 in 1933 - the increase in sets was about the same as in 1933.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

The radio is now developing most rapidly in Germany, 500,000 new sets having been added there in two months of last Winter. According to the Geneva authority, this is due to Nazi pressure, the word having gone forth that no good German lacks the means of hearing Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

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RADIO ADVERTISING NEW \$8,000,000 MONTHLY HIGH

Broadcast advertising in March, the latest month to be officially reported, soared to what is believed to be the highest level obtained by this form of advertising in any single month, the gross sales amounting to \$8,287,740. Whether this establishes an all-time high is not known, but it is the largest volume reported since the establishment of the National Association of Broadcasters reports.

Also broadcast advertising gained materially during the first quarter of the current year. Total gross time sales of the medium during the first three months of the year were \$22,880,710, a gain of 19.6% over the corresponding quarter of 1934.

National network volume showed a gain of 23.9% as compared to the first three months of 1934. Other gains were as follows: regional networks, 10.4%; national non-network advertising, 10.1%; and local broadcast advertising, 13.3%.

A comparison of gross time sales of various portions of the broadcasting structure during the first quarter of 1934 and 1935, respectively, is as follows:

| <u>Class of Business</u> | <u>Gross Time Sales</u> | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | <u>1934</u> | <u>1935</u> |
| National networks | \$11,365,157 | \$14,107,206 |
| Regional networks | 175,026 | 193,299 |
| National non-network | 3,664,591 | 4,035,182 |
| Local | <u>3,943,995</u> | <u>4,545,023</u> |
| Total | \$19,148,769 | \$22,880,710 |

General seasonal increases were experienced during the month of March. Total advertising volume was 15.0% greater than in February. National network volume increased, 10.8%; regional networks, 32.7%; national non-network business, 10.0%; and local broadcast advertising, 35.5%.

Total broadcast advertising volume in March was 18.0% greater than for the same month of the previous year. National network advertising showed an increase of 23.0%, regional networks 16.1%, and local volume 25.7%. National non-network advertising, alone, decreased. Gross time sales in this field were 2.5% below those of March, 1934.

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5/10/35

RADIO BURLESQUE CALLS FORTH TWO-EDGED CRITICISM

Radio came out somewhat the better of the stage in a criticism of Brooks Atkinson in the New York Times of "The Hook-Up", a satire of the radio, produced at the Cort Theatre in New York last Wednesday night.

"After a glimpse of 'The Hook-up', at the Cort, anyone can see that the theatre and the radio have not buried the hatchet", Mr. Atkinson writes. "Being both fantastic the two mediums do not get along. Jack Lait and Stephen Gross are the authors of this feat of horseplay that brings Ernest Truex back for a late Spring engagement.

"In the six scenes of two harum-scarum acts they have settled down to a broad burlesque of all the trade hookum of the radio business. In the interests of a brand of youth-enducing pills they have endeavored to show how a rural philosopher is compelled unwillingly to marry Orphan Nell over a national hook-up, with grotesque sound effects and delirious publicity.

"Ever since 'Remote Control', which was the first radio drama and the best, the stage has been making wry faces at the art of Jack Benny and Burns and Allen, but it is to be feared that the stage invariably comes off second best. The radio provides its own burlesque with considerable suavity. As Victor Vance, the homely uncle from the Down East pastures, Mr. Truex runs through his familiar bag of farcial tricks. As the reluctant bride, Helen Lynd gives a slick burlesque of the whole school of burlesque acting. She is too perfect to seem credible in the average stage cartoon.

"Something of the sort applies to the satire Mr. Lait and Mr. Gross have scribbled, and the shrill feverish performance Frank Merlin has directed. As stage frivolity, 'The Hook-up', is no shrewder than the subject it is belaboring. When the stage is without sin it can cast the first stone that will smash a studio window. But the stage was no better than it should be, which is the common Spring complaint."

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5/10/35

GARDNER QUILTS PHONE INQUIRY AT OWN REQUEST

At his own request, former Gov. O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, has been relieved as counsel for the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, it was announced at the White House.

not
The President has/as yet selected Gardner's successor.

Mr. Gardner's letter of resignation supplemented others by the Board of Governors and executives of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association appealing to the President. They declared that it would be easier for the Communications Commission to find a lawyer capable of heading the biggest investigation in history than for the textile industry in its present condition to find a successor to Mr. Gardner.

The former governor, who is also a one-time National Democratic Committee member, is being sought as head of the NRA Textile Code Authority, according to high officials, and is considered the only textile authority who is able to hold together the warring factions of New England and the South.

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BRITISH TO DEVELOP CANADIAN RADIO COOPERATION

C. G. Graves, Director of Empire and Foreign Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation, will visit Canada this month, arriving in Ottawa on May 22. During the course of his week in Ottawa, Mr. Graves will discuss with the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission the development of cooperation with the B.B.C.

On May 31, Mr. Graves will go to St. John's, Newfoundland, where during the course of a short holiday he will discuss with the Commission of Government questions affecting the organization of broadcasting in that country.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text block]

XXXXXXXXXX

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

XXXXXXXXXX

RCA SHOWS QUARTERLY GAIN

Consolidated gross income from operations of the Radio Corporation of America for the first quarter of 1935 amounted to \$21,265,789, compared with gross income during the first quarter of the preceding year of \$19,133,919. This represents an advance of \$2,131,870, or an increase of approximately 11% over the corresponding quarter of 1934.

Net profit for the first quarter of 1935, after all deductions, amounted to \$1,618,025, compared with a profit of \$1,235,725 for the same quarter last year, or an increase of approximately 31%. The first quarter of 1935 is the sixth consecutive quarter in which the Radio Corporation has earned a profit.

It was the best quarter experienced since 1930 with the exception of the final quarter of 1934, when net income was \$2,071,493. Final quarters are seasonally the best in the radio business.

The following Directors were reelected for the term of three years, expiring May 1938:

Arthur E. Braun, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Edward W. Harden, and David Sarnoff.

In response to questions, Mr. Sarnoff said that there had been no change in the status with respect to the dividend arrears on the Class B preferred stock, which totaled \$17.50 a share on April 1, 1935, and that there was no plan to retire the Class A preferred stock.

Mr. Sarnoff said that the matter of arrears on the B stock was "close to the hearts" of the Directors and had been under constant consideration and discussion.

In reply to another question Mr. Sarnoff stated that his salary for 1935 was \$75,000 and that of General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, was \$54,000, increases of about 25 per cent over 1934. As debate on this matter continued, with a few unfavorable remarks coming from the floor, Newton D. Baker, a Director, said Mr. Sarnoff's salary was only ninety-three one-hundred thousandths of gross income and that he personally had made the motion to increase the salary owing to the remarkable improvement of earnings in 1934, which he attributed to Mr. Sarnoff's efforts.

Mr. Sarnoff asserted he owned 2,000 shares of Radio Corporation common stock and that the company was preparing papers for permanent registration of its securities with the Security Exchange Commission.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

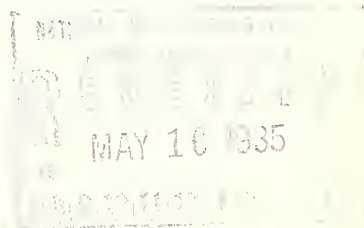
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 825



Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page, including a large 'S' and other illegible marks.

May 14, 1935.

RMA JUNE CONVENTION TO PROMOTE NEW PRODUCTS

New technical developments in radio and national trade promotion will be major topics of the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Eleventh Annual Convention at Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11 and 12.

Final plans were made at Chicago last week in a conference with Leslie F. Muter, President of the Association, and Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, of Washington.

An "RMA Cabaret" dinner for members and guests will be a unique closing feature of the convention on the evening of June 12. There will be a radio golf tournament also on the following day, June 13, at the Calumet Country Club.

A large attendance at the convention is expected, especially because of the many problems in connection with new radio products which are of much present interest in the industry and the trade. However, there will be no displays of merchandise during the convention, but manufacturers will discuss plans for merchandising and national trade promotion by the Association on a wide scale.

The RMA will also elect a President, Directors and other officers at the convention, and make plans for many activities during the coming year.

Preliminary to the convention on June 12, there will be meetings of the Board of Directors and also of the Set, Tube, Parts and Accessory, and Amplifier and Sound Equipment Divisions on Tuesday, June 11.

The annual membership dinner closing the sessions will be staged in the Tower Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel. A dance orchestra and excellent night-club entertainers have been engaged. The guests will include ladies and there will be dancing following the floor program. The master of ceremonies and toastmaster will, as usual, be Paul B. Klugh of Chicago. The entertainment committee in charge of the "RMA Cabaret" is headed by Al S. Wells and Paul Galvin, of Chicago, with President Leslie F. Muter, ex officio.

The detailed RMA convention program is as follows:

Tuesday, June 11

10:00 A.M. - Board of Directors

12:30 P.M. - Luncheon, Directors, Ex-Presidents and former Directors

2:00 P.M. - Set Division, Chairman, Arthur Murray

2:30 P.M. - Tube Division, Chairman, S. W. Muldowny.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, it grew into a vast nation spanning two continents. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, as the colonies fought for independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, leading to the birth of a new country. The years following the revolution were a time of rapid growth and development. The nation expanded westward, acquiring new territories and states. The industrial revolution brought about significant changes in the way people lived and worked. The United States emerged as a major power in the world, with a growing economy and a strong military. The nation's history is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of its people. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and continues to grow and thrive today.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

| | |
|------|---|
| 1776 | July 4th - Declaration of Independence |
| 1787 | September 17th - Constitution signed |
| 1800 | January 1st - Capital moved to Washington, D.C. |
| 1820 | March 3rd - Missouri Compromise |
| 1848 | February 2nd - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo |
| 1861 | April 9th - Surrender at Appomattox |
| 1865 | April 4th - Assassination of Abraham Lincoln |
| 1877 | March 3rd - Tenth Amendment ratified |
| 1898 | July 4th - Spanish-American War ends |
| 1901 | September 3rd - Tenth Amendment ratified |
| 1914 | June 15th - World War I begins |
| 1918 | November 11th - Armistice signed |
| 1929 | October 29th - Black Tuesday |
| 1933 | January 22nd - Prohibition ends |
| 1945 | September 2nd - World War II ends |
| 1950 | July 1st - Korean War begins |
| 1954 | April 4th - Supreme Court decision on desegregation |
| 1963 | November 22nd - Assassination of John F. Kennedy |
| 1968 | November 5th - Election of Richard Nixon |
| 1973 | January 1st - Vietnam War ends |
| 1979 | January 1st - Iran Revolution |
| 1981 | March 30th - Assassination of Ronald Reagan |
| 1989 | September 11th - Berlin Wall falls |
| 1991 | August 6th - Soviet Union collapses |
| 1993 | October 3rd - World War II ends |
| 1998 | July 1st - Kosovo War begins |
| 2001 | September 11th - 9/11 attacks |
| 2003 | March 19th - Invasion of Iraq |
| 2009 | January 20th - Election of Barack Obama |
| 2011 | May 1st - Arab Spring begins |
| 2013 | November 15th - Ebola outbreak in West Africa |
| 2015 | July 1st - Paris Agreement on climate change |
| 2017 | January 20th - Election of Donald Trump |
| 2020 | March 11th - COVID-19 pandemic begins |
| 2021 | January 6th - January 6th riots |
| 2022 | February 24th - Russian invasion of Ukraine |
| 2023 | October 7th - Hamas attacks on Israel |

Tuesday, June 11 (Cont'd)

3:00 P.M. - Parts and Accessory Division, Chairman, Arthur Moss.

3:30 P.M. - Meeting, RMA Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division,
Chairman, R. A. O'Connor.

Wednesday, June 12 - Membership Meeting

10:00 A.M. - Annual Meeting, RMA Members, President Leslie F.
Muter, Presiding

Roll Call - Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President.

Address and Annual Report - President

Address - John W. Van Allen, General Counsel

Annual Reports of Fred D. Williams, Treasurer; Set

Division - Arthur T. Murray, Chairman; Tube Division -

S. W. Muldowny, Chairman; Parts and Accessory Divis-

ion - Arthur Moss, Chairman; Amplifier and Sound

Equipment Division - R. A. O'Connor, Chairman;

Special Code Committee - William Sparks, Chairman;

Credit Committee - Arthur Moss, Chairman; Engineering

Committee - W. R. G. Baker, Chairman; Legislative

Committee - Paul B. Klugh, Chairman; Trade Promotion

Committee - Powel Crosley, Chairman; Traffic Committee -

J. C. Warner, Chairman, O. J. Davies, Vice Chairman.

12:30 P.M.--Luncheon Meeting, new RMA Board of Directors - Election
of President and other officers.

7:00 P.M.--RMA Cabaret - Annual Membership Dinner - RMA Members
and Guests, Paul B. Klugh, Chairman.

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CITY FIGHTS RADIO STATION REMOVAL

Although the practice of buying a radio station in one city and removing it to another has become fairly common, objection to this practice has been registered in the case of Station KGFK, which was recently granted permission by the Federal Communications Commission to move from Moorhead, Minn., to Duluth. The City of Moorhead joins Station WEBC, of Superior, Wis., in filing an appeal and a petition for a stay order in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia against the Commission preventing such a move.

It was argued in the petition that Duluth is now well served insofar as radio is concerned, whereas the smaller city of Moorhead is not nearly so well off. In addition to this, Station WEBC claims that the removal of KGFK to Duluth, which is near Superior, would affect it adversely.

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SHEPARD BUYS FULL HEARST SERVICE FOR YANKEE NETWORK

Forced into competition by the rapid growth of Transradio Press Service, newspaper owned news-gathering agencies openly embarked upon sale of news directly to broadcasting stations this past week.

John Shepard III, head of the 13 stations affiliated in New England under the name of the Yankee network, told Editor & Publisher that he had purchased the full International and Universal services for a period of five years. Joseph V. Connolly, President of the Hearst services also authorized Editor & Publisher to announce the sale.

At the same time Mr. Shepard allowed the entry of the United Press and the International News into the competitive radio news field to accomplish one step toward their desired end by announcing that the Network - one of the largest single clients of Transradio - would drop Transradio in a few days. Mr. Shepard said that he would pay slightly more for I.N.S. than he had for Transradio, and rumor was current that the five-year contract would run in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The contract Mr. Shepard said, will give him exclusive radio rights to these services in the six New England States, where there are some 35 stations.

The United Press was reported near a contract with WCAU, Philadelphia, and the I.N.S. was said to be seeking an outlet there.

In the absence of a united program on the part of the Press-Radio Bureau, the commercial news-gathering associations seemed content to aggressively bend their efforts along lines laid down in announcements to their clients last week, offering their news to papers for dissemination over affiliated stations, for broadcast with or without sponsorship.

It seemed unlikely that the Associated Press would long continue its policy of allowing member papers subscribing to Press-Radio to make up their own reports without additional assessment, provision being clearly made that such reports, totaling not more than one hour daily, are not for sponsorship, nearly a dozen newspapers owning stations dropped Press-Radio direct reports last week to make up their own reports from the A.P. service.

Jackson Elliott, Assistant General Manager of the A.P., said that the A.P. had canvassed members who are interested and whose activity led to the creation of the Press-Radio Bureau, on what they think should be done. Results from this survey of opinion were not available in sufficient quantity last week for the Board of Directors to formulate any change in policy. It was pointed out that if quick action were necessary, the Board of Directors could authorize the Executive Committee to act through Kent Cooper, Manager.

National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting Company continued to use the Press-Radio report over their chains.

Herbert Moore, head of Transradio, said that he was advising his clients to take on all the service they could get but "to test the sincerity of the motives of the U.P. and the I.N.S." by refusing to pay "more than a dollar a week."

The conditions of the agreement between I.N.S. and the Yankee Network are likely to form a pattern for the many similar arrangements which are expected. Mr. Shepard said that he had guarded against the possibility that the news services would "clamp down again" if they gained control of the air news, by insisting on the contractual agreement.

The tie-up will exist for five years, with one year renewals thereafter, six months notice being necessary before the network can withdraw. Full I.N.S. and U.S. service reports will be run into the Boston office of the network where Leland Bickford and his eight-man news staff will edit it down to broadcast requirements - four 10½ to 12 minute reports. The I.N.S. will give the Yankee Network local coverage in New England, and fuller sports and financial reports than those provided by Transradio, he said.

The I.N.S. news will be available for sponsorship, except by firms selling laxatives or internal medicines or using recorded or dialogue copy. A maximum of 125-word "commercials" three times in each period will be allowed.

Mr. Shepard defended the "smooth" date-lined "commercials" as "clever advertising" and said that any reasonably intelligent person should be able to distinguish the "commercial." He likened them to newspaper and magazine advertisements which simulate the news style of the medium in which they are run.

The Network will retain its staff of local reporters in the various cities where stations are located.

The Milwaukee Journal and its radio station WTMJ will inaugurate an elaborate news bulletin service over the air with four daily news periods. Broadcasts will be heard daily from 9 to 9:15 mornings, 1:05 to 1:15 and 5 to 5:15 and 10:15 to 10:25 p.m., totaling 50 minutes; these broadcasts started May 13. On Sunday news will be broadcast at 10 mornings and the same hour in the evenings.

"We have gone into more extensive news broadcasting for the promotional benefits to the Journal and WTMJ", Walter J. Damm, Promotion Manager, said. "We do not wish to be parties to pay outside news agencies to assist in developing their agencies. We are not commercializing the news broadcasts and they will not be

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sponsored by advertisers, according to our present plans. Our decision was also brought about partly as self protection from competition of news broadcasts by other radio stations into the territory which WTMJ covers. With enough news available from A.P. dispatches and our own staff and correspondents to fill our paper, we will have sufficient interesting materials for frequent broadcasts."

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RADIO-TELEVISION CORP. WOULD SELL 300,000 SHARES

The Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington have announced that among the securities for which registration is pending is that of the American Radio and Television Corporation, of New York. It seeks to issue 300,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock, to be offered at par. Joseph La Via, of Astoria, L. I., is President, and Stone & Co., of New York, the underwriter.

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BYRD ENCOUNTERED RADIO SILENCE IN ANTARCTIC

A member of the Byrd Antarctic expedition when asked if the broadcasts from this country got through to them "on the ice", replied that they were able to hear most of them very well. He said, however, that the Byrd expedition in the polar region encountered a phenomenon of what he called "radio silence". At such times there was an invisible barrier and it was impossible to get any kind of a communication out by radio, not even telegraphic code.

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APPARENTLY UNDECIDED ABOUT IT

At one stage of the proceedings of the Council on Radio in Education and the Ohio Radio Education Institute, meeting at Columbus, as one after another of the educators would arise to take part in the discussion, it became apparent that they had widely different views as to what should be done in the matter of educational programs.

The high official of the Communications Commission, who was present, noticing this, remarked to a commercial broadcaster, "These people themselves don't seem to be in agreement as to their needs."

"You have hit the nail squarely on the head", the commercial broadcaster replied. "They themselves do not know what they want."

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TELEVISION BOOMERANG FOR ENGLISH RADIO MANUFACTURERS

An unusual situation has arisen in England affecting radio manufacturers in connection with the announcement that the British Post Office would begin television broadcasts next Fall. A flop in the sale of radio sets is reported to have been started by the announcement. The British public is buying fewer broadcast receivers, according to a report reaching Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Radio Editor of the New York Times, from London, on the theory that new sets might soon be obsolete because of television.

"The completeness and enthusiasm permeating the recent report of England's Television Committee seems to give the 'truth campaign' over there a real task, because even in America the impression was created that the television era had arrived; that John Bull was running ahead in the race", Mr. Dunlap writes.

This assertion was challenged recently when David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, in revealing that the RCA expected to spend \$1,000,000 in a television project, said:

"We believe we are further advanced scientifically in television than any other country in the world."

That television is a very live subject was emphasized from the recent report from another quarter that the Farnsworth interests in San Francisco are contemplating a chain of stations in ten cities for television broadcast to be linked together by the new Bell pipe line conductors. This, it was stated, would represent an outlay of \$2,500,000.

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NEW FRENCH TRADE TREATY IMPORTANT TO RADIO

In representing radio industry interests, the Radio Manufacturers' Association is preparing to intervene in negotiations announced by the State Department for a reciprocal trade treaty with France. This is the most important trade agreement action under the reciprocal tariff act yet taken by the State Department.

It affects the largest nation and also the most important radio market since the State Department began its negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements. Also any agreement reached in the French treaty will apply to all foreign countries.

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 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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Owen D. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Company, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, were honored this past week with the "Achievement Award" given annually by the City of Philadelphia.

Marconi will fill a newly established scientific position at Rome, in addition to his other work. The inventor of radio, taking over a professorship, will accept the Chair of "Electro-Magnetic Waves."

The barometer of the Federal five per cent excise tax on radio indicated considerable increase of sales in March with excise tax payments 31 per cent above those during March, 1934. According to the official reports of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the excise tax collections in March were \$350,334.03 against \$268,136.45 in March, 1934. The March excise taxes on mechanical refrigerators were \$495,553.75 as against \$295,307.92 in March, 1934.

Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, has been elected President of the Inquirendo Club in Washington, succeeding E. Barret Prettyman, Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia.

Ration Station WATR, of Waterbury, Conn., became associated with the Yankee Network recently, making a total of thirteen stations now covering the New England States from Yankee Network headquarters in Boston.

The total number of wireless licenses in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March, 1935, the British Broadcasting Company reports, was 7,011,616, as compared with 6,259,653 in March, 1935. This shows a net increase of 751,963 during the year.

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The sales staff of WOR who have been responsible for the increase of new business on the station since the opening of the 50,000 watt transmitter at Carteret, N. J., are: Walter Neff, General Sales Manager; William O. Rogow, David Chrisman, George Schmidt, Philip Fuss, Theodore Herbert, Jack Eaton, Allan Miller and Robert A. Catherwood.

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COLUMBIA CUTS AD TALKS TO 10%

Restrictions in the amount of advertising permissible in radio programs is part of a three-cornered plan to be established by the Columbia Broadcasting System, effective July 30.

Although the plan will be put into operation on that date, it will be made effective as rapidly as permitted by fair consideration to advertisers with contracts now in force, William S. Paley, President of the company, said.

Other features of the plan will be a new standard of children's programs and the banning of programs advertising laxatives as such or laxative properties in any other product.

When the plan goes into effect, a maximum of 10 per cent of the broadcasting period may be devoted to the sponsor's commercial announcements, including contests and other offers, on programs after 6 P.M. In the daytime sponsored programs will be allowed a maximum of 15 per cent of the broadcast period for announcements. The single exception will be made on quarter-hour programs, on which an additional allowance, not to exceed forty seconds, will be made in recognition of the fact that the short program necessarily requires as much time as the longer one for routine identification announcements.

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FRENCH RADIO FANS WILL GET THEIR OPPORTUNITY

French radio fans are to be offered a chance of making themselves heard - not by the rest of the radio public, but on the advisory councils that will be a part of the new French radio scheme, according to a U. P. dispatch from Paris.

In each region an advisory council of 20 members will be formed and ten of these members will be radio listeners. The only specification is that the council member be of French nationality, of 21 years of age or more, that he or she has civil rights and proof that the candidate has paid the tax on the radio set.

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INCREASED EXPENSES OFFSET I. T. & T. RADIO-CABLE EARNINGS

Although the total gross earnings increased almost a million dollars, operations of the telegraph, cable and radio companies of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation for 1934 resulted in a net loss of \$1,440,979, as compared with a net loss of \$1,796,530 for 1933.

"The improvement of \$825,017 in gross earnings was largely offset by increased operating expenses resulting mainly from the fact that the year 1934 carried the full burden of the partial restoration of wages made effective on July 1, 1933, and of the increased costs resulting from making effective on September 1, 1933, the President's Reemployment Agreement with certain substituted provisions as approved August 30, 1933, by the National Recovery Administration", the annual report states. "The increased expenses resulting from these items were offset to some extent by operating economies effected during the year. A Code of Fair Competition for the telegraph industry as a whole, proposed by the four principal members of the industry to the National Recovery Administration, is still pending adoption.

"The record communication companies continue to be confronted with the effects of declining foreign trade in relation to business in the international communications field and with the harmful effects of the active and illogical competitive situation in the domestic field."

Operations for the year ended December 31, 1934, resulted in consolidated net income after all charges of \$2,079,570, as compared with \$694,126 for 1933, an improvement of \$1,385,444.

"During 1934 most countries of the world experienced a continuation of the moderate upward trend of business activity", the I. T. & T. stockholders were advised. "The volume of world business as indicated by data compiled from various statistical reports was between eight and ten per cent over 1933, which year was approximately thirteen per cent over 1932. Details of these statistics indicate that, in varying degrees, all but relatively few countries participated in the improvement. While internal business activity showed substantial improvement in most countries, resulting in the aggregate in the recovery of some sixty per cent of the ground lost from 1929 to 1932, international trade, due to exchange control restrictions, high tariffs, and numerous other hampering causes, continued to shrink with the result that international trade in 1934 attained only approximately thirty-four per cent of the volume for 1929.

"The majority of units comprising the manufacturing and telephone operating branches of your Corporation benefited from the recovery in internal business in most countries. These benefits, however, were offset to some extent by the shrinkage in international trade which reduced the volume of cable and radio traffic and had a retarding effect on export sales by the manufacturing companies."

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COPYRIGHT HEARINGS STILL UNDECIDED

No call as yet has been issued to the Senate Patents Committee, of which Senator McAdoo, of California, is Chairman, to determine the question as to whether or not hearings will be held on the Copyright Bill. The situation seems to be pretty much in doubt but it would not be surprising if the bill was reported without a hearing.

In view of the opposition of the American Society of Composers and others, it is believed the committee will give the matter of hearings serious consideration. One supposition is that if hearings are held, they will be brief, allowing the persons to be heard to submit briefs.

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CROSLEY SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT INCREASE

A financial report of the Crosley Radio Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, reveals a net profit of \$893,746, after charges and Federal taxes, equal to \$1.64 a share on 545,800 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with net profit of \$413,107, or 75 cents a share, in the preceding year.

Net sales for the year were \$15,808,737, compared with \$10,637,365 in the preceding year.

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PHILIPS NETHERLAND INDIA RADIO PATENTS REVIEWED

The three patent decisions by Netherland Indian courts against American radio manufacturing concerns, and in favor of the N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, are reviewed at considerable length in a "Radio Markets Supplement - Netherland India", issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, and available for 25 cents a copy.

The review is based upon a report received by Consul Walter A Foote, of Batavia, and covers seven multigraphed pages.

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NATIONAL ADVERTISERS DISCUSS RADIO IN CLOSED SESSION

Secrecy surrounded the discussion of radio at the convention of national advertisers at White Sulphur Springs.

According to unofficial reports Duane D. Jones, Executive Vice-President of Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., advertising agency, was the most outspoken in stating his belief that "star" programs are not really a necessity, but a distinct liability to an advertiser. Stars attract audiences interested only in themselves and not to the product, he maintained. It is preferable to have a smaller audience but a buying audience, he said. Star programs are extremely costly and there is no assurance that the audience has any genuine interest in the product being advertised.

W. B. Benton, Chairman of the Board of Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York agency, took the middle view. He felt a successful program could be built either by using a star or by building an "atmosphere offering" which would attract an audience and also help to establish the character of the program and the product.

As an example of the latter type of program he cited the Maxwell House "Showboat" program which has changed its female singing star seven times since it has been on the air with no indication of any appreciable loss of audience.

Chester J. LaRoche, President of Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York, who also spoke on radio, agreed with Mr. Benton that a special radio writer is needed for effective radio programs. He favored a man with theatrical experience, with knowledge of showmanship, who could help stage the program. He felt such a man would create a more effective commercial broadcast than the ordinary copy writer.

Mr. Benton made the interesting statement that there are at present 10 stars who can produce a "ready-made" radio audience.

Two other radio speakers were George Bijur, Director of Sales Promotion of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Dr. D. P. Smelser, Director of Market Research of the Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati. Mr. Bijur cited cases of use of printed advertising to increase the size of the listening audience, localizing the program, prizes, contests, and close tie-ups with local dealers. Dr. Smelser gave a detailed analysis of methods of checking radio "circulation" and stated that in a few months a superior method of checking listener habits would be developed, but that it would be more costly than present methods.

The emphasis given radio at the A.N.A. convention indicates the importance attached to the medium by the membership.

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LINGUISTS

Report of the Committee on the Study of the Languages of the Americas

The Committee on the Study of the Languages of the Americas, organized in 1911, has the honor to report to the Association the results of its work during the past year. The Committee has held several meetings, and has published a number of papers and reports. It has also been active in the promotion of linguistic research and the study of the languages of the Americas.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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BROADCASTERS PONDER OVER SUCCESSOR TO PHIL LOUCKS

The main topic of conversation of members of the National Association of Broadcasters between now and the time of their convention in Colorado early in July, will be the question of who is to succeed Phil Loucks as Managing Director of the Association. Unquestionably there will be dark horses and many added starters, but up to now, comparatively few names have been mentioned. These include James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer for the Code Authority of the Broadcasting Industry, and former Assistant Secretary of the National Association of Broadcasters; Henry A. Bellows, former member of the Radio Commission, and formerly a Director of the NAB; H. K. Carpenter, of Station WHK, Cleveland; former Radio Commissioner H. A. Lafount; William S. "Bill" Hedges, former President of the NAB, and now manager of NBC operated stations; Oswald F. Schuette, formerly in charge of copyright matters for the NAB; and J. C. McNary, Technical Advisor of the NAB, who has been very satisfactorily "pinch-hitting" for Mr. Loucks of late when Loucks has been absent from Washington in connection with organizing State membership committees.

Although he has talked about it from time to time, the resignation of Phil Loucks, who has almost grown up with the Association, came as a distinct surprise to many. It was thought even by those most closely associated with him that at the last minute he would give up the idea of reentering law practice and remain with the National Association of Broadcasters, with which he has been connected for the past five years, indefinitely. The reelection of Phil Loucks as Managing Director was almost automatic and had he chosen to remain, he would unquestionably have been reelected at Colorado Springs in July.

It is yet entirely too early to forecast accurately as to Mr. Louck's successor. There is much to be said in favor of Mr. Baldwin, who not only was formerly Secretary of the old Radio Commission, but at the moment, through his work as Executive Officer of the Broadcasters Code Authority, is continually in touch with practically every broadcasting station in the United States.

The qualifications and outstanding ability of Henry A. Bellows, especially his legislative work in Washington, are too well known to need recapitulation. The same with former Commissioner Lafount. Mr. Hedges was very successful in his work at KDKA and is said to be doing equally as well in his present larger capacity in New York. It was pointed out that there might

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be some objection to Hedges' selection from members of the Association not affiliated with the networks.

Of late there has been considerable talk of developing an organization of the independent and smaller station owners, and the new Managing Director would have to be a man who could meet this situation.

Because of the fact that five of the nineteen Directors, who are to vote on the selection of a new Managing Director, are to be elected at Colorado Springs, and because a new President is likewise to be chosen there, there will be considerable uncertainty until the very last minute as to who is actually to succeed Mr. Loucks. Nevertheless there is considerable discussion on the subject and doubtless politics will be indulged in before the new active head of the industry is finally selected.

The Directors whose terms expire at the next meeting are J. Thomas Lyons, WCAO, Baltimore, Md.; I. Z. Buckwalter, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; Stanley Hubbard, KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.; Harold Wheelahan, WSMB, New Orleans, La.; and Powel Crosley, WLW, Cincinnati, O.

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FCC HEAD ENDORSING COLUMBIA MARKS NEW POLICY

Official endorsement by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission in connection with the Columbia Broadcasting System's new "three-point" program policy, sets a precedent. Up to this time, except where performances have been alleged to be obscene or otherwise objectionable, the Commission has taken no official notice of the character of the program.

Further approval of Columbia's policy was seen when Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction there over radio matters, asked that the statement of Chairman Prall and that of Columbia be printed in the Congressional Record. This was done on May 14th and copies of the Record may be obtained carrying the full text upon application to Senator Wheeler.

"This new pronouncement of policy by the Columbia Broadcasting System is gratifying not merely because it is one of the most forward looking steps ever undertaken in the great American radio industry but also because it is the considered undertaking of a network serving more than 100 stations from Coast to Coast", Chairman Prall declared.

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"Such an example of wise leadership can hardly fail to exert a profound influence on American broadcasting generally. The net effect of such a marked raising of broadcasting standards can only be to enhance further radio's unique influence on our modern ways of living and thinking, and to increase at the same time the interest of the listener and the value of the broadcast service to him."

The new "three-point" policy of Columbia, as outlined by William S. Paley, President, is, first, advertisers must cut down on the length of their announcements effective July 30, to a maximum of 10 per cent of the total broadcast may be devoted to the sponsor's commercial announcements, including contest and offers, on programs after 6 p.m. On daytime programs the maximum will be 15 per cent. Further, "unpleasantly rapid delivery of the sales message, to effect a crowding of excessive material into the period allowed for the commercial announcement, will not be permitted."

Secondly, advertising of articles which "by their nature present questions of good taste in connection with radio listening" will be prohibited. This policy is effective immediately in regard to new business. As to existing business, the policy is effective as the contracts expire. The last of these expires March, 1936.

Thirdly, Columbia cracks down heavily on children's programs. Prohibitions include features that exalt gangsters and criminals, glorify disrespect of parents, present greed and selfishness as a worthy motivation, or make dishonesty or deceit attractive. In an effort to improve these programs Columbia is engaging a child psychologist and an advisory board to steer the programs into proper channels.

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LABOR BOARD DISMISSES CHARGES AGAINST RCA RADIOTRON

The National Labor Relations Board has dismissed charges of violation of Section 7(a) brought against the R.C.A. Radiotron Company, Inc., by the Radio Metal Workers Industrial Union, Local No. 5. The case involved the dismissal of three employees at the company's Harrison, N. J. plant.

Upon appeal by the company from a recommendation by the New York Regional Labor Board that the three workers be reinstated, the National Board conducted a hearing on April 1, 1935. Evidence was found lacking, in the opinion of the National Board that the company was influenced in its discharge of the workers by any knowledge, or prejudice against, their union activities, and the Regional Board decision was hence reversed.

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NEW STATION RECOMMENDED FOR INDIANAPOLIS

A favorable report has been submitted to the Federal Communications Commission with regard to granting the application of L. M. Kennett, for the construction of a new 1000 watt station in Indianapolis, Ind., to be operated daytime on a frequency of 600 kc.

The Communications Commission will pass upon the recommendation at a later date.

The conclusions of George H. Hill, who was the Examiner in the case, were as follows:

"1. The applicant is legally, financially, technically, and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the proposed station.

"2. There is need in the Indianapolis area for the service of a radio station devoted to the broadcast of local programs, and there is adequate local talent to meet the requirements of such a station.

"3. No substantial interference would be caused to any existing service by the operation of the proposed station in Indianapolis, Indiana.

"4. Public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served by the granting of the application of L. M. Kennett for a construction permit."

There are two broadcast stations now located in Indianapolis, WFBM operating on 1230 kilocycles with 1 KW power unlimited time and WIRE operating on 1400 kilocycles with 500 watts night, 1 KW day power, unlimited time. However, both of these stations are chain outlets, WFBM being affiliated with the Columbia Network and WIRE with the National chain, and it appears that during 1934 WIRE devoted 40% of its total time to National Network programs while WFBM devoted 60% of its time to the Columbia Network. During the period from January 1, 1935 to the date of the hearing WFBM carried network programs 70% of the time and WIRE carried such programs 50% of the time. The only consistently satisfactory daytime service received in Indianapolis from stations located elsewhere is that afforded by Station WLW in Cincinnati, Ohio, which station also is a chain outlet being affiliated with the National and Mutual Systems.

The State of Indiana is due 7.7 units in daytime broadcast facilities and is assigned 5.52 units while the Fourth Zone is due 65 units and is assigned 64.20 units. The granting of the proposed application would increase the daytime quota of the State and Zone by .5 units. There are 9 other applications pending from Indiana, involving an increase in the daytime quota of the State and Zone.

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BROADCASTERS AND EDUCATORS AROUND KILOCYCLE MAYPOLE

With members of the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission looking on, educators and broadcasters joined hands to peacefully dance around a May Pole of kilocycle accord.

Representatives of the two groups met in Washington at a conference called by the Commission to formulate plans for mutual cooperation in presenting educational programs over the radio.

Among the broadcasters in attendance at the meeting were John Royal, NBC Vice-President and Program Director; Alfred J. McCosker, of Station WOR, Newark; Frederic K. Willis, Assistant to the President of Columbia; H. K. Carpenter, of WHK, Cleveland; Joseph Ries, Educational Director WLW, Cincinnati; Harry C. Butcher, Washington representative of Columbia; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, NBC, and Edwin M. Spence, Director of WBAL, Baltimore.

Of the many suggestions offered at the conference, one which apparently met with most favor among the delegates was that offered by Allen Miller, Director of Radio at the University of Chicago, and head of the University Broadcasting Council.

He pointed out that the University Council was formed in Chicago to act as a coordinating link between the Universities and the broadcasting stations in that area. It will stage educational programs from a central studio in downtown Chicago. This studio will be linked with sub-studios at the various universities and will also be connected by wire with the various radio stations airing its programs. The schools joined in this radio venture are Northwestern, Chicago and De Pauw.

The cost of operation was estimated by Miller at \$55,000 a year. Both the stations and universities will contribute to the operating expenses. The matter of programs will be left entirely up to the Board operating the Council.

This Board, according to Miller, hopes to overcome what it deems the reasons for the failure of educational broadcasts to date. They are: lack of expert guidance and supervision, inadequate financial support, lack of cooperation between broadcasters and educators and poor program design.

Educators who have been the leaders in a fight for the reallocation of radio frequencies to give educational groups a larger percentage of wavelengths indicated at the hearing that they would drop this demand if the broadcasters would work with them. Broadcasters present at the meeting announced through J. Truman Ward, President of the National Association of Broad-

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casters, that they were ready and willing to do this. Both Ward and John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, favored the appointment of a committee to develop a plan favorable to the two groups.

"If there could be appointed some sort of committee to consider the viewpoints presented at this Conference and then to study the situation there might no longer be such a lack of unity in plan and philosophy concerning education by radio", Mr. Ward said. "There might then be a greater organized effort on the part of our universities and school systems in developing the use of radio at the reception and to supplement their regular class room work. This might then result in the development of approved educational broadcasts meriting the wide public interest accorded the best commercial programs.

"Thus we believe that the chief constructive consideration of this Conference should be the thought of organizing a committee for the cooperative study of this problem and to present some suggested plan for the application of the radio to education, and for the coordination of the educators' efforts."

Studebaker commended the Parent-Teacher groups for their fight to raise the standard of juvenile programs. He called upon the Commission to assume more responsibility on this matter than it has in the past.

Patent medicine advertising on the radio was attacked by Drs. W. W. Bauer, and Arthur J. Cramp, both of the American Medical Association. They asked for the right to attack over the air statements made by these advertisers. Dr. Bauer also asked for the right of medical men to discuss the cause and prevention of social diseases, on the radio.

In pointing out what he termed "misstatements of medical facts", in commercial announcements on certain patent medicine programs, Dr. Cramp stated:

"Radio advertising is more objectionable than newspaper advertising of the same product. The public has developed a defense mechanism against this type of advertising print. Sponsors of these products are also much more cautious about statements they make in the newspapers. Young people don't read them, but they do hear them on the air. Broadcasting stations are far behind newspapers and magazines in handling this type of advertising."

That the intelligence of the average listener is three years older now than it was, was the assertion of Dr. J. H. Upham, Dean of the School of Medicine of Ohio State University. Dr. Upham said the intelligence of the average listener today is between 15 and 16 years old instead of 12 and 13 as it used to be.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

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Dr. Arthur G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, and a representative of the National Committee on Education by Radio, called for the establishment of a public broadcasting system to supplement, but not supplant, the present commercial system. This plan was offered to give American listeners programs free from advertising and to present entertainment and information to promote public welfare.

The plan calls for the following: A national radio system to be managed by a series of national, regional and State boards, about 50 in number, with representatives of agriculture, labor, music, drama, schools, religion, science, medicine, law and arts on the boards. Members of the State boards are to be nominated by the Supreme Courts of the various States and confirmed by the Governors. The system shall be available for public forums and operated by a chain of non-profit welfare stations. The Government shall make provision for operating funds and allocation of radio channels. The various State Boards shall study the desires of listeners and prepare programs to appeal to them.

Dr. Crane believes that \$3,600,000 can be raised for the operation of such a supplementary radio chain through the contribution by the Government of a penny a month for each pupil enrolled in the public schools of the land.

Support of the plan was voiced by Frederick A. Ballard, representing the American Civil Liberties Union. He also offered a resolution for the formation of a new Radio Commission to investigate the American Radio System from the ground up to determine what future action should be taken.

The Rev. Fr. John B. Harney, representative of the Paulist Fathers, who operate WLWL in New York, demanded 25 percent of the available radio facilities for non-profit groups and 50 percent of the evening time on commercial stations for educational broadcasts. He also attacked a program on NBC sponsored by the Mexican Government and praised Columbia's recent plan for program purification. He suggested that the Commission adopt the Columbia plan and make it binding on all stations under its jurisdiction.

Broadcasting of alien propaganda and obscene programs should be penalized by immediate revocation of license, Father Thorning, who represented America, a national Catholic review, told the Commissioners. He said thus far the Mexican Government was the only foreign nation to put foreign propaganda on the radio, but he pictured Japan and Russia as doing likewise in an effort to obtain the aid of the United States.

After the shouting had all died down, Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcasting Division of the Commission, announced that a committee would be formed to further study the matter of cooperation between educators and broadcasters. He appointed U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker Chairman of the Committee. What the Commission, or anybody else for that matter, will do with the report of this committee, was not revealed.

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ASCAP READY TO BEGIN GOVERNMENT BATTLE NEXT MONTH

With Federal Judge John C. Knox, of New York, heading the Government anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers up for trial on June 10th, the Composers have indicated that they are ready to go ahead. The progress of the suit naturally will be followed with great interest by the broadcasters.

One report is to the effect that there will be a continuance of existing broadcasting station contracts with the Composers for six months beyond September 1st when the present licenses expire. This decree would mean that the Composers under court offices would consent to the elimination of certain practices subject to court action if violated.

As it stands now, the broadcasters pay 5% of their net receipts each year, plus arbitrary sustaining fees, making the annual payment to the Composers something like \$2,500,000.

In his argument for an early trial, Andrew W. Bennett, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of the Government suit, said that past experience led the owners of the businesses involved to believe that greatly increased royalties will again be demanded by the American Society of Composers, and that they will be forced to pay such increased amounts or go out of business.

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CENTRAL BROADCASTING BUILDING FOR VIENNA

At a recent meeting, the Board of Management of the RAVAG, the Austrian Radio Company, resolved on the construction of a central broadcasting building on the land of the "Theresianum" in the center of Vienna at an estimated cost of 6,700,000 schillings. This building is to contain all the offices, the technical rooms and the studio of the RAVAG, which are now located in two separate buildings. Construction will be started this summer so that the buildings can be completed before next winter sets in, Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson at Vienna, reports.

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GOVERNMENT WAKING UP ON TELEVISION

About the first interest in television officially shown by the Government, is the Commerce Department sending Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, abroad to see what England, France and Germany are doing.

Mr. Cruse has been instructed to get first-hand information on television developments in these countries with a view to presenting them to American industry. How long he will remain abroad is not known.

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PROPOSED CATHOLIC STATION SHIFT MUST AWAIT HEARING

The Federal Communications Commission has turned down a petition from Rev. John B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers of New York, owners of WLWL for immediate action in connection with a proposed shift of eight or nine stations which would allow WLWL to share time with WWL, another Catholic station, Loyola University, of New Orleans, La.

A hearing on this case had previously been set for the latter part of June, and the Commission ruled that Father Harney would have to await the outcome of this.

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SHRINE CONVENTION TO HAVE LARGEST SOUND EQUIPMENT

The setup being installed for the Shrine Convention to be held in Washington early in June is believed to be the largest sound installation of its kind ever employed in the United States.

The amplification devices will be set up to cover the line of march on Pennsylvania Avenue from Fourth Street to Seventeenth Street; the water sports carnival off Haines Point; divine services on Temple Heights and the National Theater headquarters for the Shrine.

The system on Pennsylvania Avenue is to be operated on a complete network or as 12 separate units for the carnival features. More than 75 R.C.A. high fidelity speakers and 55 velocity microphones are to be used.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

1890

Commissioner of the General Land Office
Washington, D. C.

The following report was submitted to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on the 1st day of January, 1890.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. COOPER, Commissioner.

During the year ending December 31, 1889, the following lands were surveyed and entered for the public domain:

| State | Section | Acres |
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| Alabama | 1 | 100 |
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| Alabama | 4 | 100 |
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One of the first efforts made to amplify the speeches and to carry the music of bands playing along the line of march through loud speakers was attempted when the Shrine held its convention in the National Capital a number of years ago. This was thought to be a marvelous thing at the time but in the light of future developments was looked upon as a faint carbon copy of what will be done at the forthcoming convention.

"The reproduction of music of the Shrine bands and of voices of the speakers through the system being installed for the June convention will be natural and not be discorded", said F. N. Chase of the National Electrical Supply Co. "There will be no over-amplification and the reproduction will be correct. When John Smith talks, it will sound like John Smith.

"We gave this system a tryout when Admiral Byrd arrived at the Washington Navy Yard recently. Also, it was used at the White House with highly satisfactory results, when President Roosevelt addressed a large group of farmers from the south portico of the Executive Mansion. We have every expectation that the system will establish a new high standard of amplification when the Shriners assemble in Washington in June."

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ALL-WAVE RADIO RECEIVING SETS POPULAR IN EGYPT

The introduction of all-wave sets into Egypt has resulted in a noteworthy stimulation to radio sales in that market, according to a report from Consul General H. Earle Russell, Alexandria, Egypt.

While American makes have shared in the increased business, they have been somewhat at a disadvantage, it is pointed out, as while prices of European sets have been declining, the cost of American sets has advanced. Furthermore, American manufacturers have usually demanded terms of cash in advance or cash against documents, whereas European firms have been granting a certain amount of credit, the report states.

Midget types of all-wave sets were most in demand in the Egyptian market during the past year, the report shows. The native trade demanded a low-priced apparatus, while the more expensive units were favored by the foreign element. Wherever electric current was available, electric sets were in demand, but in many of the interior villages, where current was not obtainable, battery sets were called for.

Imports of radio receiving sets into Egypt during 1934 amounted to approximately 25,000 units, valued at £156,000 (Egyptian), with the United States accounting for 13,460 units valued at £80,000, the Consul reported.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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"LEAGUE FOR RADIO DECENCY" OPENS UP

There has been formed an organization in New York City known as the "National League for Decency in Radio." Its purpose is "to eliminate unclean and indecent items in radio programs."

The League issued a statement to the press which reads, in part, as follows:

"The publishing and distribution of a successful newspaper or magazine requires a tremendous expenditure of energy, worry and money. The service you have rendered, and the employment you have made possible, merits you something better than that which is permitted to your competitor to monopolize at little expense, namely, the broadcasting of news items to your readers.

"In addition, you are further handicapped in that your competitor is able to offer a combination of radio and newspaper advertising at a rate which surely does not help you. Such a condition is not tolerated by either the public, or the workers in newspaper and magazine offices of Great Britain, or Canada. Why should it be permitted to exist in the United States?

"Surely, the Power Trust does not as yet control the press?

"The amount of advertising diverted in 1934 from newspapers and magazines to radio approximated \$77,000,000. Based on the first four months of 1935, it is estimated that nearly \$100,000,000 will be spent by commercial sponsors in radio advertising. In addition, and no doubt of far more interest to you, is the fact as the enclosed broadside indicates, that unclean and offensive utterances, as well as alien propaganda, of a type that no self-respecting publisher would originate, is now being broadcast by radio.

"We would appreciate your cooperation and endorsement in making possible the purposes herein set forth by the National League for Decency in Radio."

The League has its offices in Suite 2515 at 11 W. 42nd Street, New York City.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 827

May 21, 1935

EDUCATORS-BROADCASTERS' COMMITTEE TO BEGIN SOON

Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission, said that the Educators-Broadcasters' Committee, agreed upon at the conference in Washington last week, would doubtless be selected and ready to go to work within the next week or ten days. The Chairman of this committee, to which may be added representatives of the Communications Commission, will be John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The selection of Mr. Studebaker will mark a closer working relation between the Office of Education and the Commission having jurisdiction over radio. Judge Sykes said that the exact number of the committee had not as yet been determined but that it could be depended upon to represent all the interests concerned. He said that the first meeting of the Committee would be called soon after the personnel had been selected. At that time the main question of how, under its existing arrangement, an agreement could be reached to better utilize the present radio facilities would be taken up.

The new Educators-Broadcasters' Committee will also consider the proposal made by Dr. Arthur G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Education by Radio of a system of radio broadcasting to supplement the present profit-sustained system which would give the American people a combined system embodying the desirable features of both public and private broadcasting.

"Listeners would have the privilege of turning either to programs such as we now have or to those which not only had been arranged by public boards interested in American culture, information, and entertainment, but were entirely free from advertising or from the influence of the advertiser", Dr. Crane explained in presenting his idea to last week's conference.

"With few exceptions, the countries of the world either operate all broadcasting as a public enterprise or provide a parallel publicly-operated system such as the one proposed for the United States. Broadcasting, except in America, has been appreciated and conserved as a great public instrument to serve the people's welfare and entertainment. The new proposal is a most promising and happy combination of the values inherent in both the European and American systems.

"The listener's freedom of choice would be increased by a supplemental, publicly-controlled broadcasting chain presenting programs paralleling the present commercial programs. This could

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be effected without any hardship upon the existent system. The supplemental chain would interfere with the present broadcasters only insofar as a few of the existing air channels were allocated to and reserved for the government system. The band of frequencies reserved for the government system could undoubtedly take care of most of the present educational and non-profit broadcasting stations. By means of a proper allocation of channels, and their division among stations of varying power, the non-profit stations could probably serve the country better than at present and with less interference to those which are commercially operated."

"The cost of construction and operation by the people themselves of a broadcasting system would not be excessive.***** Financed by the Federal Government on a national basis, it would be negligible.

"There are several ways by which the cost of the public broadcasting system could be met. A manufacturers' tax on new equipment, supplies, and replacements has been suggested.

"An equitably adjusted license fee to be paid by all commercially operated stations could yield a sizeable return. Such a fee could be based upon the power of the station, the population of the primary area served, the time privileges, and the desirability of the channel allocated. Such a payment would be fair and reasonable in return for the protection which such stations now receive from the Federal Government. An offset to this fee would occur when the Government system buys time from a private station. Such charge could be credited to the station's license fee.

"At present the Federal Government spends large sums of money each year to protect private stations in a monopoly of the radio channels. The number of available channels is limited. These must be parcelled out by the Government. Each station must be protected in its rights against interference and against encroachments by other broadcasters. By this process the Federal Government is creating a monopoly of the air for each station within the allocation of time, power, and frequency accorded to the station. For this service, which is costing the Federal Government heavily, the station pays nothing in return."

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SHORT-RANGE RADIO FOR N. Y. STOCK QUOTATIONS

The radio set, which is to be carried by quotation boys on the New York Stock Exchange has what is said to be the shortest range designed for practical operation in the world. It covers only the ten-foot circle around the trading posts in which members congregate. Instead of working his way in and out of this melee, the quotation boy may, by use of the new set, broadcast prices from the edge of the crowd to a receiving and amplifying device at the top of his post. His voice is relayed from this point to the telephone operators on the fifteenth floor, who supply member firms, but member firms only, with quotations.

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U. S. EXPLAINS EUROPEAN TELEVISION STUDY

The Commerce Department has given out the following statement with regard to the survey which it is now making on the television situation in Europe:

"Alert to the possibilities of selling television apparatus to the world with profit to the United States, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is to be represented during the next two months in each of the three foreign television capitals - London, Paris, and Berlin - by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Bureau's Electrical Division.

"Functioning in close cooperation with radio exporters, the Division has been instrumental in aiding the development of the foreign markets for American radio apparatus, amounting in 1934 to nearly \$25,000,000. Foreign restrictions on importation, affecting the sales of American radio goods, failed to hold sales below a new record.

"Television promises a similar development, and although total units to be placed in use each year may not equal those for comparative years in the development of sound sets, a tremendous dollar volume of turnover will not greatly surprise the industry.

"Developments will necessarily be slower for television than for sound broadcasting, as transmitters are not yet capable of covering great distances and pending the discovery of improvements increasing effective range must be considered as local in effect.

"Television experimentation has been in progress in Europe for about the same length of time as in the United States. A greater proportion of this experiment has been in the form of transmissions for public reception, however, resulting in some practical problems of public relations which have as yet been studied only in theory in the United States. A principal problem is the question of making television self-supporting, utilizing experience in solving the same question regarding sound broadcasts.

"Mr. Cruse proposes to study the subject from all angles, but particularly in the matter of technical methods, program construction, and television financing, insofar as information on those subjects may be developed.

"The itinerary includes studies to be made in the television centers of England, Germany, and France. Mr. Cruse will return about June 30."

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B.B.C. TO ADD HIGHER POWER SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTERS

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that in view of the success achieved by the Empire Service, it has been decided to extend the station at Daventry by the addition of two short-wave transmitters, which will be of higher power than the two now in use.

There will also be extensions to the aerial system, based on the data collected in the experimental work which has been carried out at Daventry by the B.B.C. during the past two and a half years.

When the two new transmitters are in operation, the two existing transmitters will be combined to form one transmitter of higher power, making available three transmitters in all. Construction work on the building to accommodate the additional transmitters will begin shortly.

The present transmitters at Daventry are listed at 20,000 watts in the Commerce Department's "World Short-Wave Radiophone Transmitters".

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RCA ENTERS SALARY LIST WITH SECURITIES COMMISSION

The Radio Corporation of America paid to David Sarnoff, President, remuneration of \$52,330, and to Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, \$51,160, its registration statement has informed the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington. Otto S. Schairer, Vice-President, got \$24,125. Rockefeller Center, Inc., was the largest security holder listed, with 100,000 of the "A" preferred as of March 22, comprising 20.2 per cent of the issue. G. E. Employees Securities Corporation owned 50,000 "A" preferred.

Shareholdings of officers and Directors included: General Harbord, 1,130 "B" preferred; Newton D. Baker, 10 common, 10 "A" preferred; Cornelius Bliss, 2,833 common; Arthur E. Braun, 19,532 common, 13,500 "A" preferred; Edward W. Harden, 1,000 common; Mr. Sarnoff, 2,000 common; James R. Sheffield, 1,193 common.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company paid \$78,805 to A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board, and \$58,763 to F. A. Merrick, President. L. A. Osborne, Vice-President received \$33,436, and Walter Cary, Vice-President and President of the Westinghouse Lamp Co. got \$46,257 from the latter concern.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 1, 1900

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1899

AND
A REPORT ON THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

BY
J. M. SMITH

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1900
The following is a list of the lands belonging to the United States, as reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in response to a resolution passed by the Senate May 1, 1899, and a report on the lands belonging to the United States, by J. M. Smith.

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WRVA WOODEN TOWER DECREASES FADING

Although it has only been in use a short time, a favorable report has been received with regard to the all-wood radio tower of Station WRVA, at Richmond, Va.

"What we hear from our listeners in many sections is most encouraging", said C. T. Lucy, in charge of the station, "and we are particularly impressed with the fact that fading has been materially decreased.

"Reception at points which heretofore have had difficulty listening to us with any satisfaction is also noteworthy, and it is expected that changes in our present ground system will show further marked improvement."

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U.P. AND I.N.S. ADD NEW RADIO CLIENTS

The muddled radio "newscasting" situation began to smooth out this week as definite programs for supplying news to radio stations were being shaped up by the United Press and the International News Service. With staff men being added to supply specially prepared broadcasts, the entry of the commercial news gathering agencies upon a new phase of their history appeared to be an accomplished fact, according to Editor & Publisher.

That this move was hastened by pressure from newspaper owned stations was further indicated in several sections last week. The Associated Press reported inquires from papers in nine cities seeking to know what use they may make of A.P. news. The answer, varying only in minor detail, has been that until some program is adopted, A.P. members owning radio stations may meet their competition, where necessary, by making up newscasts from the A.P. wire. No commercialization will be permitted, and the member is charged with the responsibility for protecting the integrity of the A.P. news.

The United Press has adopted a policy of selling its news specially prepared in program form. Webb Artz, U.P. mail editor, was detailed this week to Philadelphia to organize preparation of a newscast for Station WCAU and then to Boston where U.P. has sold Station WEEI.

The major chains, having failed to exercise leadership in carrying out the Press-Radio agreement, were reported as the key to the situation in the fight between Trans-Radio and the newspaper news gathering agencies. The U.P., according to Mr. Baillie, President of the U.P., has decided, for the present, not to sell news for chain broadcast as such.

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BELLOWS NOT A CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED LOUCKS

Henry A. Bellows, who has been suggested as a possible candidate to succeed Philip G. Loucks, who will resign as Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters next July, states very positively that he does not seek the position.

"I would like to make it perfectly clear that I am not a candidate for this office", Mr. Bellows writes, setting forth his views on the subject.

"As you will recall at the Cincinnati convention, I very urgently advised the Association to enlarge its Washington staff in order to provide adequately for certain services which the Managing Director, no matter who or how efficient he may be, cannot possibly maintain in connection with his other duties. I specifically urged the maintenance of a Federal and State legislative service on a permanent basis and a material expansion in the public relations and educational work of the Association.

"As a specific example of the importance of such work, I may point out that in connection with the hearings before the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission last Fall, it was necessary for the Association to take on an additional full time employee and secretary, who worked for three months exclusively on the presentation of material and the preparation of the brief in connection with these hearings. Since January 1 the maintenance of an adequate State legislative service has been very nearly a full time job. Wholly irrespective of any personal connection, I feel more strongly than ever that the National Association of Broadcasters urgently needs to increase its permanent personnel to care for such matters as these. This is particularly true in the light of the investigation to be carried on by the new Federal Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Studebaker. It is perfectly apparent that the Managing Director of the Association cannot, without seriously neglecting the regular duties of his office, give anything like adequate attention to such legislative, educational and public relations activities as these.

"I have, frankly, been glad to serve the Association in such capacities as I have indicated, and I am ready to continue to do so if the Association, recognizing the need, really desires to expand its activities in the directions I have suggested, and wants me to carry on this kind of work. I do not feel, however, that this sort of thing can be adequately done by any Managing Director on the present basis of organization, nor do I feel that it can best be done by the Managing Director even with an enlargement of the staff. For many reasons, therefore, I do not care to be regarded as a possible candidate for the position which will be left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Loucks. I have too high an appreciation of the splendid work he has done to feel that it could possibly be carried on satisfactorily by anyone whose primary interests in the broadcasting industry are in legislative, educational and public relations fields.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Presented to the Senate of the United States at the Session of 1880-81, in answer to a Resolution of the Senate, passed May 10, 1880, relating to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the year ending June 30, 1880.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate's resolution of May 10, 1880, relating to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the year ending June 30, 1880. In compliance with the provisions of the resolution, the Commissioner has the pleasure to submit herewith the report of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1880. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the business of the office, and the second of which contains a detailed statement of the business of the office, as conducted during the year ending June 30, 1880. The first part of the report contains a general statement of the business of the office, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the business of the office, as conducted during the year ending June 30, 1880. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the business of the office, and the second of which contains a detailed statement of the business of the office, as conducted during the year ending June 30, 1880.

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5/21/35

ASHBY BECOMES OFFICER OF BAR ASSOCIATION

A. L. Ashby, Vice President and General Attorney of the National Broadcasting Company, was elected last week as one of the Directors of the New York County Lawyers' Association. This Association was organized by Charles Strauss and among its officers have been such distinguished lawyers as Charles Evans Hughes, John W. Davis, Charles A. Boston, Samuel Seabury, William M. Cromwell, and others.

Mr. Ashby was elected for a term of three years. He is also Chairman of the Committee of Communications.

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WOR SHOWS 30% INCREASE IN BUSINESS

Since the installation of WOR's new 50,000 watt high-fidelity transmitter, the number of commercially sponsored hours broadcast over WOR increased 30% the first four months of the year over last year, according to a statement from WOR's Press Department, which continues:

"During this period 68 new sponsors came on the air, thus raising the total commercial time for the first third of the year to 838 hours - a 30% increase over commercial hours broadcast during the corresponding period last year. Commercial time on the station during April was larger than any other month of 1935.

"A total of 247 hours were sponsored by 87 different advertisers, compared with 68 advertisers using WOR in April, 1934. During April, the independent 50,000-watt broadcast 247 hours of commercial time, a 9.5% increase over the March 1935 total and 56.8% gain over sponsored time in April 1934.

Part of this increase may be attributable to the affiliation of WOR with the Mutual Broadcasting System which started operation last September. Also a greater use of local or spot programs on the part of national advertisers is indicated. In this respect about 80% of WOR's commercial time is sponsored by national advertisers.

"WOR has contracts for Summer use of the station by sponsors which show a definite increase of business of 40% over the Summer of 1934."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1917

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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The Securities and Exchange Commission has set May 24th at 10 A.M. for a hearing to give the American Radio and Television Corporation of New York City an opportunity to appear and show cause why effectiveness of registration statement filed May 1, 1935, should not be suspended because the Commission finds reasonable grounds for believing that the facing sheet, twenty items, three exhibits, and the prospectus contain untrue statements or omit to state certain required material facts.

A favorable report has been submitted to the Communications Commission by Examiner Ralph L. Walker on the application of the Riverside Broadcasting Co., of Riverside, Cal., for a construction permit for a 250 watts station, daytime operation on 820 kc.

The telephone which President Walter Gifford, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., used in the first round-the-world conversation has been presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Those who took part in the presentation were: Dr. C. G. Abbot, Smithsonian Secretary; Dr. William Chauncey Langdon, of the A. T. & T.; Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, daughter of the late Alexander Graham Bell, who made the presentation, and Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, head of the National Geographic Society.

Examiner Melvin H. Dalbert has recommended that the application of the Helena Broadcasting Co., of Helena, Mont. for a construction permit of 100 watts station, 1420 kc., unlimited hours of operation, be granted. He has reported unfavorably upon the Montana Broadcasting Company at Boulder, Mont., and E.B. Craney, of Helena, who sought the same frequency.

Three broadcasting stations are to begin almost immediately an investigation of transmission on the ultra-high frequencies, the Associated Press reported from New York. Broadcasters to install the necessary equipment are KDKA, of Pittsburgh, KYW, of Philadelphia, and WBZ, of Boston.

Herman Paley and Jack Klotz have joined the WOR Artist Bureau staff. Paley will represent artists for motion pictures, musical comedy and dramatic productions, and will also sell talent to advertising agencies. Klotz will represent WOR artists for vaudeville engagements, presentation houses and night clubs.

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DISCOUNTS IMPROPER NEW DEAL RADIO USE

Manipulation of the radio by President Roosevelt and the New Deal is taken lightly by Elmer Davis of the New York Times in reviewing the book "Handout", which was expected to "blow the roof off of Washington", in its expose of the New Deal usage of publicity.

"It is in the chapters on radio and movies that the neurosis breaks all bounds", Mr. Davis writes. "Radio was controlled by a Federal Commission long before Roosevelt became President; then and now an administration could shut off all radio criticism if it chose (and dared); yet one still hears Republicans and Socialists on the radio, when they have money enough to buy the time. But say the authors, there is a subtler way of suppressing radio critics; a station, by turning on more power than it is supposed to use, can 'spray' competing stations and silence their programs - something which Government engineers are supposed to prevent. Last Winter the authors had trouble getting Father Coughlin's speeches through the Washington station of his network; another Washington station was spraying them out, and they are sure it was a plot. Well, last Winter this reviewer had trouble getting the Philharmonic programs; the New York station of Coughlin's network was spraying them out. If there was a plot, it seems to have backfired in New York, which, after all, has more radio listeners than Washington. But possibly a reviewer who thinks the country needs Toscanini more than it needs Coughlin is not competent to judge of such matters."

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TELEVISION IN FRANCE

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Georges Mandel, announced recently that regular broadcasting of televised pictures will begin in France before the end of the month. The new emission which will accompany ordinary broadcasting will be made at first on 175 meter waves at the rate of 25 images per second, scanned horizontally by 90 lines per image.

"This is expected to give as good pictures as any system contemplated in either England or Germany, according to the French Minister, but after 3 months the French system will be further improved by increasing the scanning rate to 180 and even 240 lines", Assistant Trade Commissioner Lestrade Brown reports. "The broadcasting of televised pictures will be in the nature of an experiment at first. The sending apparatus has already been installed and will begin to function within a week. The improved model which will be installed 3 months later will be set up on the top of the Eiffel Tower. All equipment is made in France."

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R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS TRAINS THEM UNDER DIFFICULTIES

On a recent visit to the main offices of the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., it was noted that the "schoolroom" for training novice operators was located in the very center of the largest, busiest, noisiest and most hectic of the several traffic-handling rooms, a writer in the Naval Communications Bulletin observed.

"The students were seated at a long practice table, banging away at their typewriters and yet obviously having enough trouble with the incoming code without being bothered by the running of messengers to and fro, the whirring of carrier-belts, the clicking of several dozen typewriters and a general air of confusion which is more readily associated with a boiler factory than with a communication office", the writer added.

"'That', said the executive who was acting as guide, 'is just the point. They've got to get used to the noise and confusion before they'll be worth anything to us and we think that they might just as well do it at the beginning of their careers rather than later on.'

"Judging by the proficiency of the finished product, the system must be good and we might well profit by it.

"Material difficulties may stand in the way. We certainly have no communication offices which offer the same amount of hectic distraction. On the other hand, it would be perfectly possible to hook up every position in a receiving room to an oscillator circuit, preferably keyed from outside the room. Then, whenever, a few positions could be spared from routine operation, the strikers could take their places in the receiving room and copy practice transmissions under exactly the same conditions as they will eventually be called upon to encounter with real transmissions. If greater noise is desired, the supervisor might stand close by and beat a dishpan with a monkey-wrench. But the ingenuity of our radiomen may be depended upon fully to furnish such realism, should it prove necessary in the turning out of operators such as we most assuredly need, and always will."

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A list of importers and dealers of radios and radio equipment in Czechoslovakia has been compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division from data prepared and submitted by American consular officers abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State. Copies of this circular may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or from its district and cooperative offices. Price 50 cents each.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the story of the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. This was followed by the settlement of the eastern coast by the English in the early 17th century.

The second part of the history is the story of the growth of the colonies and the struggle for independence from Britain. This culminated in the American Revolution of 1776-1783.

The third part of the history is the story of the early years of the United States, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the 18th century.

The fourth part of the history is the story of the 19th century, from the beginning of the 1800s to the end of the century.

The fifth part of the history is the story of the 20th century, from the beginning of the 1900s to the present. This includes the story of the two world wars, the Great Depression, and the Cold War.

THE PRESENT

The present part of the history is the story of the United States in the 21st century. This includes the story of the September 11 attacks, the Iraq War, and the 2008 financial crisis.

THE FUTURE

APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WPAX, H. Wimpy, Thomasville, Ga., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power to 250 watts, transmitter site to be determined; WJAX, City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla., C.P. to install new equipment, increase day power to 5 KW, transmitter location to be determined; WMAQ, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Addison, Ill., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from 7/4/35 to 9/4/35, for approval of antenna system and to correct geographical location; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., modification of license covering special authority to operate on 1320 kc., 1 KW night, using directional antenna, unlimited time; WMFJ, W. Wright Esch, Daytona Beach, Fla., license to cover C.P. authorizing new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KXYZ, Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Tex., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and increase in power from 500 w. to 1 KW, 1440 kc., unlimited time.

Also, WMFD, Richard Austin Dunlea, Wilmington, N. C., license to cover C.P. authorizing construction of new station to operate on 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime only; KHSL, Wm. Sshield, Sydney R. Lewis, Harold Smithson, Trustees of Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Chico, Cal., license covering C.P. authorizing new station to operate on 950 kc., 250 watts, daytime only; KRNT, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment; KPLC, Calcasieu Broadcasting Co., Lake Charles, La., license to cover CP for new station to operate on 1550 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WPRO, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Cl., Providence, R. I., modification of license to cover special Exp. Auth. authorizing new equipment, moving station locally and change frequency from 1210 kc., to 630 kc., 250 w., unlimited time; WSAN, WASN, Inc., Allentown, Pa., modification of license covering increase in power from 250 to 500 watts, and set for hearing application to operate with 500 w. additional; WGBA, B. Bryan Musselman, Allentown, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 250 to 500 watts, and set for hearing application to operate with 500 w. additiona;

Also, WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., modification of license to increase night power to 1 KW, using directional antenna, 2.5 KW day using conventional antenna, and to cover changes in equipment; WKBB, Sanders Bros. Radio Station, E. Dubuque, Ill., license to cover C.P. authorizing installation of new equipment, increase in day power to 250 w. and hours of operation to unlimited 1500 kc., 100 w. night; WSVA, Marion K. Gilliam, Harrisonburg, Va., Consent to Voluntary Assignment of license to Shenandoah Valley Broadcasting Corp.; WOSU, The Ohio State University, Portable-Mobile, C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp. Broadcast pickup station), frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600, and 8600-400000 kc., 10 watts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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EXPECT MORE STATIONS CITED IN ADVERTISING CLEAN-UP

It is believed in official circles that the citing of twenty-one radio stations, with the threat that their licenses may be cancelled, for the most part because the stations carried a program entitled "Marmola", a preparation represented to reduce fat, is only the beginning of further drastic moves on the part of the Commission in a national advertising clean-up.

Indications of what might possibly be the basis of further action was the submitting by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association, to the Broadcast Division, of a transcript of the advertising of part of five "patent medicine" broadcasts made during the last two or three weeks.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Commission, has had his eye on the advertising situation ever since he took office. Shortly after Mr. Prall took up his new duties a complaint came in about the medical broadcasts on a certain station. Ordinarily the procedure in such a case would have been a lot of checking and double-checking. Then when the station came up a month or two hence for the renewal of its license, it would have been told that it would have to clean house before another license could be secured.

In this case, Mr. Prall "shot from the hip" by sending a telegram to the station warning it that if the offensive program was not eliminated immediately, he would move to cancel the station's license.

The stations cited to appear in connection with the Marmola advertising which, according to the Commission, has been under the ban of the Post Office Department for some years, and also is in disfavor with the Federal Trade Commission, are:

KNX, Los Angeles; WBAP, Fort Worth; WGAR, Cleveland; WBAL, Baltimore; WGR, Buffalo; WHEC, Rochester; WHO, Des Moines; WIOD, Miami; WIND, Gary, Ind.; WIRE, Indianapolis; WJAS, Pittsburgh; WJJD, Chicago; WJR, Detroit; WKBW, Buffalo; WOW, Omaha; WOWO, Fort Wayne; WSMB, New Orleans; WTMJ, Milwaukee, KKRC, San Francisco; KMBC, Kansas City; KNOX, St. Louis.

The products which Dr. Cramp, of the American Medical Association, has complained of to the Commission, are: "Peruna", "Willard's Tablets", "Ex-Lax", "Alka-Seltzer" and "Crazy Crystals".

"Peruna has always been highly alcoholic, the amount of alcohol varying from 27 per cent to the present 18 per cent", Dr. Cramp set forth to the Commission. "The drugs that are alleged to be in it, in addition to alcohol, have varied at different times. Thirty years ago the Office of Indian Affairs forbade the sale of Peruna to the Indians because they got drunk on it. About the same time the Bureau of Internal Revenue notified Hartman, who then put the stuff out, that he would have to put some drugs in Peruna or take out a liquor license. He added senna. This cut down the sale to such an extent that Hartman attempted to recoup his losses by putting the old Peruna back on the market under another name - 'Ka-tar-no' - to be sold under liquor license restrictions. The Peruna broadcast recommends that 'a tablespoonful or two' be taken about half an hour before each meal and before going to bed. Two tablespoonfuls is an ounce, or about half a wineglassful. As Peruna contains twice the amount of alcohol to be found in champagne, the amount of alcohol the purchaser may get is by no means negligible.

"The Willard Tablets radio advertising theme is that the preparation is a home treatment for poor digestion, heart-burn, acid dyspepsia and stomach ulcer. It isn't necessary to point out the very serious danger that is run by a person who attempts to treat himself for such a condition as stomach ulcer. The tablets themselves were reported in THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association to be just another one of the ant-acid preparations containing, essentially, baking powder, bismuth subnitrate and magnesium oxide, a combination that is put up in non-proprietary form by most of the pharmaceutical houses and sold, not, of course, for stomach ulcer, but for the symptomatic treatment of hyperacidity.

"Ex-Lax is broadcast as 'the delicious chocolate laxative that will not form a habit.' The purgative drug in Ex-Lax is phenolphthalein, which, like all chemical purgatives, may form a habit. There have been numerous cases reported in medical literature of serious results following the use of phenolphthalein, albuminuria, cardiac weakness, irregular respiration, gastro-intestinal disturbances, blood in the urine, and especially skin eruptions. It is said that one of the most common causes of recurring ulcers of the mouth lies in the ingestion of drugs and that phenolphthalein comes first in the production of such untoward effects.

"Yet this preparation Ex-Lax is put up in the enticing form of a candy and sold to all who wish to buy. In 1932 a case was reported in THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association of a ten-year old boy who ate the contents of a box of Ex-Lax in mistake for candy and died. The medical profession has gone on record as being opposed to the indiscriminate sale of powerful drugs put up in the form of candy or chewing gum, because it knows that the public has a general idea that even products of an obviously medicinal character, when they are sold as package medicines for self-administration, are supposed to be more or less harmless. Dr. F. J. Cullen of the Federal Food

and Drug Administration issued a warning in 1933 against the dangers to the public health in the widespread exploitation of phenolphthalein put up in the form of confections.

"Alka-Seltzer is advertised so as to play up the idea that it is an 'antacid' and that it will relieve the pain and discomfort of every-day ailments caused by what is described as an 'over-acid condition.' The essential drug in Alka-Seltzer is aspirin. When you dissolve two tablets of Alka-Seltzer in a glass of water, as is suggested in the trade package, you get, according to the analysis of the chemists of the American Medical Association, nearly 9 grains of aspirin and nearly 1 grain of salicylic acid, together with the citric acid and baking soda that produce the effervescence. A person who follows the directions and takes 16 tablets a day would obviously consume over 70 grains of aspirin and over 6 grains of salicylic acid in that period. Originally the Alka-Seltzer advertising made not even a remote reference to the presence of aspirin.

"Since THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association published an article on the subject, the Alka-Seltzer broadcasting has vaguely and incidentally referred to an acetylsalicylate being present in the preparation. Also, if one reads the small type on the trade package, he may learn that Alka-Seltzer, when dissolved in water, produces an acetylsalicylate of sodium described as a salt of aspirin. Nowhere, however, is any hint given as to the amount of aspirin present, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the vast majority of people who take Alka-Seltzer are still quite ignorant of the fact that they are taking aspirin. While the public generally believes that aspirin is harmless, the medical profession has long known its potentialities for producing alarming symptoms in many instances, swelling of the lips, tongue, eyelids or the entire face, the production of hives, depression, nausea and sometimes cyanosis, while there have been reported in medical literature several cases of death from the use of aspirin.

"Crazy Crystals are said to be 'just the minerals taken from the natural water.' The water in question is Crazy Water, a preparation that in the past has been the subject of action by the Federal Food and Drug officials in at least sixteen cases. A large number of these cases were brought because the water contained, filthy, decomposed and putrid substances. Some of the cases were brought because Crazy Water was sold under the claim that it was curative in rheumatism, functional stomach diseases, infections of the bladder, diabetes, Bright's disease, etc., claims that were declared in court to be false and fraudulent.

"From the various published reports of the Crazy Water concern itself, it is admitted that the chief ingredient is sodium sulphate, commonly known as Glauber's salt or the horse salts of the veterinarian. It also contains some magnesium sulphate, or epsom salt, and sodium chloride, or table salt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR:
I am writing to you to inform you of the results of our recent experiments. We have found that the reaction rate of the system is significantly affected by the concentration of the reactants. The data shows a clear trend where the rate increases as the concentration of the reactants increases. This is consistent with the proposed mechanism for the reaction. We have also observed that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the reactants. This suggests that the reaction involves a single step in the rate-determining step. The results of our experiments are summarized in the table below.

TABLE I
Reaction Rate Data

| Concentration of Reactants (M) | Reaction Rate (M/s) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 0.1 | 0.01 |
| 0.2 | 0.02 |
| 0.3 | 0.03 |
| 0.4 | 0.04 |
| 0.5 | 0.05 |

The data in Table I shows that the reaction rate is directly proportional to the concentration of the reactants. This is further evidence for the proposed mechanism. We have also performed a series of experiments to determine the activation energy of the reaction. The results show that the activation energy is approximately 50 kJ/mol. This value is consistent with the proposed mechanism. We have also observed that the reaction is exothermic, as indicated by the negative value of the enthalpy change. The results of our experiments are summarized in the table below.

TABLE II
Thermodynamic Data

| Reaction | Enthalpy Change (kJ/mol) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Reactants → Products | -50 |

The data in Table II shows that the reaction is exothermic, as indicated by the negative value of the enthalpy change. This is consistent with the proposed mechanism. We have also performed a series of experiments to determine the equilibrium constant of the reaction. The results show that the equilibrium constant is approximately 10. This value is consistent with the proposed mechanism. We have also observed that the reaction is reversible, as indicated by the presence of both reactants and products at equilibrium. The results of our experiments are summarized in the table below.

5/24/35

Salts or saline cathartics are among the most abused medications used by the public. They should be classed among habit-forming drugs, for there is no question but that they are responsible for a large proportion of cases of cathartic habit. They are especially objectionable in those cases of chronic constipation where the intestines lack muscular bone, for they not only fail to overcome that condition, but tend to increase it."

According to a report from New York, because of "ad" copy restrictions under the Columbia Broadcasting System's new rules, "Ex-Lax", which has been on the network three years, will conclude its broadcasts early in June and will not fulfill its originally contracted time to expire next February.

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BALDWIN LIKELY NEW NAB MANAGING DIRECTOR

Apparently the selection of James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Industry Code Authority, as the successor of Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, is "in the bag". Although it will be a matter of more than a month until the new Managing Director is elected at the Colorado Springs Convention, most of those mentioned to take the place of Phil Loucks, whose resignation does not take effect until after the convention, have been eliminated for one reason or another.

Mr. Baldwin seems to have the field to himself.

Now 36 years old, Baldwin was born in Scott County near Seymour, Indiana, and was in the Department of Justice for 10 years, finally as Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant. His first service in radio was as Secretary of the Radio Commission, leaving there in 1933 to become a member of the executive staff of the National Association of Broadcasters. Since that time Mr. Baldwin has been Code Officer.

Phil Loucks has been suggested as Advisory Counsel for the NAB, possibly to take charge of the copyright situation.

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PRALL 7-YEAR REAPPOINTMENT QUIETS POLITICAL OPPOSITION

The action of President Roosevelt in reappointing Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for a 7-year term to begin at the expiration of his present temporary appointment, puts a quietus on the political rumors that Chairman Prall would eventually go. One of these was to the effect that his principal backer, Senator Bob Wagner, of New York, had gone back on him, and that Dr. Irvin Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, would be groomed for the Chairmanship.

Dr. Stewart informally denied this, and while Senator Wagner was non-committal, it was noted that recently, following the appearance of Chairman Prall at the Fifth Annual Assembly of the Council of Radio in Education at Columbus, the Senator moved to have Mr. Prall's speech printed in the Congressional Record, which was done on May 20th. This was construed as a friendly gesture for if Senator Wagner did not have a personal interest in Senator Prall, it is not believed that he would have gone to the length of having the latter's speech read before the members of Congress.

This is really President Roosevelt's fourth appointment for Mr. Prall in the comparatively short space of time since the latter lost out for renomination in Congress. The New Yorker was first named as a member of the old Radio Commission, but that body expired at about the time Representative Prall concluded his term in Congress. On January 17 of this year, the President honored Mr. Prall with an appointment to the Federal Communications Commission; then on March 4th, President Roosevelt designated him as Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. Prall took over the Communications Commissionership under physical difficulties inasmuch as he was still suffering from an automobile accident which occurred last Summer, in which both he and Senator Wagner were severely injured. He was born in New York and is 64 years old. In 1918, he was appointed as a member of the Board of Education of New York City. For three years he served as President of that Board. In 1921, he became Commissioner of the Board of Taxes and Assessments. Two years later he was elected to Congress where he served continuously for 12 years.

Mr. Prall's new term beginning in July to run for seven years will not expire until 1942.

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W. U. AND POSTAL OPPOSE A. T. & T. TELEVISION CABLE

Opposition to granting the application of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company permission to install the latter's new telephone-television cable between New York and Philadelphia has been registered by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph. The A. T. & T. has applied for the privilege on an experimental basis but if the time comes to use it commercially, the telegraph companies ask for the opportunity to be heard before this permission is granted.

The reason for this is that the invention of Bell Laboratory engineers, the "coaxial" cable will make it possible to transmit the equivalent of 200 or more telephone calls simultaneously between New York and Philadelphia over one circuit. Single-wire lines now in use, with the aid of all modern contrivances such as "carrier-current multiplex systems", are each limited to about four simultaneous telephone conversations.

The new "wire" is really a wire in the centre of a metal tube. Because it is capable of transmitting a wide range of electrical vibrations and, therefore, "television images of good definition" are held possible.

The cost of the experimental installation by the telephone company would be pretty close to \$6,000,000.

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MUSIC COPYRIGHT LICENSES EXTENDED TO AWAIT SUIT OUTCOME

Awaiting the outcome of the Government suit the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has agreed to extend all existing broadcast licenses from September 1, 1935, to December 31, 1935.

This announcement was made during a conference between the NAB Copyright Committee and the Committee of the ASCAP Board held in New York recently.

All contracts are to be extended under present terms and conditions and the ASCAP will send to all stations a brief form of extension provision which, when executed by the station, will become a part of the contract itself.

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5/24/35

TRANSRADIO SUES NETWORKS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR \$1,100,000

The Transradio Press Service, Inc., and its affiliate, the Radio News Association, began suit last Tuesday in United States District Court in New York City, for more than \$1,100,000 damages. They charge that three major press associations and two radio network systems have conspired to destroy their business of selling news to be broadcast.

The plaintiffs not only charge violation of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-trust Laws, but appeal for relief under provisions of the Federal Communications Act in the first action of this kind to be instituted here.

The defendants are The Associated Press, Inc.; United Press Association, Inc.; International News Service, Inc.; The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Inc.; The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; and the National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Named as co-defendants are Lloyd Stratton of The Associated Press; Hugh Baillie, of the United Press; Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Joseph V. Connolly of the International News Service; Merlin H. Aylesworth, of the National Broadcasting Company; William S. Paley, of the Columbia Broadcasting System; E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Press Radio Committee; G. B. Parker, Paul White, Frank E. Mason and J. D. Gortatowsky.

Transradio demands judgment for \$977,500 and Radio News judgment for \$192,500, each alleging that it is a victim of a combination and conspiracy "which has eliminated and excluded from the plaintiffs a large market for their services."

The suit attacks a so-called "Press Radio Agreement" drawn up among the defendants in March of 1934 to govern the broadcasting of news. The two broadcasting stations, it is alleged, agreed not to send out news except "under the control or domination of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association" and the press associations.

The networks, it is also charged, agreed not to allow their stations to be used by any present or future competitor of the press associations. As a result, it is held, newspapers ceased to give notice of broadcasts of the plaintiffs.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5000

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MANY STATES REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION COMMITTEE

All parts of the country are covered in the Convention Committee selected by Edwin M. Spence, of WBAL, Baltimore, for the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held at Colorado Springs July 6th. The members of Mr. Spence's committee are as follows:

Guy Earl, KNX, Hollywood, Cal.; Ed Craney, KBIR, Butte, Mont.; Ralph Brunton, KJBS, San Francisco, Cal.; Glen Snyder, WLS, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Meyer, KFJR, Bismarck, N. D.; William West, WTMV, East St. Louis, Mo.; Hugh Half, WOAI, San Antonio, Tex.; Hoyt Wooten, WREC, Memphis, Tenn.; E. D. Gluck, WSOC, Charlotte, N. C.; Crede Harris, WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; Campbell Arnoux, WTAR, Norfolk, Va.; Roy Thompson, WFBG, Altoona, Pa.; Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; Chas. Burton, WEEI, Boston, Mass., and C. D. Mastin, WBNF, Binghamton, N. Y.

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CHICAGO RADIO CONCERN GETS GOVERNMENT CALL-DOWN

Broadcaster Radio Co., Chicago, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing to prospective salesmen that there are opportunities to make money in excess of what has actually been accomplished by regular salesmen.

This company also agrees not to represent its sales plan as a "brand new give away deal" or the "greatest value ever offered". The company agrees to desist from distributing to prospective purchasers any plan designed for conducting a lottery.

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RADIO ENGINEERS TO MEET IN DETROIT

Preparations are under way for a three-day meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers to be held in Detroit beginning July 1st.

Because Detroit is the automobile center of the country, it is expected that automobile radio installation will be one of the topics of discussion.

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ROOSEVELT BONUS VETO SPEECH ELECTRICALLY REPRODUCED

The bonus veto speech of President Roosevelt delivered to Congress was electrically recorded and the same evening at a more convenient hour for listeners, was broadcast over Station WMAL in Washington. Owing to the unwritten rule that the networks have against broadcasting records, the electrical recording was not used on the chain.

When President Roosevelt last addressed Congress, the speech was electrically recorded and reproduced over Station WJSV in Washington. Nevertheless the electrical recording of noted events or speeches is still a comparatively rare thing in this country.

It is safe to say that had King George made a speech of equal importance to England as President Roosevelt's bonus veto, or, in fact, any kind of a speech, or had Chancellor Hitler done the same thing in Germany, it would have been electrically recorded and produced at intervals throughout the day not only over the long-wave stations of those countries but sent to the rest of the world by short-wave.

It was said by one of those who listened to Mr. Roosevelt that the radio audience heard more than did the audience actually in the House of Representatives.

"Applause sounded louder and the radio listeners could not see the rows of Senators and Representatives sitting with grim mouths, hands folded, on the occasions when a loyal few clapped their hands", he said. "Microphones scattered about the hall picked up the applause and carried it out to the country, but it was too weak to reverberate strongly through the vast chamber."

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PREDICTS TELEVISION ADVERTISING PREDOMINANT

Frank Presbrey, noted advertising man of New York, who has made a fortune in the business, said on his 80th birthday that the biggest thing the future held for advertisers was television. Mr. Presbrey predicted that we would sit in our homes, both men and women, and see either tailors or dress-makers demonstrate a new garment and then having seen this garment in its natural colors, and knowing exactly what it was like, the price and all, we would go to that particular store and buy it.

The aged advertising man said that advertisers, alert for new business, were always the first to avail themselves of innovations.

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AUDIT BUREAU FOR NAB SEEN

The possibility of the creation of an independent bureau to authenticate broadcasting stations' advertising information is now being actively considered by the broadcasters, advertisers and agencies.

The Committee appointed at Cincinnati to represent the National Association of Broadcasters in this are Arthur B. Church, KMBC; Edgar Kobak, NBC; John Karol, CBS; A. J. McCosker, WOR; John Elmer, WBCM; J. O. Maland, WHO-WOC, and J. V. L. Hogan, W2XR.

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ROXY SUES R.-K.-O. CORP.

Samuel L. Rothafel, better known as Roxy, filed a bill of particulars in United States District Court on a claim for \$211,404.33 against the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation.

The sum, he asserted, is owed to him on a contract calling for the payment of \$2,000 a week. R.-K.-O., he charged paid him only \$1,000 a week for the first fifty-two weeks of the contract, and this resulted in a loss to him of \$57,333.33. The last \$1,000 payment was made, he said, on Feb. 6, 1934 though the contract was for two years and fifty-one days. As a result, his loss, he charged, was \$222,571. Receipts outside of his R.-I.-O. contract, he said, came to \$68,500, and this sum was deducted from the total loss.

From the Paramount Publix Corporation he received \$15,000; from Cletcher's Castoria \$49,500; and from the Roxy Philadelphia Corporation, \$4,000.

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COURT HOLDS UP MOVING STATION TO DULUTH

A stay order has been granted to the City of Moorhead, Minn., and Station WEBC, of Superior, Wis., against the decision of the Federal Communications Commission which recently granted permission to KGFK to move from Moorhead to Duluth.

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TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WKBB, Sanders Bros. Radio Station, E. Dubuque, Ill., consent to transfer control of Sanders Bros. Radio Station license of Station WKBB, from R. W. Hoffman to Walter E. Klauer; WLVA, Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., license to cover C.P. to make changes in equipment; KINY, d/b as Northwest Radio Advertising Co., Juneau, Alaska, modification of C.P. (as amended) approving studio and transmitter sites to Goldstein Bldg., and changes in equipment; also to change frequency from 610 to 1310 kc., and power from 250 watts unlimited to 100 watts night and day; KWBG, W. B. Greenwald, Hutchinson, Kans., modification of C.P. to change type of equipment; WDAG, National Radio & Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Tex., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Plains Radio Broadcasting Co. (1410 kc., 1 KW, S. H.)

Also, W9XES, Midland Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, Kansas City, Mo., license to cover C.P. (Gen. Exp. station), frequencies 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 86000-400000 kc., 50 watts, unlimited time; Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., New, Miami, Fla., Portable, C.P. for new broadcast pickup station, frequencies 1606, 2020, 2102 and 2760 kc., 50 watts power; New, WBNS, Inc., Portable-Mobile (Columbus, O.), (2 applications), C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 2 watts; New, WCBD, Inc., Portable (Waukegan, Ill), same as for WBNS above, except 5 watts.

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R.T.D.G.A. ISSUES RADIO BROADCASTING MANUAL

The "Radio Broadcasting Manual - The Radio as a Publicity Medium for Retailers. An Appraisal with a Resume of Experience", has been published by the Sales Promotion Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. This manual, according to the foreword, is based on experiences of many department stores during the past five years.

The headings of the 11 chapters give a good idea of the contents and treatment of the material presented: Radio as a Publicity Medium; The Retail Store and Broadcast Advertising; Relative Popularity of Programs; Selection of Station, Announcer, Hours; What Merchandise to Feature; Use of Music in Retail Programs; Other Program Problems; The Budget and Results; Radio Promotional Ideas; A resume of Retailers' Experiences; A Glimpse into the Future Appendices contain typical continuities and a bibliography.

The book is available from the Association, 225 W. 34th St., New York City, at \$2.50 a copy.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 829

May 28, 1935

PAYNE SEES CHAIN CONTROL UP TO COMMISSION

One of the problems confronting the American people, and therefore the Communications Commission, is that of the control of the large broadcasting chains and the character of the programs that are given, not only on these chains but by the independent operators, George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner said, addressing the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

"With regard to the latter condition, there have been some very frank statements made, not the least direct being that of Senator Wheeler when the confirmation of the Communications Commissioner was before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate", Commissioner Payne declared. "The Chairman of that Committee, Senator Wheeler, went into many phases of the work of the Commission, and did not hesitate to discuss abuses of the past and the present with refreshing disregard for the personal feelings of some of the large figures in the radio industry.

"As Senator Wheeler said, 'more and more, as you pick up your radio now, you find some fellow who is selling boots and shoes or clothes and giving prices, and it seems to me that the programs over all stations have materially deteriorated in the last 2 years. * * * I do not think you ought to censor, for instance, as much as they do some talks that go over the radio, but it is getting to the point where they are just making some of the programs that come over the various stations nothing but advertising schemes, and they are selling shoes and old clothes and everything else, like a pawn shop.'

"One of the dangers of the present program system is its tendency to crush individuality and individual expression and to extend the dead level of dullness.

"I realize that possibly I may seem a pathetic object when I refuse to listen to the man who wants to relate to me in minute detail all that had been said the previous night by Amos and Andy and Madam Queen, but I, too, see something pathetic in the fact that an appetite for more intelligent things is being destroyed by the foisting of programs on millions of defenseless citizens with a capacity for a better grade of humor and more intelligent ideas. It is hardly necessary in this country, or in any civilized country, to point out the value of individuality, but the resistance of individuals to the lower grade of entertainment is bound to be weakened where an entire nation is being fed from a few broadcasting centers under the direction of a group intent on catering to the more unintelligent rather than to the more intelligent, simply because the unintelligent are the more numerous."

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Mr. Payne said that he realized that for the first five years of radio when there was no advertising, the programs were, with few exceptions, far below, in character and merit, the best that we have now.

"Great credit should be given to those who provided the opera of the Metropolitan of New York, the symphony concerts, and similar entertainment to radio listeners", Mr. Payne said in conclusion. "But all of these instances of fine broadcasting simply go to show that the public will accept and patronize the better type of entertainment.

"To understand how serious is the problem and what shall be the character of broadcasting, it is necessary to realize that, as has been said, broadcasting constitutes 'the cheapest, speediest, and most ubiquitous mode of communication achieved by man', and it is also necessary to keep in mind that the development of broadcasting was left primarily to the patent owners and the equipment manufacturers.

"As the President of the National Broadcasting Company has stated, very frankly, this company was established 'as an indirect sales promotion agency for the radio manufacturing industry.'

"Naturally with such a beginning the character of the program offered was purely commercial, and if really fine things have crept in, it has been largely as a sop to Cerberus, and only because there has been growing, and growing rapidly, a demand that the cultural aspects of radio should be given more consideration."

Commissioner Payne's address was printed in full in the Congressional Record of May 24th.

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ITALIAN SCHOOL PROGRAMS

There are 2,130 schools in Italy which are taking programs sent out by radio.

Italy has 180 radio companies which in 1934 manufactured 100,000 radios, and in whose factories 4,000 workers are employed.

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NO TEARS ON CODE FOLD-UP IN RADIO INDUSTRY

As in the Supreme Court NRA Code decision itself, there was apparently no dissenting opinion insofar as either the Broadcasting Industry Code or the Radio Manufacturers' Association were concerned regarding the Code demise. The news seemed to be hailed with particular satisfaction by the manufacturers because they were under the Electrical Code dominated by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. It is alleged that NEMA used the code as an excuse to try to put the Radio Manufacturers' Association out of business.

James W. Baldwin, Code Authority of the Broadcasting Industry, said that he would naturally await instructions from the Code Chairman before proceeding with liquidation. Evidently it is a lucky break for Baldwin that Phil Loucks should pick out this time to resign as Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Baldwin is strongly mentioned as his successor.

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WOULD HAVE NEWSPAPERS BACK RADIO FREE SPEECH

The Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting at Hot Springs, Ark., referred to the Resolutions Committee, without action, a resolution by Ted Dealey, of the Dallas News and Journal, urging that newspapers rally to the support of broadcasting stations which had been deprived of their licenses by the Federal Communications Commission, on the ground that if free speech is impaired on the radio, it is a short step toward limiting freedom of press.

Radio matters were discussed informally, sale of news by press associations for broadcasting received considerable attention, the prevailing opinion apparently being that this recent move holds no threat for newspapers so long as the wire services are conscious of the newspapers prior property right in such news and discreetly control its sale for radio use.

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A publication devoted to the study of television in its relation to the educational moving picture called "Comite Permanente de la Television" will be published by the "Instituto Internacional del Cinema Educativo", located in Rome, Italy.

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RADIO FREE AND UNTRAMMELED, MC COSKER DECLARES

"Radio is as free and untrammelled as the ethereal blue", says Alfred J. McCosker, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters. Thus Mr. McCosker challenges the allegations made by Howard Davis, former President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, recently.

Mr. Davis said:

"In effect the party in power by invisible pressure and unspoken threat obtains a maximum service on the air and holds opposition to a minimum'."

"Such an accusation is entirely unjustified", Mr. McCosker replied. "No fair minded man should mistake growing pains for decadence. In my experience covering twelve years as operating head of America's leading independent radio station, I have never encountered any basis for such allegation. Radio is as free and untrammelled as the ethereal blue in the makeup of its broadcasting programs. Broadcasters have never been circumscribed by Government censorship.

"The adroit working of Mr. Davis' speech might have left the impression of merely potential evils in present radio regulations had he not stated unequivocally, 'speech magnified a thousand-fold, clothed with a new persuasiveness and unprecedented power through the marvel of the machine, was being curbed for political ends while we watched. In this new field (radio) lacking the traditions which newspapers have inherited*** the political process of restriction which I described at the outset of my remarks, operated instinctively and infallibly,*** The battle for a free press has been won at least temporarily; the battle for a free radio has yet to begin. It must not end until the regulatory body at Washington has been established on a high plane*** and functioning in such fashion as to free the air from political restraints and open it to every legitimate voice.'

"Throughout the Coolidge and Hoover administrations and up to the present day of the Roosevelt regime, because of my executive radio duties, I have had frequent contact with the personnel of the regulatory radio bodies. I say emphatically and in mere justice that I found them to be able, intelligent, patient and honorable public servants continuously faced with a multiplicity of complex problems. Neither radio legislators, administrators nor broadcasters have claimed perfection for present radio law. All these elements are constantly at work on the ever-changing, ever-increasing problems of the art.

"We have reassurance of our freedom of speech over the air waves from President Roosevelt himself. In a letter to me dated September 14, 1934, the President wrote:

"A year ago in a brief message to you, I made the statement that I was looking forward to your continued cooperation in assisting the Government to present to the people of the United States honest discussions of all phases of national problems we would face and their solutions.

(the National Ass'n of Broadcasters)

"The cooperation given by your members/in these discussions, over the past twelve months, has given me great faith in the American system of broadcasting. I know, as you must, that the American system of broadcasting is a regulatory system and by its every fundamental principle relegates the thought of censorship to the background of the minds of everyone who really knows and appreciates your policies and daily problems. The American system of broadcasting assures an equality of freedom similar to that freedom which has been and is the keystone of the American Press.

"I am not unmindful of another benefit which radio gives all the people and to all classes of business. That is, a stimulation of buying power and its assistance to commerce generally."

"Talk by Government censorship of radio is a fantastic 'bogey-man'. WOR has scrupulously adhered to a policy of giving both sides an opportunity to present their views, political, governmental or otherwise. Moreover, in my capacity as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and more recently as Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., for two terms, I have had full opportunity to observe a complete absence of any Federal attempts at censorship of broadcasters.

"The radio broadcasting stations have, without interference from the Federal Communications Commission or the prior regulatory bodies, allotted equal times to speakers in opposition as well as to those favoring the policies of the administration.

"While the industry would welcome a longer licensing term, for the three year period permitted under the law for the reason that it would give better warrant to the large expenditures demanded by present day radio operation, I am of the opinion that continuance of the six months licensing period is not motivated by any insidious purpose of controlling freedom of the air."

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of the country and the
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WREN'S APPEAL NOT UPHELD

The Federal Communications Commission this week won a signal victory in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the case of the Jenny Wren Company, operators of Station WREN, located at Leavenworth, Kansas. In that case the Jenny Wren Company sought to intervene and block the application of Station WHB, at Kansas City, Mo., who were seeking to obtain from the Commission authority to operate during night hours.

The opposition in the Wren case was based on the claim of WREN that if WHB were permitted to operate at night, it would result in such competition to WREN as to, first, reduce its listening audience; second, reduce its income from advertisers, and, third, reduce the available talent in its service area. WREN asked the Commission to allow it to intervene and be heard in opposition to WHB's request for more time. This request was denied.

WREN then appealed to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia which upheld WREN's contention. The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which court upheld the Federal Communications Commission in refusing to allow WREN to be heard, and reversed the Supreme Court. The Commission argued that competition was not a legal objection to adding facilities in a given area.

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FRANCE NOT INTERESTED IN HIGH FIDELITY

High fidelity is a feature of radio receiving sets of no definite value in the French market, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner Lestrade Brown, Paris.

Radio manufacturers in France have concentrated more on making sets easier to operate and at the same time have endeavored to reduce the cost. At the present time, although French radio engineers are well acquainted with high fidelity, it is practically unknown and unused in the trade. Their claim is that high fidelity in France is not practical, due to the fact that the intervals between two broadcasting stations are merely 9 kilocycles.

The cheaper radio receivers in France, it is pointed out, are built for 150 to 3,000 cycles while the better sets range from 60 to 5,500 or 6,000 cycles which in this case is considered quite good. On the other hand, the broadcasting equipment handles from 50 to 9,000 cycles with average results.

It would seem that at present, the report states, American receivers built under high fidelity specifications may not use this characteristic as of great sales value.

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NBC POLICY ENDORSED BY ADVISORY BOARD

Program policies of the National Broadcasting Company, as interpreted and carried out by the company, were unanimously endorsed Monday at the annual meeting of the Advisory Council of the NBC, composed of leading representatives of religion, agriculture, labor, education and public affairs.

M. H. Aylesworth, President of the company, gave a report of his stewardship covering the entire nine years of the NBC's history, and after the meeting Owen D. Young, Chairman, announced that the report had been completely approved.

The Advisory Council, in addition to Mr. Young, consists of Newton D. Baker, Paul D. Cravath, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Walter Damrosch, John W. Davis, Dr. Francis D. Farrell, William Green, Gen. James G. Harbord, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Henry M. Robinson, Elihu Root, Felix M. Warburg and Miss Ada Comstock. All were present with the exception of Mr. Cravath, Dr. Farrell, Dr. Hutchins and Mr. Root.

In addition to reporting on company policies in general, Aylesworth placed before the Council ten policy decisions made during the year on matters concerning religion, agriculture, labor, education, and public affairs, and these illustrations of policy judgment also were unanimously approved.

In closing his report, Mr. Aylesworth pointed out that "after all, the American people control the Government and they control the radio. The service of radio broadcasting is an essential service to American home life and our people will never permit it to be coerced, manipulated or destroyed."

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FOOD AND DRUG BILL TAKES ON NEW LIFE

Apparently the passage of a Food and Drug Bill at this session is now a part of the Administration's program. Although on the Senate calendar, and again temporarily withdrawn, passage at the present session is predicted.

While the broadcasting industry does not favor the Copeland Bill, it is now actively opposing it. One section to which the industry objected, the discrimination of broadcast advertising as against newspapers and other media, has been eliminated.

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JULIUS SEEBACH NEW WOR PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Julius F. Seebach, Jr., has been appointed Director of Program Operations for Station WOR, effective June 10.

Seebach, who is resigning as Director of Program Operations for the Columbia Broadcasting System to join WOR, said he plans to experiment in building programs of particular interest to the metropolitan audience, programs intended primarily for the concentrated listening public served by WOR. Seebach also said that he is very interested in the vast opportunity for building new program ideas which the Mutual Broadcasting System offers, with its cooperative plan of exchanging programs. WOR is the Eastern member of Mutual. Other stations are WLW, Cincinnati; WGN, Chicago, and WXYZ, Detroit.

It is almost exactly ten years ago that Seebach entered the radio field as an announcer at WOR, one of the pioneer broadcasting stations of the country. He served there in practically every capacity known to radio, working first as an announcer and becoming Manager of evening programs before joining the Columbia Broadcasting System in January 1928 as Program Production Manager.

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CANADIAN DEMAND FOR AUTOMOBILE RADIO SETS INCREASING

Sales of automobile radio sets in Canada registered a substantial increase during March compared with the preceding month, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner A. F. Peterson, Ottawa.

Increased demand for this item together with relatively good sales of alternating current dual wave mantel sets and battery sets other than console model dual wave units accounted for a slight gain in volume and value of radio receiving set sales to dealers in March. Statistics compiled by the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada show that total sales in the month amounted to 8,966 units having a list value of \$781,718 compared with 8,220 units valued at \$764,985 during February.

Inventories reported by manufacturers, jobbers and branches of manufacturing companies at the end of March were slightly less than 35,000 units, a small reduction from stocks reported at the end of the preceding month, it was stated.

Radio sales in Canada during the Summer season, it is pointed out, are rather quiet, but the market for automobile units appears to be developing steadily, although demand is relatively small as compared with the United States. At this season there is also a fair movement in the Canadian market of battery sets for Summer cottage and resort use.

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FLAMM PUTS IN NEW WMCA PROGRAM DIRECTOR AND ANNOUNCER

Donald Flamm, President of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company has announced the appointment of Alfred Hall as Program Director of Station WMCA, succeeding Lewis Reid, who has resigned.

Radio was in its infancy when Mr. Hall joined the staff of Station WRNY in 1925 as announcer, and several months later became successively Chief Announcer, Production Manager and finally Program Director of Station WOV where he remained for five years. For the last six months he has been on the announcing staff of WMCA.

Bob Carter has joined the announcing staff of WMCA. Born in Ashland, Kentucky, some thirty odd years ago, after working on several newspapers he took his first chance at radio joining the staff of WCDA, New York, in 1927 as an announcer. He then did more radio work at WNJ, Newark, and WOV, New York, and finally WIP, Philadelphia, where he had been for the past three years.

Mr. Carter holds an F.A.I. license and has more than 1800 hours of solo flying to his credit.

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FRENCH FIX TUBE QUOTA ON SEASONAL BASIS

The quarterly quotas for radio tubes to be imported into France from the United States in 1935 have been fixed at the following season amounts, according to a notice published in the French Journal Officiel and a report of the same date from Acting Commercial Attache D. J. Reagan at Paris:

| | Percent of
<u>annual</u> <u>total</u> | Allotment by
Quarter
(Metric Tons) |
|---------------|--|--|
| First Quarter | 25 | 9.6 |
| Second " | 15 | 5.76 |
| Third " | 20 | 7.68 |
| Fourth " | 40 | 15.36 |

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ULTRA SHORT-WAVES IN RADIOTYPE TESTS

An ultra short-wave radio transmitting antenna, which represents the latest development in aerals for the emission of the "micro-waves", usually 4 meters, has just been erected on the roof of the Home Office Building in New York City by engineers of the Radiotype Division of the International Business Machine Corporation, under the direction of Walter S. Lemmon, General Manager of that division.

"Immediately after the success of the experiment in receiving Radiotype pulses from the Byrd Expedition in the Antarctic, President Watson encouraged me to push forward our research plans for the development of new radio waves for use with our Radiotype machines when they are further perfected", said Mr. Lemmon. "Due to the fact that most of the difficulties reported by radio engineers in the accurate reception and transmission of these micro-waves has been in large metropolitan centers such as New York City, our Home Office Building on lower Broadway offers a splendid opportunity to study these characteristics. Under previous radio systems, a large group of steel buildings tended to bend and twist these extremely short waves. Elevated railroads, subways, flashing signs and thousands of automobile spark plugs all tend to contribute like little miniature transmitting stations to a so-called 'electrical fog' which seems to exist in large cities. From the roof at 270 Broadway, we have an ideal location to try our experiments in new methods of piercing this 'fog' with these Radiotype pulses and exploring reception conditions throughout this entire territory."

While these radio tests are being conducted in New York, the further mechanical developments of the machines themselves will be transferred to the company's Research Laboratory in Endicott, N. Y. The development of the radio and electrical circuits has been pushed rapidly in the temporary Radiotype laboratory in New York and now the final perfection of the details of these machines demands the unusually large facilities provided at Endicott.

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COPYRIGHT BILL HEARINGS STILL UNDECIDED

As yet no decision has been reached by the Senate Patents Committee, of which Senator McAdoo, of California, is Chairman, with regard to holding hearings on the Copyright Bill. No date has been set for the next meeting of the Committee.

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DX'ERS CALL NEW 10 TUBE ZENITH REMARKABLE SET

Charles A. Morrison, of Bloomington, Ill., President of the Dx'ers Alliance, has the following to say in the "Globe Circler" published by the Alliance, with regard to tests made of the new 10-tube Zenith all-wave receiver #935:

"The Model #935 is a powerful Superhet employing T.R.F. on both BC, and all SW Bands. The #935 has a class AB power amplifier capable of delivering 16 watts of power to the 10" loud speaker. The following tubes are utilized: three 6D6's one 6A7, one 75, one 76, three 42's, and a 5Z3 rectifier. All frequencies between 530 and 46150 kc ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m) are covered by five separate band changes.

"Considering the number of tubes and price, the #935 is a remarkable receiver.

"A unique tone control gives four separate tone shades. In deep base position there is an actual gain in signal strength. No high notes are at any time removed so that a true tone balance is maintained.

"The Red Split second hand which turns 36 times as fast as the black calibration hand permits extreme simplicity of operation, accuracy in logging, and that valuable asset of being able to re-locate a station in exactly the same spot again.

"A Shadow-tuning device aids in tuning.

"The General Outstanding features of the #935 are:

"(1) Extreme simplicity of operation; (2) Unusually rich and realistic tone; (3) Very wide frequency range permitting field for experimentation on the ultra-high frequencies; (4) Excellent BCB performance; (5) Ultra selectivity; (6) the proper degree of sensitivity to permit a low noise level for DX.

"On the BCB such stations as WEA, WJZ WABC WBAP and KOA could often be tuned in at noon (during March) and although late in the season for foreign BCB DX, several South Americans could still be logged in the evenings.

"On the Short-waves all Continents with the exception of Africa were logged frequently. Japan was logged every afternoon, except two during the tests. VIZ3, VPIA and PLV are some of the more unusual ones heard.

"Foreign stations actually logged during the three weeks with the little time we could spare were: CJRO CJRX YV3RC VE9GW, GSA-B-C-D-E-F-G-L DJA-B-C-D-E DJN, Pontoise (on 3 frequencies) HJ1ABG HJ1ABE HJ4ABE HP5B HP5J XEBT YV2RC YV5RMO HJ2ABC HIX TIGPH YV6RV COC COH OAX4B HJ1ABB PRADO HC2RL TIEP YN1GG HJ5ABD LSX EAQ ZFB 2RO KKP LSM RNE RKI KKQ PHI PCJ CGA4 VIZ3 VK2ME VK3ME VK3LR JVF JVE PLV HVJ TIU HPF YVQ TGF HJB 2RO HJY LU6AP VP5PA G5ML CT1BY."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

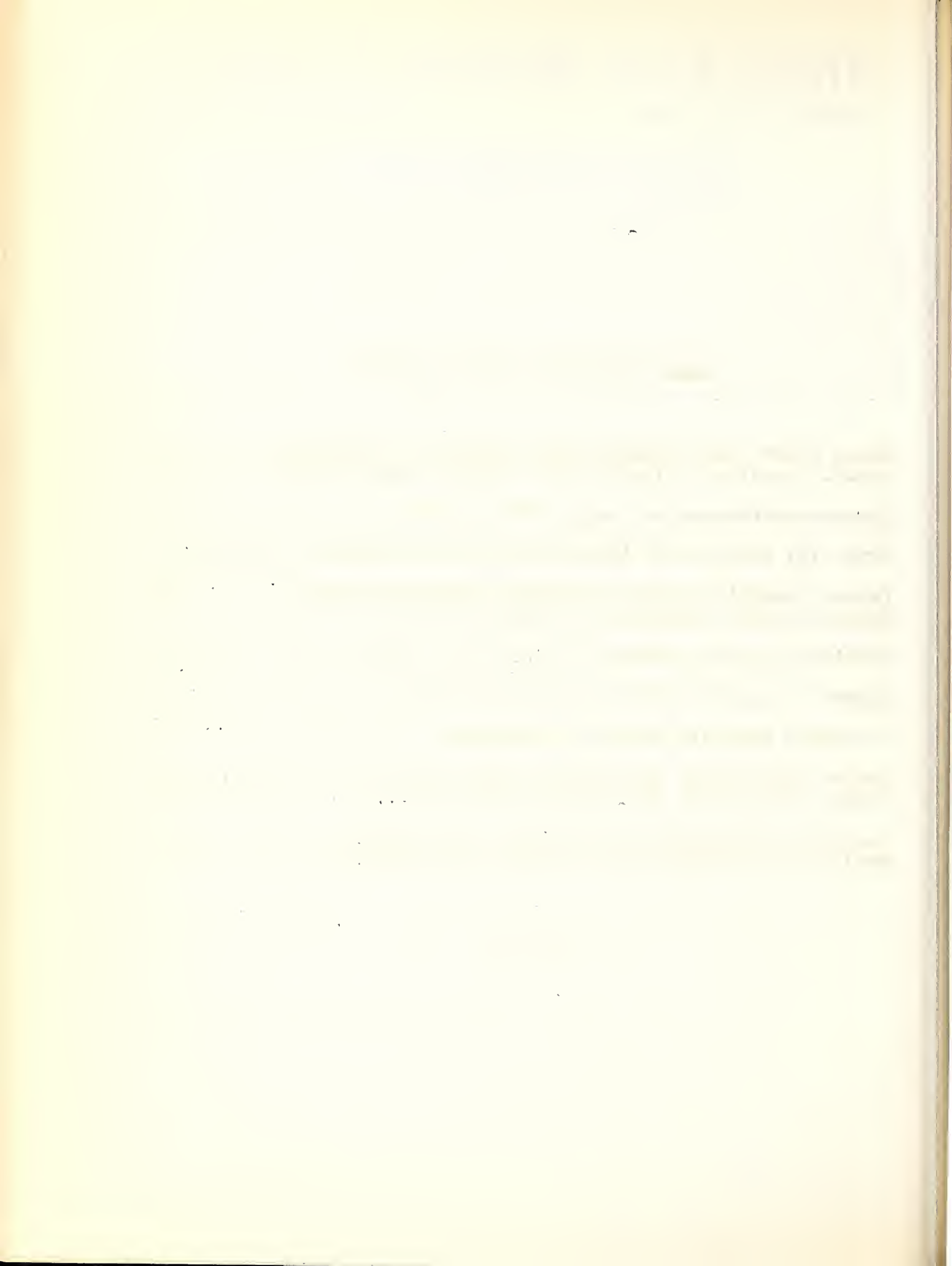
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 830



STATE COURT HOLDS BROADCASTING INTRASTATE COMMERCE

In what was probably the most important decision of the year, so far as commercial broadcasting is concerned, the Supreme Court of the State of Washington reversed the lower court in the case of Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., KOMO, Seattle, versus the Washington State Tax Commission, holding that broadcasting is intrastate commerce for the purposes of taxation. This information was received by Henry A. Bellows, of the National Association of Broadcasters in a telegram from the West Coast. It was a five-judge decision with one judge dissenting.

The litigation began when the State of Washington included broadcasting among the industries upon which a general sales tax was imposed. When the State endeavored to collect from Station KOMO, that station secured an injunction restraining the collection. A lower court made the injunction permanent and the Tax Commission appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.

The case was argued at great length and very ably on both sides. The decision came as a great surprise to the broadcasters and was considered most unfortunate as it had seemed that their arguments were unanswerable.

In view of the precedent the decision sets, and the country-wide importance of the case, it seems assured that it will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

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R.M.A. EXECUTIVE BELIEVES CODE BLOW-UP HELPS EMPLOYEES

Larger pay envelopes for many radio employees were an immediate and beneficial result of the Supreme Court's decision annulling all NRA codes, including the electrical manufacturing code under which radio manufacturers have been temporarily operating, in the opinion of Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Compulsory compliance under the Electrical Code having terminated, radio manufacturers will not be requested by the Code supervisory agencies and are not obligated to file the labor and other statistical reports. At the RMA convention in Chicago June 11-12, the many important pending problems and future procedure will make the meeting of unusual importance.

CHAPTER I. THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The city of New-York, situated on the eastern point of Long Island, is one of the most important and populous cities in the United States. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1624, and was then called New-Amsterdam. In 1625, the Dutch government granted a charter to the Dutch West India Company, which gave them the right to settle and trade in the city. The city was then a small village, but it grew rapidly as more settlers came to the city. In 1674, the city was taken over by the English, and was then called New-York. The city continued to grow, and by 1790, it was the largest city in the United States. In 1796, the city was incorporated as a city, and it has since then been one of the most important cities in the world.

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Members of the RMA will consider the voluntary continuation of procedure under the Code which has been helpful. This will include possible voluntary continuation of price-filing by set and other manufacturers if desired, collection by the RMA of industry statistics and other procedure.

"Relieved from the 36-hour minimum weekly restrictions of the Electrical Code, some radio manufacturers immediately instituted a 40-hour week for their employees", Mr. Geddes set forth in a bulletin to members. "The Electrical Code was one of very few codes restricting employees' hours to a maximum of 36 hours a week and was one of the most severe code handicaps under which radio manufacturers operated. Overtime restrictions of the Electrical Code also were removed.

"Another immediate effect for radio manufacturers of the Supreme Court decision was to suspend the many Code reports required, including monthly labor reports, sales and other statistical reports and special reports of 'emergency' and 'seasonal or peak' overtime. These code restrictions were ended as the radio industry enters its seasonal peak operations.

"The RMA may salvage from the Code wreckage the beneficial features of Code operations, including the open price-filing system of set manufacturers and also radio industry statistics. Future operations, however, would be under the RMA independently and without connection with National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, the Electrical Code authority.

"Set manufacturers have been requested to voluntarily continue filing all their prices with Arthur T. Murray, Chairman of the RMA Set Division and Code supervisory agency for set manufacturers.

"Compulsory powers of NRA and NEMA, the Code Authority, having ended under the Electrical Code, there will be no future Code reports by radio manufacturers or Code relations with NEMA.

"RMA members are fortunate in exemption from any Code assessments or expenses. All of these have been carried for Association members from the Association's treasury. In the case of other codes, there is discussion of liability by Code Authorities for return of assessments now asserted to be illegal in view of the unconstitutionality of the Codes.

"The Manufacturers' Association emerges from the Code operations with a larger membership, a stronger and more stable organization, with complete industrial independence as a result of past policies followed by the Board of Directors and its Code Committees, and with independent position to continue its service to the industry.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

"While the future plans of the Administration, Congress and NRA remain at the present date unsettled, there is no uncertainty regarding the termination of the Electrical Code so far as compulsory compliance is concerned. The Supreme Court held that 'manufacturing' is intrastate commerce and apparently this removed radio manufacturing from any future Code and also probably much other legislation pending. The labor problem is the most difficult and important. Labor organizations have immediately turned to the 30-hour week bill of Senator Black and to the Wagner Labor Relations Bill but with the outcome, and their constitutionality also, uncertain."

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COMPOSERS-BROADCASTERS AGAIN FAIL TO AGREE

Apparently another impasse has been reached in the exchanges between the Broadcasters and the Composers. After the rejection of several suggestions by both sides, the Composers have turned down the final proposal of the Broadcasters that the licensing agreement be continued on the present basis to await the outcome of the Government anti-trust suit against the ASCAP. Just what the next move will be is not known, but there is still time as a temporary extension of the copyright agreement is now in force until December 31.

At the recent meeting in New York between the Composers and Broadcasters' Committees, the former proposed a 5-year extension of the present contracts with one modification, that each station pay 5% of the card rate of stations for chain as well as local programs. For instance, if WBAL, in Baltimore were getting \$50 from the chain for carrying the program, but the program were actually sold for \$250, ASCAP would get 5% of \$250 rather than 5% of \$50. The Broadcasters rejected this proposal.

Then the Broadcasters proposed a system of measured service in accordance with what the Government is seeking in the present suit. This was unacceptable to the Composers. Then the Composers offered a 5-year extension of the present contract, with minor modifications, but the Broadcasters did not agree to this.

Finally, the Broadcasters proposed an extension of the present contracts until the termination of the ASCAP Government litigation. E. C. Mills, General Manager of the Composers, called a meeting of the Board on this, but Friday (May 31) notified Philip Loucks, Managing Director of the NAB, that the proposal had been rejected.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various expeditions and the discovery of new species.

2. The second part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the same. It mentions the names of the participants and the places visited. It also describes the various animals and plants that were discovered and the progress of the work.

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DRUG BILL WOULD CARRY LARGE ADVERTISING REGULATORY POWERS

Although liability for false advertising in the Copeland Food and Drug Bill, as it passed the Senate, would rest on the manufacturer who furnished the advertisement, and would affect publishers and broadcasters only insofar as they would be required to furnish the name of the party supplying the "ad", the Bill was apparently looked upon without enthusiasm by the broadcasting industry.

"While it has been modified to meet the objections of the broadcasters to such a point that there is nothing they could logically object to", said Henry A Bellows of the National Association of Broadcasters, "yet the Copeland Bill is clearly objectionable in that it sets up the general machinery for a new Government bureaucracy with vague but broad powers to regulate advertising."

Modified to overcome sharp Senate objections, but still rigidly regulating the manufacture, shipment and sale of foods, drugs and cosmetics, the Copeland Pure Food Bill last Tuesday unexpectedly slipped through the Senate without a dissenting voice.

Passage followed complete rout of a more drastic measure, sponsored last session by Undersecretary of Agriculture Rexford Guy Tugwell, and apparent sidetracking of more limited regulations at the present session.

The approved measure conferring wide powers on the Secretary of Agriculture, and reputedly carrying the endorsement of President Roosevelt, now goes to the House, where the Interstate Commerce Committee will open hearings in a few days. House passage was generally forecast by Senate sponsors.

False advertising would be punishable only through civil action in district courts, with a maximum \$1,000 penalty, if the violation did not involve danger to health, gross deception, or was established only by opinion evidence. In cases of wilful violation, however, maximum penalties of \$10,000 or three years' imprisonment were provided.

The revised bill sets out a short list of a half-dozen diseases for the treatment of which no so-called curative drug or device may be advertised. The list includes Bright's disease, cancer, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, venereal diseases, heart and vascular diseases.

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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From its first settlement in 1630 to the present time
the city has grown from a small fishing village to one of the
largest and most important cities in the world. Its history is
marked by many events of great importance, and its people
have played a leading part in the development of the
country. The city has been the seat of many of the great
movements of the world, and its people have been the
leaders in many of the most important reforms of the
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age.

FATHER COUGHLIN BRINGS IN 50,000 TELEGRAMS IN DAY

There have been many guesses as to the extent of the telegraphic deluge which Father Coughlin brought upon the Senate in connection with the bonus vote, but the first official expression on the subject is from George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner, who said:

"Anyone who believes in a democratic form of government cannot help but welcome gladly the addition of radio to methods of informing the people of the country on their Government and on public questions. Only a week ago there was an extraordinary evidence of its power when members of the Senate were deluged with 50,000 telegrams in one day as a result of a speech delivered the night before by Father Coughlin.

"I do not believe that any harm will come to the American Republic or the American people by the discussion of public questions and whether we are in sympathy or not with the ideas of the person who has the power to express himself with clarity over the radio, we must admit that in our form of Government the greater the number of people that are informed and stirred to take an interest in public questions, the safer are the foundations on which this Government is laid."

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TYPHOONS MAKE FILIPINOS WANT WIRELESS INSTEAD OF WIRE

The Secretary of Public Works and Communications in the Philippines is preparing a bill to be introduced into the next session of the Legislature in July to appropriate money for the installation of a new radio-telegraph service to replace the present telegraph service throughout the Islands. It is not certain just how large an appropriation will be required, Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards, in Manila, reports, but it will probably be between P250,000 and P500,000. The plan contemplates the establishment of radio stations at the principal centers throughout the Islands, including stations at Brooks Point, Palawan, and Sitangki, Jolo, to combat smuggling of aliens. New transmitting and receiving sets would be purchased. The Secretary of Public Works and Communications is convinced that the radio service could be operated more economically than the telegraph service and that it would also be more reliable, being less vulnerable to typhoons.

This plan for installation of a beam radio service has no connection with the proposed plan, which it is believed will ultimately be realized, for installing a Government-owned broadcasting system for purposes of propaganda and instruction or, alternatively, taking over the broadcasting stations already in operation.

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CONTINUED GAINS RECORDED FOR RADIO SET SALES

New designs and improvement, augmented by the most entertaining programs that broadcasting companies ever have devised, are the leading factors which have caused an extension of the gains made by the radio industry last year, according to a survey of the radio industry which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Perfection of the short-wave sets and progress made in the development of radios for motor cars forced some manufacturers to increase their output from 75 to 300 per cent above that for the first quarter of 1934. Sales in nearly all parts of the country have expanded, the increases running from 15 to 70 per cent.

A particularly encouraging phase of this year's sales has been the higher profit margin obtained on household sets, because of the trend toward the larger and more expensive models. Many distributors are stocking only the long and short-wave combination sets and are increasing the proportion of their inventories represented by units ranging from \$300 to \$1,000.

Following increases of 50 to 100 per cent in sales of radios in 1934, when compared with the 1933 figures, the expansion of demand has been extended thus far in the current year. Dollar sales in most parts of the country averaged 15 to 50 per cent larger than during the first four months of 1934. The introduction of all-wave sets, designed for use with batteries in sections not electrified, has created considerable interest among farmers, and sales in rural districts during the first two months of this year nearly equalled the total for the entire twelve months of 1934.

The phenomenal increase in radio sales this year is attributed to the greater demand for foreign reception, which has made every owner of the long-wave set a prospect for either the short-wave unit or a combination of the two. As manufacturers have succeeded in combining short-wave reception with standard broadcasting, at only a slight additional cost, fully 80 to 90 per cent of the radio purchases are of this type. In the Nationally-advertised sets, the best-selling items are the console models with foreign bands, and in this field approximately 60 to 85 per cent of the total is accounted for by short-wave sets. In the popular-priced grades, the short-wave models make up 75 to 95 per cent of the total.

Although sales of automobile radios in 1934 established an all-time high, the increase over that record thus far this year has ranged from 20 to 40 per cent, with the gain in some districts as high as 75 per cent. During the first four months of the current year, sales of automobile sets made up 10 to 30 per cent of the total radios sold, but this ratio is expected to be lifted rapidly during the Summer.

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After strengthening during the Fall and early Winter months, the price level has been comparatively firm since the first of the year at a level 5 to 10 per cent higher than that of a year ago, with the current trend upward.

Prices of the better grade sets are as much as 20 per cent higher than a year ago. It is expected that the new models to be brought out next Fall will carry higher prices due to the introduction of metal tubes by some of the large producers. Recent developments in the tube industry indicate that further recessions may be expected.

Wholesalers report collections as more prompt than during the comparative period of 1934, and a number of old accounts, which had been outstanding more than a year, have been liquidated. Retail collections in many centers are making the best showing in several years, due to the steady increase in cash sales.

The total of failures for manufacturers and wholesalers and retailers of radios in 1934 was reduced to 46, the fewest recorded for any year in the industry's history. During the first four months of the current year only 2 failures were listed for manufacturers and 19 for wholesalers and retailers.

For the money lost because of bankruptcies, the reduction was not pronounced in the manufacturing division in 1934, as the defaulted indebtedness dropped to \$941,338, which was the first year that it has been held under a million dollars, and was 74.7 per cent under the 1933 total of \$3,719,519. While the number of wholesalers and retailers that failed in 1934 was nearly two-thirds fewer than in 1933, the involved liabilities rose to \$2,207,408, or an increase of 21.7 per cent over the \$1,813,980 in 1933, due to the bankruptcy of one large wholesaler during the early part of the year for more than \$1,000,000.

The industry's total defaulted indebtedness for 1934 of \$3,148,746 was lower by 43.1 per cent than in 1933, when it amounted to \$5,533,499, and marked a record low. Since 1931, when the peak was reached at \$9,067,804, bankruptcy losses have been cut 65.3 per cent.

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CLIMATE DOESN'T HOLD RADIO BACK IN MEXICO

While the climate ranges from the temperate to the tropical, the bulk of radio users is found in Mexico City, where climatic and other conditions do not interfere with good reception to the point of restricting to any noteworthy extent the use of receiving sets, Assistant Trade Commissioner Horton Henry, Mexico City, reports. Of course, interest in radio noticeably diminishes during the rainy season, which normally extends from May to October, owing to static.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A.
FEBRUARY 1968
TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
FROM: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
SUBJECT: *Carbon-13 NMR Spectroscopy*

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a report on the results of our investigation of the use of ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy for the determination of the structure of organic compounds. The report is a preliminary report and is intended to provide a basis for further investigation. The results of our investigation are summarized in the following table:

| Compound | Chemical Shift (ppm) | Assignment |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Acetone | 20.7 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 31.3 | CH_3 |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |
| Acetone | 169.1 | $\text{C}=\text{O}$ |

Very truly yours,
J. H. Goldstein
Director, Division of the Physical Sciences
Department of Chemistry
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60637
U.S.A.

"Mexico City, situated on a plateau at an altitude of 7,434 feet above sea level, offers the most ideal location in the country for broadcasting stations and it is reported that the reception from even the comparatively low power stations of Mexico City is clear in certain sections of the United States, particularly in the Mississippi Valley", Commissioner Henry continues. "It should be pointed out, however, that reception at a few of the coastal cities from Mexico City broadcasting stations is far from satisfactory, owing to causes of a technical nature. During the winter months fairly strong signals are received from high powered stations in the United States with sets of good selectivity and sensitivity.

"Radio programs of Mexico correspond closely to those offered in the United States with the exception that much less emphasis is placed on sporting events, short sketches, and speeches. The American sponsored-program system is followed. The Communications Law restricts advertising to 20 percent of the total time consumed and any selection advertising medicinal or hygienic products may only be transmitted under the express authorization of the Department of Health. Strict vigilance is exercised by the Government to insure compliance of these provisions of the law.

"While chain broadcasts have been made through linking stations in Mexico City, where programs originated to stations in Guadalajara, Monterrey, Veracruz, and Tampico, they have not proved satisfactory owing, it is alleged by broadcasting companies, to the fact that the tone range of the present wire lines is decidedly limited, and it is claimed that until this defect is remedied chain broadcasting in this country will remain undeveloped. Agreements between some of the large broadcasting stations of Mexico City and smaller stations in other cities are in force whereby the latter are permitted to relay broadcasts from Mexico City, but it seems the relaying of Mexico City broadcasts is intermittent and is resorted to only when an especially notable program is being presented or when the smaller stations need "fillers."

"Sixty private commercial broadcasting stations are officially reported to be actually operating in the Republic, with 20 stations located in the Federal District. Only seven of the total number of stations are operating at over 5,000 watts and only one official station and one private station, insofar as is known, are broadcasting programs by short waves.

A marked increase in the purchasing power of the country, together with improved programs and more continuous service rendered by domestic broadcasting stations, has been reflected in a sharply expanded market for radio receiving sets in Mexico. In 1933 imports of radio receiving sets totaled 2,521,322 pesos and reached 3,696,701 pesos in 1934, which represents an increase of more than 46 percent. The estimated number of radio receiving

5/31/35

sets in use in Mexico is now placed at 130,000, and with a continuance of prevailing favorable business conditions the demand for radios should increase at a rapid rate.

"The last 2 years have witnessed an increasingly larger sale for all-wave receiving sets, it being estimated that at present from 50 to 60 percent of the total demand is for this type of instrument. The accelerated trend in the demand for sets capable of receiving distant programs confirms other indications that Mexican listeners are manifesting greater interest in distant reception. Reception of short-wave programs originating in the eastern part of the United States is characterized as satisfactory during the rainy season and good during the winter months.

"Five and six tube alternating current sets find the largest demand and while an increasingly larger number of automobiles are being equipped with radios, as yet the sale for this type of radio is comparatively small. Insofar as is known, no trains, airplanes, or motor busses in this country are equipped to receive broadcasts, but receiving sets have been installed in a limited number of taxi cabs.

"American radios enjoy a virtual monopoly in this market, with the Phillips radio, with a share of the total annual business of less than one percent, being the only competitor worthy of mention.

"The bulk of retail sales of radios in Mexico are made on the instalment plan. The general practice calls for an initial payment of from 10 to 20 percent, depending upon the sales price, with the balance payable in monthly instalments over a period of a year."

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"FORTUNE" MAGAZINE WRITES UP COLUMBIA

The June issue of "Fortune" magazine gives quite a spread to the story of the rapid growth of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The article is captioned "And All Because They're Smart".

The magazine brings out the fact dramatically that the sales of the network increased from \$5,00,000 in 1929 to \$19,000,000 in 1934.

There are sidelights on William Paley, the still young president of the company, Ed Klauber, and others.

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PHILCO 1935 HAVANA CONVENTION CRUISE

The Philco Radio and Television Corporation is now enjoying its 1935 convention cruise to Havana. Philco radio dealers and other representatives embarked from New York on the "Monarch of Bermuda" last Tuesday and are due back on Tuesday, June 4.

Convention sessions were held aboard the ship while it was enroute to and from Cuba. One of the speakers was J. R. Poppele, chief engineer of WOR, who explained the workings of the station's new 50,000 watt, high-fidelity transmitter.

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CABLE AND WIRELESS AND MARCONI SHOW PROFIT

The annual report of Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd., of London, shows gross revenue of £1,080,392, for 1934 and a net profit of £986,901 after expenses, directors' fees, income tax, interest and organization expenses written off. Including £99,276 brought forward from 1933, £1,086,177 was available for dividends and surplus.

The Directors recommended payment of a dividend of 4-1/8 per cent less income tax on the cumulative preference stock, being the remainder of the dividend for 1932 and a payment of 1-3/8 per cent on account of 1933.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., subsidiary of Cables and Wireless, Ltd., reported a net income of £225,732 for 1934 after all deductions, comparing with a profit of £126,553 in 1933.

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A visitor to Washington this week was Frank E. Mullen, of New York, in charge of Public Relations for the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Mullen now has his feet well in the stirrups and has already succeeded in bringing about a decided improvement in the RCA press service in both New York and Washington.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In the story on page 8 of the May 28 issue, "Food and Drug Bill Takes On New Life", the first sentence of second paragraph should read, "While the broadcasting industry does not favor the Copeland Bill, it is not actively opposing it."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The first of the three main branches of the Government is the Executive branch, which is headed by the President of the United States. The President is elected by the people for a four-year term and has the power to veto laws passed by Congress, to appoint and remove federal judges, and to declare war.

2. The second of the three main branches is the Legislative branch, which is headed by the United States Congress. Congress is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is made up of two senators from each state, and the House of Representatives is made up of representatives from each state, based on population.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

3. The third of the three main branches is the Judicial branch, which is headed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices, and it has the power to interpret the Constitution and to decide on the constitutionality of laws.

4. The Executive branch is responsible for carrying out the laws of the United States. The President is the head of the Executive branch, and he or she appoints and removes the members of the Executive branch. The Executive branch also includes the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice.

5. The Legislative branch is responsible for making laws for the United States. The United States Congress is the only body that has the power to pass laws. The Congress is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and it meets in the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C.

6. The Judicial branch is responsible for interpreting the laws of the United States. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States, and it has the power to decide on the constitutionality of laws. The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices, and it meets in the United States Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C.

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RMA URGES ABOLISHMENT OF FRENCH RADIO QUOTAS

Abolishment of the French import quota system restricting American radio sales in France was urged in a brief submitted by the RMA to Government officials in connection with the June negotiations between the United States and France for a reciprocal trade agreement.

Reduction of the French tariff on American radio products was an alternative recommended by RMA, and individual letters from many American manufacturers were appended to the RMA brief filed with the U. S. Tariff Commission. The brief and data of individual radio manufacturers will be used in the Government's negotiations with France.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WBZA, Westinghouse E. & M. Co., Boston, Mass., C.P. to make changes in eqpt.; WDZ, James L. Bush, Tuscola, Ill., C.P. (amended) to make changes in eqpt; change freq. from 1070 to 1020 kc., power from 100 watts to 250 watts daytime, and to determine transmitter site; KFH, The Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans. C.P. to make changes in eqpt. and increase power to 5 KW day; WHIS, Daily Telegraph Printing Co., Bluefield, W. Va., Mod. of CP to cover changes in eqpt.; also license, 1410 kc., 250 w. night, 500 w. day, S-WRBX; WGCM, WGCM, Inc., Mississippi City, Miss., CP (amended) to change freq. to 1120 kc.; make changes in eqpt. increase power to 500 watts, change hours to unlt'd. time except from 8 to 9 PM on Monday and Friday nights; WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. Dak., license to cover CP. 940 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlt'd. time; KFRC, Don Lee Brdcastg. System, San Francisco, Cal. Mod. of CP to extend commencement date to 5/1/35 and completion date to 12/1/35; this extension, however, does not constitute a finding by the Commission in anywise with reference to the issues involved in the renewal application "The extension of the permit is granted only for the purpose of preserving the status quo concerning the permit heretofore granted and authorizing the installation of new equipt. and increase in power only"

Also, WJEJ, Hagerstown Brdcastg. Co., Hagerstown, Md., extension of special temp. auth. for period of 30 days, to operate with 50 watts from LS to 11 PM, EST, on Tues. Thurs. Sat. and Sun. in order to broadcast local civic and political activities; KWEA KWKH, International Broadcastg. Corp., Shreveport, La., application for consent to transfer control of International Brdcastg. Corp licenses to the Times Publishing Co., Ltd. from Samd D. Hunter, KWEA and KWKH; KSO, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Des Moines, Ia., license to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt. and extension of commencement and completion dates; 1430 kc., 250 w. night, 500 w. day, unlt'd.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 831

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

June 4, 1935

FCC HEAD BELIEVES IN "OUNCE OF PREVENTION" DOCTRINE

Notwithstanding the fact that "Marmola", a patent medicine, the advertising of which has caused 21 stations to be called on the carpet, has been proceeded against for the second time by the Federal Trade Commission, there doesn't seem to be a chance that any of these stations will suffer loss of their licenses. "Marmola" will have its next bath of fire June 28th before the Trade Commission but the broadcasting stations cited will not have to face the music until next October. In the meantime, the purpose of the warning will have been served and it is believed the affair will pretty much have blown over.

Sometime before "Marmola", a treatment alleged to reduce fat, had been signled out by the Federal Communications Commission as a "horrible example", Chairman Anning S. Prall, discussing the elimination of a certain type of patent medicine broadcasts, said to this writer:

"I once knew a very famous police inspector in New York. A crime wave was rampant. This inspector said to me, 'Do you know how to stop all this crime?' 'No', I answered. 'Well Annie', the experienced old inspector answered, 'The way to stop crime is to prevent it.'

"I think the way to stop objectionable medical advertising over the radio is to prevent it, and I propose to use this method."

According to one estimate, if the Federal Communications Commission would exclude from the air all proprietaries, medicines, or medical services, it might mean the loss of between five and six million dollars in advertising revenue to the networks. One broadcaster believes that the situation is more serious than it looks, and the medical people will fight back on the ground that the Commission has no power of censorship.

On the other hand, having waved the big stick at the stations carrying "Marmola", and other remedies alleged to be offensive, it is believed in some quarters that the situation will now quiet down with the minimum amount of advertising casualties.

To prevent such a "bawling out" in the future, the Chicago Broadcasters' Association has requested that the National Association of Broadcasters establish a bureau in Washington to pass on the propriety of the acceptance of advertising accounts, and the conditions of such acceptance, to disseminate information

concerning advertising practices to its members, and to represent the members before the Federal Communications Commission when any of their advertising is questioned.

A resolution passed by the Chicago Broadcasters' Association reads, in part, as follows:

"As broadcasters, we are cognizant of our duties to the public. We are appreciative of the attitude of the Federal Communications Commission in its desire to see that broadcast advertising be of such a standard that the public will be pleased with its service and not offended by the advertising.

"We know that we must maintain our advertising revenues, if the high type of service to which the American radio audience has become accustomed is to be continued and constantly improved.

"We are aware of the difficulties encountered by the Federal Communications Commission, through their lack of the right of censorship, and the broadcasters, through their inability to secure unbiased information, in determining the propriety of certain advertising accounts."

Commending the Commission upon its broadcast advertising with regard to patent medicines, Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association, said:

"Radio advertising of 'patent medicines' is more objectionable than newspaper advertising of the same products. Many newspapers, as a matter of enlightened self-interest, have developed certain standards of decency and censorship that keep out of their pages the advertisements of many products of this character. Further, the public has through several generations developed a defense mechanism against the printed word and is much less likely to be carried away by false or fraudulent claims made in cold type than it is when similar claims are made verbally by a plausible radio announcer.

"Then, too, claims that are to be made in printed form have a permanency that causes the maker of them to be much more cautious than when they are to have the ephemeral character of a radio broadcast. It is also to be remembered that impressionable young people do not, as a rule, read 'patent medicine' advertisements in newspapers or magazines. These same people can hardly avoid listening to the 'patent medicine' ballyhoo that comes into their homes over the radio.

"There is no doubt that the better type of broadcasting stations do make some attempt to reject 'patent medicine' contracts of the most objectionable type. Broadly speaking, however, broadcasting stations are still far behind newspapers and magazines in their recognition not merely of the dangers to the public health involved in the advertising of these secret nostrums, but also of the loss of public confidence in all advertising that such advertisements are bound to engender eventually. The action

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1917

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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of one broadcasting station in the past few weeks is worthy of special note: The Milwaukee Journal announced in its issue of April 8, 1935, that "because the advertising of internal patent medicines was not deemed to be in the public interest, convenience nor necessity, WTMJ has cancelled all such contracts in an effort to clean up the air and rid it of offensive advertising matter."

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N. Y. RADIO DEALER MUST CUT OUT ALL-WAVE HOKUM

Misleading representations of radio receiving sets is alleged in a stipulation between the Federal Trade Commission and Gus Stokley, of New York City, trading as Eilen Radio Laboratories. Stokley, a manufacturer, agrees to cease and desist from describing his sets so as to imply that users of his products could have foreign or world-wide reception at will and with satisfactory volume.

Stokley agrees not to present the merits and advantages of his products in such a way as to "conceal the difficulties and deficiencies of the same, inherent in the present state of the art, but unknown to the purchasing public."

Radio receiving sets sold by Stokley were advertised as "All-Wave" with "Foreign Reception Guaranteed", when, in fact, according to the stipulation, they were not capable of reception over the entire meter range covering all broadcasts and commercial transmission so as to be properly designated by those phrases.

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WANTS PRESS TO GRAB TELEVISION

Newspapers are advised by the Editor & Publisher to "get aboard" on television as follows:

"Television is today about where radio was in 1920. If the press had accepted radio then, completing its public communications service, there would be no press-radio problem today. The situation has changed, but the press should not make the same mistakes in reference to the development of television."

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
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NO REBUKE FOR MEXICAN SONG BROADCAST

The Federal Communications Commission has declined to take any disciplinary action in the case of an alleged indecent song broadcast over NBC during the Mexican Government Hour.

In a letter to Rev. John C. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, owners of Station WLWL in New York City, Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcast Division, wrote, in part, as follows:

"The portion of the program referred to in your letter to the Commission was a song entitled 'En Ellogio De Silves', sung in Spanish.

"The question as to whether a matter which is broadcast is obscene or indecent must be determined by the application of the rule announced in *Duncan v. U. S.* 48 Fed. (2d) 128, and other leading cases, which is as follows:

"The true test to determine whether a writing comes within the meaning of the statutes is whether its language has a tendency to deprave and corrupt the morals of those whose minds are open to such influences and into whose hands it may fall by arousing or implanting in such minds obscene, lewd, or lascivious thoughts or desires."

"The Commission, Broadcast Division, after careful study of all the facts and circumstances in connection with this broadcast, has reached the conclusion that the program does not fall within the above definition."

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NAB CONVENTION TO HEAR EUROPEAN TELEVISION REPORT

Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division of the Commerce Department, now abroad making a two months' study of the European television situation, is expected to give a first-hand report at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held at Colorado Springs early in July. Invitations have gone to Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Communications Commission, Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, to speak at the convention.

Although the gathering is still sometime ahead, those who expect to attend the convention are urged to make their reservations at once as already hotel space is at a premium.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Subscription prices: Five dollars per annum in advance. Single copies, fifteen cents. Payment in advance. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Volume 17, Number 1, January 1, 1918. This issue contains 12 pages of original articles, 1 page of editorial, and 1 page of book review. The total number of pages in this issue is 14.

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EFFORTS MADE FOR ELEVENTH-HOUR COMPOSERS AGREEMENT

As this is written (Tuesday), the Broadcasters and Composers are conferring in New York in connection with the forthcoming suit of the Government against the American Society of Composers, set for trial Monday, June 10th. Although nothing has been given out officially, word trickles through from one side that the Broadcasters are moving heaven and earth in a frantic last minute endeavor to persuade the Government not to try the lawsuit.

From the other side is the assurance that though consent decrees are sometimes signed "on the Court House steps", there is every indication that the trial will begin Monday.

Anthony W. Bennett, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, is in charge of the Government case. About 50 witnesses have been served with subpoenas to date with more to follow, including broadcasters, motion picture and hotel people, and many small users of music such as shoe-shining stands, restaurants, and others.

It is estimated that during the current twelve months' period, the Composers will derive between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 for radio performing rights. This is said to be an increase of more than 200% over the flat fee paid prior to the writing of the three-year contracts which became effective in September, 1932.

While current contracts calling for 5% of the "net receipts" of stations, plus an arbitrary sustaining fee, ordinarily would expire on August 31st, the Composers have agreed to extend them until December 31st on the same basis. They however refuse to agree to an extension which would run indefinitely while awaiting the outcome of the Government suit.

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CODE DECISION ASSURES LARGE NRA CHICAGO GATHERING

A record attendance is expected at the two-day annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Chicago Tuesday, June 11th, due to the desire of the manufacturers to check up to see exactly where they stand as the result of being relieved of Code obligations by the Supreme Court. Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the RMA, has already expressed the opinion that being released from the 36-hour minimum weekly restrictions of the Electrical Code, some radio manufacturers will immediately institute a 40-hour week for their employees.

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6/4/35

The convention will elect a President, Directors and other officers. The impression at this time is that Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, will be pressed to accept another term as president.

A late change has been made in the program, that of staging the RMA "Cabaret", which will be in the competent hands of Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago, on Tuesday instead of Wednesday night.

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RCA CONTINUES CODE HOURS AND WAGES

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said last Monday that the Radio Corporation and its wholly owned companies would continue the same hours and wage scales as were in effect under the NRA codes.

Mr. F. E. Basler, of Philadelphia, General Sales Manager of Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., predicted that the larger radio manufacturers would continue operations under the majority of the Code provisions set up under the NRA. He said he believed the hour and wage scales would be continued.

Radio sales this year are in advance of those at this time last year, Mr. Basler said at the opening of the company's tenth annual distributors' convention in Atlantic City. Approximately 250 distributors attended.

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SENATE TO CONSIDER COPYRIGHT BILL THURSDAY

The Senate Patent Committee of which Senator McAdoo, of California, is Chairman, meets Thursday, June 6th, at which time the Committee will take up the question as to whether or not hearings will be held on the Copyright Bill.

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TWO MORE STATIONS JOIN WMCA

WMCA programs will be fed to two additional stations in the East, it was announced Monday by Donald Flamm, President of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co.

WMEX in Boston, and WPRO, in Providence, are now part of the Inter-City group, thus giving WMCA program coverage from Boston to Washington on a full schedule basis. All stations are linked to WMCA with permanent twenty-four hour A. T. & T. service.

In announcing the additional outlets, Mr. Flamm said:

"With Boston and Providence added to our present group of Inter-City stations that include Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Wilmington, WMCA is now able to offer coverage throughout the most populated section of the Atlantic Seaboard. As I stated before, this is not the beginning of a 'third network', but rather a practical association of progressive independent broadcasters who look to New York, through WMCA, for their program material.

"Now that the Inter-City group covers the country's choicest Eastern markets, we have a real sales story to tell to radio advertisers, particularly in view of the fact that the costly item of telephone line charges will not enter into the combined rate. The WMCA Sales Department is concentrating on the group as a unit. It is interesting to note that within a few hours after the addition of the two New England stations, several WMCA clients signified their intention of using the entire group in the Fall.

"I am indeed happy that other broadcasters want the WMCA programs and once more it is my privilege to say it is our pleasure to serve them."

Thirteen hours weekly of commercial programs are being broadcast over the WMCA, New York-WIP, Philadelphia tieup, in addition to several sustaining programs which are exchanged. Largest user of time is Rev. George A. Palmer, Philadelphia, using an hour every morning except Sunday. Other advertisers on the twin stations are Health Aids Inc., Fitch Publishing Co., Dr. Howard D. Norton, Rev. Percy Crawford and Reformation Fellowship. WCBM, Baltimore; WDEL, Wilmington, Del., and WOL, Washington, now receiving station programs from WMCA, in no way affect the relationship between WIP and WMCA, having made independent arrangements with WMCA for sustaining service but receiving none of the programs originating at WIP.

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RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
FROM: ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block containing several lines of a memorandum or letter, mostly obscured by heavy noise and bleed-through.]

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTE: This report is for the use of the Director and the Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Research only.

Enclosed for the Director are two copies of the report. One copy is being furnished to the Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Research. The report is being prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Research.

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WHEELER CLASSED AS "AMERICAN MESSIAH"

After discussing Senator Huey Long, Father Coughlin and several others, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and czar of communications in the upper House, is taken up in the "American Messiahs", a book soon to be published by Simon & Schuster, Inc., in New York, and now appearing serially in the Washington Post.

"His prophecies are not always accurate", the anonymous author of the "American Messiahs", observes, "and when he hoists the cyclone signals, only a spring shower or a local thunder storm may follow. His particular importance lies in the fact that he hoists his signals early - he was for Roosevelt for President before the latter's re-election to the New York Governorship in 1930 - while others are still arguing over the portents or tapping the barometer."

Asserting that as a presidential candidate, Senator Wheeler would have a powerful grip on his home State of Montana, and considerable personal prestige in the other Northwestern and Rocky Mountain States, the writer declares his monetary policy carries him very close to Father Coughlin. In fact, Wheeler could say "aye" to almost every plank of the latter's National Union for Social Justice and there is some suspicion that he has been one of Coughlin's monetary coaches.

"Moreover, Wheeler stands ace-high with the Catholics - the backbone of his support in Montana being Catholic and Montana itself being a strongly Catholic State as a result of the late Jim Hill's land policy for the Northern Pacific (Hill having argued that the Catholics were more docile and orderly, politically and economically, than the Protestants and so, though himself a Protestant, deliberately favored Catholic immigration along the right-of-way of his railroad)", the writer continues.

"Wheeler is very friendly with Huey P. Long, for whom he has acted as guide, interpreter and friend. Excepting Senator Overton, of Louisiana, and Hattie Caraway, of Arkansas - both of whom owe their election to Long - Wheeler is Long's closest buddy in the Senate, lending Long friendly assistance without permitting him to exercise any control. When Huey failed to turn up for the opening of the 1935 session of Congress, he wired Wheeler a message of explanation, promising that he would have an important utterance to deliver as soon as he arrived, and Wheeler read the telegram to the Senate."

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NBC ARTISTS SERVICE REORGANIZES

A new and expanded operating plan for the NBC Artists Service has been completed, after months of experimentation, and put in operation, according to an announcement by George Engles, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, and Managing Director of NBC Artists Service. The enlarged and highly specialized organization is now prepared to serve artists in the fields of radio, motion pictures, theater, opera, concerts, recording, private entertainment, hotels, night clubs and resorts. It also offers an equally extensive service to talent buyers in the advertising, theatrical and film worlds.

Daniel S. Tuthill, Assistant Managing Director of NBC Artists Service, Engles said, will continue in the office to which he was appointed for the purpose of effecting closer coordination between various departments within the organization. Tuthill also will continue his direction of the department's sales and sales promotion activities.

New divisions in the Artists Service operating plan include Auditions, Bands and Sales Promotion. Other departments, more highly organized than ever before, are:

SALES REPRESENTATIVES CONTACTING ADVERTISING AGENCIES:

Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert, T. F. Allen, John Babb.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES CONTACTING LEGITIMATE AND

VAUDEVILLE THEATERS: Ruby Cowan, Murray Bloom.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE TO MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS:

Harold Kemp.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT DEPARTMENT: Frances Rockefeller

King.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE FOR MANAGED AND OPERATED LOCAL

STATIONS: S. L. Ross.

PROGRAM DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE: L. J. Fitzgerald.

BAND DIVISION: Harold Kemp, Director; Paul Wimbish,

Assistant; John L. Flynn, Road Bookings.

NBC MANAGED ARTISTS: A. Frank Jones, Chester Stratton.

NBC REPRESENTED ARTISTS: S. L. Ross

CENTRAL BOOKINGS DIVISION: Edmund Sickels, Miss M. H.

Campbell, James Stirton, George Sax, Frank Murtha.

AUDITIONS DIVISION: J. Ernest Cutting, Director;

Robert Smith, Anne Taylor, Assistants; E. H. Strong, Engineer.

STAR TALENT PROMOTION: William McCaffrey

SALES PROMOTION: Edward de Salisbury, Director;

Edith deTakacs, Assistant.

CONCERT DIVISION: Marks Levin, Director; Elsie Illingsworth, A. F. Haas, Siegfried Hearst, Sales Representatives; Helen Mobert, Promotion and Publicity; Jeannette Green, Recitals.

Out-of-town offices, in addition to the new Hollywood office, will function as usual. Sidney Strotz remains in charge of the Chicago office, assisted by Henry Sellinger and Robert Kendall; San Francisco, Everett Jones; Cleveland, Warren Wade; Boston, Cleon B. White.

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U. S. GIVES SANCTION TO CBS ESTIMATES

Protest against acceptance by the United States Government by figures on radio homes compiled by Columbia Broadcasting Company has been voiced by Wallace Witmer, Manager of Arkansas Dailies, Inc., Publishers' representatives. As regards Arkansas at least, Mr. Witmer cites figures conflicting with the CBS estimates. Newspapers, he points out, are unfairly handicapped by acceptance of radio claims as to the number of listeners.

"As a CBS promotion piece", he told Editor & Publisher, "these claims might be understandable, but it is difficult to reason why the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce should accept these estimates and publish them as authoritative Federal information."

The estimates in question were published in the first Annual Statistical Number of "Electric Foreign Trade Notes" issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

"We have made no effort to check these estimates outside of Arkansas", Mr. Witmer states. "There can be no question that in Arkansas the estimates are greatly exaggerated. The 1930 census credited Arkansas with 40,248 radio homes. The World Almanac of the New York World Telegram reports 82,696 radio homes in Arkansas January 1934. Now this latest report of the CBS, as republished by the Department of Commerce, credits Arkansas with 122,089 radio homes.

"They are claiming more radios in Arkansas than there are electrically wired homes - the Arkansas Power & Light Company reports 97,125 wired homes in the State. Compare this with 122,989 radio homes claimed by the CBS. Granting that every electrically wired home has a radio set, the difference would have to be made up by battery sets.

"However, it is unlikely that very many battery sets are located in the cities. A quick check shows that even in the cities, the CBS claims more radio homes than there are homes electrically wired. The figures as quoted in the Department of Commerce bulletin include only the cities of Little Rock and Hot Springs in Arkansas. In Hot Springs they claim 3,100 radio homes when the total number of homes electrically wired is but 3,015, and in Little Rock, they claim 16,800 radio homes when the total number of homes connected with electricity is 15,685.

"A casual survey by anyone will show there are many electrically wired homes without radio sets in both of these cities; yet in both instances the CBS claims show more radio homes than are supplied with electric connections."

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The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States of America in 1776.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the expansion of the United States into the western part of the continent, and the Civil War.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the First World War.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by the Second World War, the Great Depression, and the Cold War.

The sixth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1945 to 1965. This period is characterized by the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Civil Rights Movement.

The seventh part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1965 to 1985. This period is characterized by the Watergate scandal, the Vietnam War, and the Reagan Revolution.

The eighth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1985 to 2001. This period is characterized by the end of the Cold War, the Gulf War, and the Clinton administration.

The ninth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 2001 to the present. This period is characterized by the 9/11 attacks, the War on Terror, and the Trump administration.

6/4/35

SWEDISH PATENT DECISION MAY HELP AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

A decision was rendered in the Borough Court at Malmo which Swedish experts on patent law believe will eventuate in opening wide the Swedish market to all American makers of radio apparatus who, for a number of years, have been blocked in their efforts in this market by the radio patent situation, Commercial Attache Osborn S. Watson, Stockholm, reports.

The case was one in which Telefunken sued an importer of American apparatus under the basic screen grid tube patent. The decision, based on a new interpretation of Swedish patent law, held that the law provided that where a license fee was paid on a patent in another country and goods manufactured under that license were imported into Sweden that a second fee could not be collected in Sweden even though the original patent was also registered in Sweden. The American patents in Sweden have been assigned to European manufacturers, principally Phillips of Holland, who have carried on a campaign to keep American competitors out. The case will be appealed but until a final decision is given, it seems certain that American radio will have a better chance in Sweden.

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CONGRESSMAN PRAISES RADIO RESULTS

Apparently amazed at the results he secured speaking on the subject of international peace and disarmament over Stations WRC and WJSV, in Washington, Representative Louis Ludlow (D), of Indiana, said:

"Believe me, when I say that radio is the way to reach the public."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1776

The first of the American colonies was founded in 1607 by a group of Englishmen who had fled from religious persecution in England. They established a settlement on the James River in Virginia, which was the first permanent English colony in North America. The colony was named Jamestown and was the first of many that would follow. The settlers faced many hardships, including lack of food and shelter, but they persevered and the colony grew. In 1609, a new group of settlers arrived, and the colony was renamed Jamestown. The settlers were given land and tools, and they began to farm and trade with the local Indians. The colony was successful, and it became a model for other colonies. In 1620, a group of Puritans fled from England and established a colony in Massachusetts. They were called the Pilgrims, and they were the first of many who would come to America seeking religious freedom. The Pilgrims established a colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and they were the first to sign the Mayflower Compact, which was the first written agreement between the settlers and the government. The compact established a form of self-government, and it was a model for other colonies. In 1630, a group of Puritans fled from England and established a colony in Massachusetts. They were called the Puritans, and they were the first of many who would come to America seeking religious freedom. The Puritans established a colony in Boston, Massachusetts, and they were the first to sign the Massachusetts Charter, which was the first written agreement between the settlers and the government. The charter established a form of self-government, and it was a model for other colonies. In 1633, a group of Puritans fled from England and established a colony in Massachusetts. They were called the Puritans, and they were the first of many who would come to America seeking religious freedom. The Puritans established a colony in Boston, Massachusetts, and they were the first to sign the Massachusetts Charter, which was the first written agreement between the settlers and the government. The charter established a form of self-government, and it was a model for other colonies.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 832

Keywords: *depression; mood disorder; bipolar disorder*

[illegible]

100-WATTERS FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION AT NAB PARLEY

If present plans prevail, the smaller radio stations, those of 100 watts power and thereabouts, will form an organization of their own at the forthcoming convention of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held at Colorado Springs early in July. The object of the new organization, as explained by LeRoy Mark, of Station WOL in Washington, is to secure more adequate representation on the NAB Board of Directors.

"The smaller broadcasters now comprise one-third of the membership of the National Association of Broadcasters, yet out of the Board of 15 Directors, only two are from this class of membership", Mr. Mark said. "We are not going to the convention with a 'chip on our shoulder' or are we looking for a fight, but I predict if we do not secure adequate representation on the Board, the smaller broadcasters may withdraw from the National Association and further build up the structure of an independent body. As it is now, the Board is completely dominated by the networks, the NBC and Columbia, and the larger stations."

An organization meeting of the smaller broadcasters was held recently but it was decided to wait until the Colorado Springs convention to organize formally so that a larger number of broadcasters, especially those of the Middle West and Far West could have a part in it. However, an Organization Committee was named with Edward A. Allen, of WLVA, Lynchburg, Va., as Chairman. The members of the committee are as follows:

LeRoy Mark, WOL, Washington; William S. Pate, WMEX, Boston; Charles A. Hill, WIBM, Jackson, Mich.; Edward E. Bishop, WGH, Newport News; John Elmer, WCBM, Baltimore; C. W. Hayes, WHBC, Canton; Steve A. Cisler, WJTL, Atlanta; W. W. Gedge, WMBC, Detroit; Herbert Hollister, WLBF, Kansas City; Ben S. McGlashan, KGFJ, Los Angeles; Earl J. Smith, WNBZ, Saranac Lake; H. M. Loeb, WFDF, Flint; Winston L. Clark, WLAP, Lexington; Clair R. McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster; L. A. Benson, WIL, St. Louis; Ormond S. Black, WSGN, Birmingham.

The purpose of the group, which is to be known as "Local Broadcasters", is to sell advertising time to the national agencies who otherwise would not be able to deal with the numerous 100 watt stations scattered all over the country.

THE LIFE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY - PART I

John F. Kennedy was born on May 29, 1917, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was the youngest of nine children of Joseph P. Kennedy and Rose F. Kennedy. His father was a prominent businessman and politician, and his mother was a socialite and philanthropist. Kennedy was educated at the Boston Latin School and then at Harvard University, where he graduated with a degree in economics in 1940.

After graduation, Kennedy worked for the U.S. Treasury Department and then for the U.S. Maritime Commission. He was then elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1946, representing the Second District of Massachusetts. He served in the House until 1960, when he was elected Governor of Massachusetts. In 1960, he was elected President of the United States, becoming the youngest person to hold the office at the age of 43.

Kennedy's presidency was marked by the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the Vietnam War. He was assassinated on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, while on a campaign stop. His death led to the passage of the Kennedy Assassination Act, which established the President John F. Kennedy Library and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Kennedy's legacy is complex and controversial. He is remembered for his leadership during the Cuban Missile Crisis and for his efforts to bring the Vietnam War to a peaceful end. However, he is also criticized for his handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion and for his support of the Vietnam War. Despite these controversies, Kennedy remains one of the most influential and popular presidents in American history.

Kennedy's life and presidency have been the subject of numerous books, films, and television series. His papers are housed at the John F. Kennedy Library, and his legacy continues to be studied and debated by scholars and the public alike.

6/7/35

It is also understood that there may be a meeting at Colorado Springs of the representatives of newspaper-owned stations. The name of Walter J. Damm, of WTMJ, Milwaukee, has been mentioned as the leader of this movement. It was said, however, that though there was a likelihood of the newspaper people having their own meeting that this was not predicated upon any "grouch" or grievance with regard to the National Association.

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NETWORKS UNDERSTOOD READY TO EXTEND ASCAP AGREEMENT

Although there was no confirmation forthcoming, it was reported in Washington that the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and several stations, including WOR, Newark, and WCAU, Philadelphia, had agreed to extend their present contracts for the broadcasting of copyrighted music with the American Society of Composers for the next five years.

On the eve of the time set for the trial of the Government anti-Trust suit against the Composers, which, if it is held, will begin Monday, June 10th, a meeting of Broadcasters and Composers was held in New York to consider an informal proposal for a five-year extension of the present agreement. However, no quorum was present and nothing was accomplished by those assembled.

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SARNOFF AND YOUNG HONORED BY MARIETTA

Following the graduation last week, Marietta College in Ohio conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Doctor of Laws upon Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.

Among others who received degrees at Marietta was Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor of the New York Times, who received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

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BALDWIN TO BE MADE ACTING NAB MANAGING DIRECTOR

Believed to be a forerunner of his holding the position permanently, James W. Baldwin has been named Acting Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters by Philip G. Loucks, the present Managing Director, who resigned recently and whose resignation will become effect following the convention of the Association at Colorado Springs in July.

Mr. Loucks said that he had taken this step because of the fact that it would be necessary for him to be constantly in attendance at the Government suit against the Composers set for Monday, June 10th, in New York which proceedings, if started, would probably take considerable time. Mr. Loucks felt that he could not give his undivided attention to these sessions and at the same time carry on the duties required of him as the Managing Director of the Association.

Furthermore, Mr. Loucks said that in his annual report to be submitted at the Colorado Springs convention, he expected to propose to the Directors of the Association that Mr. Baldwin be elected to succeed him.

Baldwin, as is well known, up to the time of the Supreme Court NRA decision was Code Officer for the Broadcasting Industry. Before that, he was Secretary of the old Radio Commission.

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N. Y. RADIO DEALER GETS FEDERAL CALL-DOWN

(For Release Monday, June 10, 1935)

Selling a so-called "short wave converter" under the trade designation "Python", Irving S. Manheimer, of New York City, trading as "Grenpark Company", dealer in radios, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misleading advertising of this product.

Manheimer agrees to stop making representations to the effect that, by use of his converter in connection with a radio receiving set, the set will be able to intercept foreign transmission over short waves "from all the far corners of the world" or that "foreign stations can be obtained regularly or whenever they are on the air".

The respondent agrees also to cease the use of any representations which may tend to mislead buyers into believing that the user of a radio set equipped with his product can obtain continuous and satisfactory reception of short waves from foreign countries under all conditions, when this is not the fact.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a great nation from a small group of pioneers.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid expansion. The country grew from a small strip of land along the Atlantic coast to a vast empire that stretched across the continent. This growth was driven by a combination of factors, including the desire for land, the search for new markets, and the need for a strong central government.

The struggle for independence was a defining moment in the history of the United States. It was a time of great sacrifice and heroism, as the colonists fought to free themselves from British rule. The result was the birth of a new nation, one that was based on the principles of liberty and democracy.

The years following independence were a period of consolidation and growth. The new nation faced many challenges, including the need to establish a strong central government and the desire for a more unified country. Despite these challenges, the United States emerged as a powerful and influential nation in the world.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is the foundation of the United States government. It sets out the principles and structure of the government, and provides a framework for the laws of the country.

The Constitution is a document of great importance, and it has played a central role in the history of the United States. It is a document that has shaped the course of the nation, and it continues to guide the government today.

The Constitution is a document that is often misunderstood. It is not a set of rules that govern the government, but rather a framework that provides the structure and principles of the government. It is a document that is constantly being interpreted and reinterpreted, and it is a document that is always evolving.

The Constitution is a document that is often cited as the source of the rights of the people. It is a document that guarantees the rights of the individual, and it provides a framework for the government to protect those rights. It is a document that is often used to challenge the actions of the government, and it is a document that is always being used to shape the future of the nation.

The Constitution is a document that is often cited as the source of the power of the government. It is a document that grants the government the authority to govern, and it provides a framework for the government to exercise that authority. It is a document that is often used to justify the actions of the government, and it is a document that is always being used to shape the future of the nation.

6/7/35

COPYRIGHT BILL MAY BE REPORTED SOON

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the Duffy Copyright Bill now under consideration by the Senate Patents Committee of which Senator McAdoo, of California, is Chairman. A sub-committee consisting of Senators Duffy, of Wisconsin, Bone, of Washington, and White, of Maine, met in executive session Wednesday morning. The next day they reported to the full committee which began considering the bill section by section. Another meeting was scheduled for this afternoon, Friday, June 7, and it is expected that the committee will continue its meetings until the bill has been entirely gone over.

Although the question as to open public hearings has not been decided upon, it is believed that such sessions will not be held; rather those in touch with the Committee are under the impression that the committee may call representatives of certain interests if they feel their advice is needed or that they should be heard.

In submitting his report on the Copyright Bill, Senator Duffy said that the new Copyright convention "specifically provides for authors' security in the matter of radio broadcasting and it otherwise has kept abreast of the times as new discoveries, inventions, and methods have magnified the importance to authors of the maintenance of copyright."

In reporting to the Senate Committee, Wallace McClure, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright, said, in part:

"The Interdepartmental Committee's bill limits actionable infringement in respect of copyrighted works received by means of radio or 'canned music', to use in establishments such as theaters and restaurants where per seat or per cover charges are definitely and particularly made for the entertainment afforded. Accordingly, the bootblack stand, drug store, and similar establishments will be exempt when the bill becomes law.

"The question remained whether there should be a minimum statutory charge for any purpose. Various conferees argued for retaining the present minimum, for reducing it to \$150 or to \$100, and for the elimination of a fixed minimum altogether. In view of the enormous difference between the economic status of various types of copyright users, for instance between the street organ grinder and a great network of broadcasting stations, it seemed to the committee desirable to leave the minimum wholly to the discretion of the court and to raise the maximum from \$5,000 to \$20,000."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a great power.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future, such as climate change, nuclear war, and the rise of artificial intelligence.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the end of time. This period is characterized by the ultimate fate of the United States and the rest of the world.

CAPITAL STATION NEED NOT CARRY OUT HEARST AGREEMENT

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue, of the District Supreme Court, indicated Thursday that the administrators of the M. A. Leese estate in Washington, D. C., cannot be compelled to carry out an agreement with Hearst Radio, Inc., for the sale of capital stock of Station WMAL in that city. The Justice withheld formal dismissal of the case, but said he felt filing of additional briefs by Hearst's counsel would not change his original intention.

The agreement, signed by Lorraine L. Good, Martin N. Leese, and William E. Leese, who are acting as administrators of their father's estate, called for a purchase price of \$285,000. The estate was to continue receipt of an annual rental from the National Broadcasting Co. for slightly more than two years.

Stipulation also was made in the agreement for a more formal agreement to be drawn up for clarification of certain points indefinitely mentioned in the first agreement. This was never signed, nor did Mrs. Fanny L. Leese, Mr. Leese's widow, sign the original draft.

Two features of the agreement met Justice O'Donoghue's disapproval. He said that the administrators purported to make the Leese Optical Co. a party in the plan and also attempted to dispose of real estate "they do not own or control." Signature of the contract in their "administrative capacity" by the administrators did not meet these objections.

Elisha Hanson and E. C. Lovett, representing Hearst Radio, sought opportunity to file additional briefs.

"I shall keep my mind open", the justice said, "but I don't think it's going to change my mind."

The law firm of Hamilton & Hamilton, representing the administrators, raised six objections to the suit, contending the agreement was neither a valid nor binding contract, that it was vague, indefinite and uncertain, that it was impossible of performance, that it was unenforceable under the statute of frauds, and that it was prematurely instituted.

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SABIN HEADS G.O.P. RADIO PUBLICITY DIVISION

Plans for establishing a radio publicity division of the Republican National Committee with Thomas Sabin, of New York, at its head were announced in Washington by Chairman Henry P. Fletcher.

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6/7/35

COMPLAINS ELMIRA STATION INTERFERES WITH WABC

A formal complaint has been lodged with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WESG, at Elmira, N. Y., by Roscoe C. Peacock, President of The Moore- Cottrell Subscription Agencies at North Cohocton, N. Y. Mr. Peacock not only alleges that the programs of this station are of mediocre quality but further that it interferes with the broadcasts in that section of the country from the Columbia key station, WABC, in New York City.

Mr. Peacock's letter to the Communications Commission follows:

"I noted in some newspaper within the past day or two that your honorable body has demanded to know of some 150 radio stations throughout the country how they could justify further permission to make their broadcasts -- apparently because the air is so overcrowded now and these stations are the least worth while.

"In this connection I would like respectfully to make my protest against the station maintained at Elmira, New York, keyed WESG. This station, if I do say it, broadcasts the cheapest and most uninteresting programs one could well imagine. A good part of the broadcasts are made via phonograph records, and what broadcasting is done by flesh and blood performers is of a quality so poor that it would hardly do credit to the average Sunday School entertainment. Apparently they have no service from any of the national hookups such as the NBC and Columbia networks.

"Recently it would seem that their power must have been stepped up as I find they constantly interfere with my reception of broadcasts from Station WABC, New York. This latter station is the only one on which I have been able heretofore to get any satisfactory reception of the Columbia chain broadcasts. Either WESG has been given the right to broadcast on a higher wattage than would seem right or else they must be wobbling off their wave length as I find the interference with WABC practically shuts that station out a good part of the time.

"I see no reason why as uninteresting a station as WESG should be permitted to operate in such fashion."

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POPR RECEIVES MARCONI FAMILY

Pope Pius received Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the wireless, and his family in a private audience last Tuesday at Vatican City, according to an A.P. report.

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AYLESWORTH G.E. MOVE RUMOR DISCOUNTED

A report from New York that M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, would resign shortly to join the General Electric Company was discounted in Washington.

"I don't believe there is a thing in the story of Mr. Aylesworth's leaving the NBC at the present time", one close to him said. I am quite sure that he is not going to the General Electric Company. What would he do there? He is not a manufacturer and even if he were, no one has heard that either Mr. Owen D. Young or Mr. Gerard Swope expect to retire in the near future."

Several times in the past it has been reported that Mr. Aylesworth would leave the NBC to head the Hearst radio organization.

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WLW CANADIAN "SUPPRESSOR" CALLED IDEAL SOLUTION

Interference suppression by means of directional antenna arrays, a comparatively new development in broadcasting, has been pushed one step forward with the installation of an unusual "suppressor" antenna for WLW's 500 kw station at Cincinnati. The new antenna is designed to lay down a 50 kw signal in the vicinity of Toronto, Canada, and a 500 kw signal in all other locations within reach of the station.

Following complaints made by listeners of CFRB, a station in Toronto, operating at 10 kc separation from WLW's frequency, that the high-power signal of the Cincinnati station was causing undue interference, the Canadian government made representations to the Federal Communications Commission, through the State Department, asking for a reduction of WLW's power output. At the request of the FCC, WLW was obliged to operate at 50 kw output after sun-down. Under this arrangement ninety per cent of the power output of the station was useless during the all-important evening hours, a situation which prompted the engineers of the station to develop an antenna system which would clear up the interference without reducing the power output below the full capacity of 500 kw.

"The system arrived at is an almost ideal solution to the problem, in that it reduces the interference in the locality from which complaints were received without reducing the signal strength in other localities", Electronics reports. "This is a distinct advance over previous methods of interference suppression using directive antennas, which reduced the interference in a given direction from station, rather than in a

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

1. The purpose of this form is to provide a means for the collection and recording of data on the performance of individuals in the field.

2. This form is to be filled out by the supervisor or other person who is in a position to observe the performance of the individual being rated.

3. The form should be filled out for each individual being rated, and should be filled out for each rating period.

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of individual being rated: _____

2. Position of individual being rated: _____

3. Date of rating: _____

particular locality. In particular, the signal at Toronto and surrounding territory within a radius of 150 miles, is reduced to 50 kw, the power output of WLW before its increase to 500 kw, and under which no complaints were received.

"According to J. A. Chambers, Chief Engineer of the station, WLW's secondary service area (that served by the sky-wave of the station) is much more important than that of lower power stations, since the sky-wave is powerful enough to give a useful service at distances up to a thousand miles or more. It was important, therefore, in designing the antenna system not to jeopardize the usefulness of the sky wave signal. Had a simple directional antenna been used, with a null point in the direction of Toronto, the secondary service would have been subjected to severe fading from unavoidable wave-interference patterns. In addition, since a line from Cincinnati to Toronto passes through several important industrial areas in Ohio, the primary service would have been greatly impaired in this direction. Early in the development of the new system, therefore, it became clear that a simple directional signal was to be avoided at all costs.

"Forced to a consideration of other possibilities, the engineering staff of the station started with the fact that the radiation which caused the interference in Toronto left the antenna of the station at an angle of 20° above the horizon, and was subsequently reflected into the Toronto area by the Heaviside layer. It was decided to suppress the radiation at the angle above the horizon in the direction of Toronto, and if possible to avoid suppressing the signal at any other angle, or in any other direction. The system finally worked out accomplishes this result by the use of two additional vertical radiators, fed with 85 kw power, and so placed with respect to the main radiator that the desired reduction of signal strength is obtained at the required angle. The cost of the additional facilities is estimated at \$30,000."

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NEW JAPANESE PROGRAM APPARENTLY DOESN'T COME THROUGH

Although the schedule was announced by the Japanese Embassy in Washington, apparently as yet no one has been able to pick up the Japanese International short-wave program supposed to come through every night between 8:30 and 9:30 P.M. EST.

It was said that these programs would be broadcast by JVH, Nazaki, a suburb of Tokyo, on 20.5 meters (14,600 kc.), 28 meters (10,600 kilocycles), or 40 meters (7,510 kilocycles).

No further word has been received by the Japanese Embassy with regard to these programs.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 10, 1925
TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
FROM
J. H. VAN VLECK
AND
H. E. RICHARDS
SUBJECT: THE THERMODYNAMICS OF THE SOLUTION OF GASES IN LIQUIDS
The following paper is submitted for publication in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. It is a contribution to the study of the thermodynamic properties of solutions of gases in liquids, and is based on the work of J. H. Van Vleck and H. E. Richards, who are now at the University of Chicago, Illinois.

The authors wish to express their appreciation to the National Research Council for the grant of a fellowship to J. H. Van Vleck, and to the University of Chicago for the grant of a fellowship to H. E. Richards. The work was carried out in the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, Illinois.

J. H. VAN VLECK
H. E. RICHARDS

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ZENITH COMPLETES YEAR WITH PROFIT

Despite increased costs and a rather heavy expenditure for advertising, the Zenith Radio Corporation completed the year with a profit of \$10,759.67, after taxes, liberal charge-offs and year end adjustments, E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, President of the company, reports.

"The company continues to maintain its liquid position", Mr. McDonald reported to the stockholders of the Corporation. "Substantial cash balances are kept in banks or invested in government securities. Receivables are in good condition with reserves more than ample for doubtful accounts. Inventories are low as a result of a substantial amount of spring business and represent only current merchandise. All obsolete or doubtful materials have been completely charged off.

"The corporation has no bank loans and all current obligations are being discounted when due. The ratio of current assets to all liabilities is 4 to 1, whereas it was less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 a year ago and the year previous.

"During the past year the company marketed what was probably the most highly developed line of short wave receivers on the market. Their outstanding performance combined with a widely advertised money-back guarantee did much to further strengthen our position in the industry and enhance our long established reputation for a quality product.

"Our prospects for the coming year are very encouraging. The 25-tube Stratosphere, which was an outstanding achievement during the past season, is increasing in popularity. New developments by our laboratory which will very shortly be announced to our distributors will give us an advantage over competition.

"In addition, we are bringing out a line of receivers for the farm home. These will enable the rural resident to whom electricity is not available to obtain the same radio reception and performance that is now being enjoyed by the city resident. The farm field offers great sales possibilities for this type of receiver. Now that we are prepared to furnish it, we expect to be able to develop a new market which should produce a large volume of sales in addition to our regular electric home and automobile receiver business.

"The corporation has made arrangements with a well-known banking house to provide for its dealers a most economical and liberal finance plan for instalment sales. This finance plan is exclusive and available only to authorized Zenith dealers on Zenith receivers. It provides Zenith dealers, especially those with limited capital, with a means of making and financing many sales of Zenith receivers which they have been unable to handle heretofore."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It was a process of constant evolution, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity and build a better future.

The early years of the United States were marked by a series of challenges and struggles. The settlers faced a harsh environment, with limited resources and a constant threat of conflict with the native population. Despite these difficulties, they persevered and established a new society. The process of building the United States was a long and arduous one, but it was ultimately successful. The nation grew in size and power, and its people enjoyed a greater standard of living than ever before.

The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity and build a better future. It is a story of growth and change, of struggle and triumph. The United States has come a long way since its founding, and it continues to evolve and grow. The challenges it faces today are different from those of the past, but the spirit of its people remains the same. They are determined to build a better future for themselves and for the world.

NEW WMCA ARTIST BUREAU TO FUNCTION AS BOOKING OFFICE

The establishment of the WMCA Artist Bureau was announced on Wednesday by Donald Flamm, President of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, owners of Station WMCA. The administration of the Bureau will be under the direction of Zac Friedman, prominent theatre executive, assisted by Charles S. Wilshin.

It is intended that the new department will function as a complete booking office, handling WMCA's artists and orchestras and a large number of new units in radio, vaudeville, motion picture and theatre bookings.

Formerly associate producer at the Radio City Music Hall, and more recently, Managing Director of the Fox Brooklyn Theatre, Zac Friedman brings to the WMCA organization valuable experience in the world of the theatre.

Charles S. Wilshin, who is assistant to the Director, was for twenty years associated with the B. F. Keith and Radio-Keith-Orpheum Offices as franchise representative. Through his franchise, the Artist Bureau will book talent into all the important RKO houses.

"A large number of new artists and units are being added to WMCA's roster of radio stars, including some of the most famous orchestras, dancing teams, singers and dramatic groups of the Variety stage", an announcement from WMCA reads. "These artists will be placed under exclusive contract to the WMCA Artists Bureau for placement with all the important radio stations, advertising agencies, theatre chains and motion picture companies in the East."

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CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS STUDY PUBLISHED BY AUDIBLE ARTS INSTITUTE

A survey of radio programs for children, and the formulation of criteria for the evaluation of programs in this field has just been completed by the Radio Committee of the Child Study Association of America, and published by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts concurrently with a study of "Radio and Children" by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Director of the Child Study Association and lecturer in parent education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

The survey, made in recognition of the intense current interest in the subject of radio and children, and as a possible aid to parents and young people themselves in the selection of suitable programs for various age levels, reveals that not only has there been a marked improvement in broadcasting for children, but also that there are indications of an increasingly constructive approach.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Great Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The Civil War was a major conflict between the Northern and Southern states, and it resulted in the abolition of slavery.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. The Progressive Era was a period of social and political reform, and it resulted in the establishment of many new laws and institutions.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I, the Roaring Twenties, and World War II. World War II was a major conflict between the United States and the Axis powers, and it resulted in the defeat of the Axis powers.

The sixth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Movement was a period of social and political reform, and it resulted in the establishment of many new laws and institutions.

APPENDIX

The appendix contains a list of the names of the presidents of the United States, and a list of the names of the vice-presidents of the United States.

The appendix also contains a list of the names of the members of the United States Congress, and a list of the names of the members of the United States Supreme Court. The appendix also contains a list of the names of the members of the United States House of Representatives, and a list of the names of the members of the United States Senate.

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6/7/35

The Committee lists the following typical children's programs, presented by the major networks, as illustrating the suggested standards of emotional emphasis, good taste, truthfulness, attitudes and sentiments, language and quality, and advertising: Singing Lady, Nursery Rhymes, Terry and Ted, Roses and Drums, Buck Rogers, Bobby Benson, Billy and Betty, Let's Pretend, Radio Theatre; and for special interests, Junior Radio Journal, The Puzzlers, and Chats About Dogs. News and sports commentators, and music on the radio are also mentioned as constructive features. It is stressed that the listing is intended only as a preliminary guide to current programs; that some programs not included may be unobjectionable for certain children; and some of those listed may be unsuitable for others, and that the individual child's age, and his special needs and interests must always be taken into consideration by parents and teachers. The list will be brought up to date in the Fall, at which time it will be revised and amplified.

The Committee which made the survey included Mrs. Case Canfield, Chairman; Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Josette Frank, Zilpha Carruthers Franklin, Mrs. George Van Trump Burgess, Mrs. Nelson Doubleday, Mrs. Richard S. Emmet, Mrs. Walter Hirsch, Mrs. Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., Mrs. David Levy, Mrs. Zelda Popkin, Mrs. Haviland Smith, Mrs. Fred M. Stein, Jr., Mrs. Sherman Post Haight, Mrs. Everett Dean Martin, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., Mrs. Hugh Grant Straus, Cecile Pilpel, Ruth Brickner, M.D., Anna M. Wolf and Berthe Goodkind.

The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, which published both the survey and Mrs. Gruenberg's study of "Radio and Children", was founded about six months ago by Phildo Radio & Television Corporation with Pitts Sanborn, prominent music critic, as Director, to act as a clearing house for information and ideas on radio; to quicken the public interest in worthwhile radio programs; and to encourage the fuller utilization of the radio as an instrument of entertainment and education.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 833

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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June 11, 1935.

KAROL DEFENDS COLUMBIA STATISTICS GOVERNMENT USED

There was a spirited defense of the figures on radio homes, compiled by the Columbia Broadcasting System and used in a recent Government publication, by John J. Karol, Columbia's Director of Market Research.

Wallace Witmer, Manager of Arkansas Dailies, Inc., questioned the statistics which appeared in the annual statistical number of "Electric Foreign Trade Notes" issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington. Mr. Witmer stated that he had made no effort to check the estimates outside of Arkansas but that insofar as that State was concerned, there could be no question but that the estimate was greatly exaggerated.

"It is conservatively estimated that there are 4,300,000 battery-operated sets in the U. S. Certainly the state of Arkansas is one of the best markets for battery-operated sets", Mr. Karol declares.

"It should be borne in mind that the figures on wired homes are as of January 1930, while the figures on radio homes are as of January 1935. Undoubtedly if a new survey of wired homes could be made in 1935, the totals for Arkansas would be considerably higher.

"These two factors should certainly account for the very slight discrepancies which Mr. Witmer points out.

"As you know, we were careful to explain that the breakdown of the figures by counties and principal cities was based on the sampling method and was not an actual count. We feel confident that the state figures are accurate and that the finer breakdowns are as reliable as can be adduced from all the information at hand. It is quite possible, of course, that there may be inaccuracies in the breakdown by cities, but certainly the data which Mr. Witmer provides serves to corroborate rather than to contradict the findings of the nation-wide study conducted for CBS by Daniel Starch and Staff. You will recall that this study comprised 125,000 personal interviews and included every state in the U. S."

Mr. Witmer asserted that in Hot Springs, Columbia claimed 3,100 radio homes when the total number of homes electrically wired in that city is but 3,015.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

1960

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

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Replying to this, Mr. Karol said:

"I just noticed that the U. S. Department of Commerce report on wired homes as of August 1930 reveals a total of 4,318 for Hot Springs, Arkansas instead of the 3,015 which Mr. Witmer quotes. Since our estimate of radio homes in Hot Springs is 3,100, this appears quite reasonable and conservative."

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AMERICANS OVERCOME JAP RADIO COMPETITION IN MANCHURIA

Notwithstanding severe Japanese competition, American radio receiving sets have been able to maintain a strong position in the Manchurian market, according to advices from Vice Consul Arnold Van Benschoten, Dairen.

Japanese 3 and 4-tube sets in this market, it is pointed out, are sold at prices markedly under similar American sets, but starting with 5-tube sets Japanese prices are only approximately 10 per cent lower.

Prices for Japanese models range from 18 to 200 yen for the 3 and 4-tube sets and from 45 to 230 yen for sets from 5 to 8 tubes. The highest priced sets, it is pointed out, are phonograph combinations (Japanese yet equals approximately \$0.30).

Imports of radio sets and parts into Manchuria during 1934 were valued at approximately \$192,000 against \$115,000 in the preceding year. During the first two months of the current year imports declined to \$35,700 compared with \$38,600 in the corresponding period of 1934, statistics show.

The increasing popularity of American radio receiving sets in Manchuria, the report states, is due to the fact that there is a growing tendency on the part of prospective buyers in that market to insist on radios capable of satisfactory reception rather than seeking price concessions on low-grade makes.

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RIGHT DENIED TO OFFICERS TO SERVE MORE THAN ONE COMPANY

Ten prominent officials of communications companies who sought permission of the Federal Communications Commission to serve as officers or directors of more than one carrier subject to the Communications Act, were denied that right yesterday (Monday, June 10) by the Commission en banc, presided over by Chairman Anning S. Prall.

The petitioners, whose applications were denied, were:

Sosthenes Behn, of the International Tel. & Tel. Co.; Newcomb Carlton, W. U.; Edwin F. Carter, A. T. & T.; John J. Halpin, Postal; David Sarnoff, RCA, Lewis MacConnach, RCA; Edwin F. Chinlund, Postal; E. Y. Gallaher, Western Union; Walter S. Gifford, A. T. & T. and Frank L. Polk, Commercial Cable.

Commissioners Walker, Payne, Case, Sykes and Prall voted in the negative, Commissioners Stewart and Brown voted in favor of granting the petitions.

The order was made effective August 9, and the following telegram was ordered dispatched to each of the individuals named:

"Your petition to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier under Section 212 of the Communications Act of 1934 was today denied by the Commission, the Commission's order to be effective August 9, 1935."

The opinion was ordered to be issued on June 17th.

Section 212 of the Communications Act reads:

"After sixty days from the enactment of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier subject to this Act, unless such holding shall have been authorized by order of the Commission, upon due showing in form and manner prescribed by the Commission, that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected thereby. After this section takes effect it shall be unlawful for any officer or director of any such carrier to receive for his own benefit, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in respect of negotiation, hypothecation, or sale of any securities issued or to be issued by such carrier, or to share in any of the proceeds thereof, or to participate in the making or paying of any dividends of such carrier from any funds properly included in capital account."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the establishment of a new government and the end of British rule.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the American Civil War. The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the American Civil War. The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the American Civil War. The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to 1979. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the American Civil War. The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from 1979 to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the American Civil War. The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government.

6/11/35

On December 31, 1934, the Commission issued the following order:

"1. It is ordered, That persons who did, on or before December 15, 1934, file personal application with the Commission for authority to hold the positions of officer or director of more than one carrier, under Section 212 of the Act and orders and regulations of the Commission, are authorized to hold the positions of officer or director of more than one carrier pending final order by the Commission on their respective applications, subject to all of the limitations set out in orders heretofore issued.

"2. It is Further Ordered, That the applications, under Section 212 of the Act and orders and regulations of the Commission, by and in behalf of the persons requesting authority to hold positions of officer or director of more than one carrier, being under consideration, there being no affirmative showing in their respective applications sufficient to convince the Commission that public and private interests will not be adversely affected thereby, each of said persons hereinafter named will be given a hearing at the office of the Commission in Washington, D. C., on Monday, January 21, 1935, at 10 o'clock, A.M."

Interested parties were given an opportunity to present their cases to the full Commission at the hearings held the first part of February having been postponed until that time from the original date set.

Some of those affected by the Commission's order to confine their official connections to a single company are:

David Sarnoff, President and Director of the Radio Corporation of America Communications and of Radio-Marine Corporation of America; Walter S. Gifford, President and Director of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and a Director in 21 other companies (communication companies); Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Director in 3 other such companies; Edwin F. Carter, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and a Director in two other communications companies and Lewis Maconnach, Secretary of the Radio Corporation of America Communications and Radio-Marine Corporation of America.

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FCC HEAD DENIES STATION SPEECH GUM-SHOEING

An absolute denial was made by Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission that Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Commission had the field offices throughout the country to deliver secret reports on any attacks which had been made on Government officials or Government Departments over the radio. Chairman Prall said that he did not consider "the instructions which were issued in any way tended to restrict free speech or limit the lawful activities of any broadcast station."

Although Chairman Prall did not explain this angle, it was said that the instructions for inspectors to keep an eye on what the stations were saying was inspired by the speeches of Dr. Brinkley, thrown off the air in both the United States and Mexico, but now broadcasting by proxy in the latter country, and who up to a short time ago succeeded in having these talks rebroadcast in the United States.

Critics of the FCC declared that Dr. Jolliffe was "gum-shoeing" for evidence to cancel the licenses of those stations which had launched political attacks on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

An official explanation issued by Chairman Prall follows:

"The Federal Communications Commission frequently receives reports and complaints from outside sources of questionable programs being broadcast, such as alleged lotteries, medical talks, etc. In order that the Commission might be promptly advised of such irregularities in the programs or operation of broadcast stations which may be construed as possible violations of the law or rules of the Commission, on January 3, 1935, the Chief Engineer, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, in charge of the Field Service, issued instructions to the inspectors to report to the Commission any information which they might obtain concerning illegal programs or programs of doubtful public interest.

"Programs concerning which information was requested were those containing obscene or indecent language, lotteries, programs originating in the United States and broadcast from foreign stations without authorization, objectionable medical talks, schemes involving fraud, fortune telling, programs attacking religious faiths or creeds, libelous or slanderous attacks upon individuals, officers or Government officials, programs involving a large amount of time spent on selling and advertising, programs not considered to be of good moral content, soliciting and soliciting business for professional men and boycotts.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 (REV. 5-22-64)

1. The purpose of this form is to provide a means for the collection and dissemination of information regarding the activities of the organization. This information is to be used for the purpose of planning and coordinating the activities of the organization.

2. The information to be collected and disseminated shall include the following:

- a. The name of the organization.
- b. The address of the organization.
- c. The telephone number of the organization.
- d. The date of the meeting.
- e. The location of the meeting.
- f. The subject of the meeting.
- g. The names of the participants.
- h. The names of the speakers.
- i. The names of the moderators.
- j. The names of the secretaries.
- k. The names of the attendees.
- l. The names of the non-attendees.
- m. The names of the guests.
- n. The names of the hosts.
- o. The names of the sponsors.
- p. The names of the donors.
- q. The names of the volunteers.
- r. The names of the staff.
- s. The names of the board members.
- t. The names of the officers.
- u. The names of the committees.
- v. The names of the sub-committees.
- w. The names of the working groups.
- x. The names of the task forces.
- y. The names of the advisory boards.
- z. The names of the advisory committees.

3. The information shall be collected and disseminated in a timely and accurate manner. The information shall be collected and disseminated in a manner that is consistent with the policies and procedures of the organization.

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7. The information shall be collected and disseminated in a manner that is consistent with the policies and procedures of the organization.

"The Commission has 23 field offices in the United States and Hawaii to assist it in the administration of the radio provisions of the Communications Act of 1934. The men assigned to these offices keep the Commission informed on all phases of radio activity, including broadcasting, in their respective districts. These instructions were concerning one of their routine duties."

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WTMJ THROWS OUT PATENT MEDICINE ADVERTISING

Harry Grant, Milwaukee Journal publisher, has recently announced cancellation of offensive radio advertising sought to be broadcast over the paper's radio station WTMJ. The publisher's announcement states: "Because the advertising of internal patent medicines was not deemed to be in the public interest, convenience nor necessity, WTMJ has cancelled all such contracts in an effort to clean up the air and rid it of offensive advertising matter. From now on products which claim to be universal cures and others which cannot support the claims made for them will be barred from the air by WTMJ. Network programs presenting offensive advertising will also be cancelled for the same reasons if conditions warrant."

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IF DEMOSTHENES HAD HAD A RADIO

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Company, while at the annual Alumni Day exercises of his alma mater, St. Lawrence University, encountered one of his old professors, Charles Kelsey Gaines, under whom he studied forty years ago, and proceeded to discuss with him a comparison of the democracies of Greece, Rome and America. One thing led to another when finally Mr. Young asked Professor Gaines:

"What do you think Demosthenes could have done for Greece if he had had a radio?"

"Why, he would have changed all of history", Dr. Gaines answered. "He almost accomplished miracles by his own voice and eloquence. The larger the audience an orator has, the larger his influence. I think the newspapers are even more influential today than the radio."

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PLENTY OF RADIO REGULATIONS IN RUSSIA

As shown by a compilation just made public by the U. S. Department of Commerce, radio regulations in Russia are complicated and very strict for listeners, broadcasters and all concerned.

A preliminary authorization by the People's Commissariat for Communication is required in case of foreign citizens within Russia installing tube or detector receivers and for those listeners generally who install receivers within 100 kilometers from the Russian land or sea frontiers.

Installation of radio transmission stations and their operation is permitted only with the preliminary authorization of the local organs of the People's Commissariat for Communication.

All the owners of radio transmission stations, radio transmission points, and radio receiving sets must without hindrance admit controllers of the People's Commissariat for Communication both for the purpose of technical investigation of these installations and their auxiliary equipment and for the purpose of verifying in necessary cases permits registration documents.

The People's Commissariat for Communication has the right to exempt separate categories of radio transmission stations from the duty of obtaining preliminary authorization for installation and operation and also from the registration of separate categories of radio transmission stations.

The People's Commissariat for Communication may charge the owners of radio transmission stations a special fee for the registration of these radio transmission stations, for the issuance of permits, for technical control and for other actions performed by the organs of the People's Commissariat for Communication.

For stations of 200 to 500 watts, a fee of 500 rubles a year is charged, for stations above 500 watts, 750 rubles is the fee.

A fine of a half a year's subscription's fee for the radio set of a corresponding type shall be imposed upon the listener for failure to pay subscription fees in the periods fixed and for payment of such fees according to the wrong category.

A fine for the failure to pay the subscription fee is collected on the expiration of 15 days from the date the radio set was installed or from the date of the termination of the preceding period for which the subscription fee was paid.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding. They built a nation from scratch, one that was based on the principles of freedom and democracy. Over time, the United States grew in size and power, becoming a global superpower. It has faced many challenges, from war to economic crisis, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. Today, the United States stands as a beacon of hope and progress, a nation that has shaped the world and continues to shape the future.

The subscription fee for the radio reception is charged to the owners of the tube and detector receiving sets in the following amounts:

- a. For detector receiving set, 3 rubles a year;
- b. For tube receiving set used by individual persons, 24 rubles a year;
- c. For tube receiving set used collectively, 24 rubles a yr.
- d. For tube receiving set of public use (without a radio transmission station), 50 rubles a year.

A fiolation of the present resolution and a violation of the instructions issued by the People's Commissariat for Communication in pursuance of the present resolution entail liability under the laws of the constituent republics.

The Russian regulations comprise 5 pages multigraphed, single-spaced and a copy may be secured by sending 25 cents to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Electrical Division, in Washington, and asking for "Radio Markets - Russia; Radio Regulations."

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COMPOSERS TRIAL PROCEEDS

When the Government anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers was called for trial Monday morning, Nathan Burkan, representing the Composers, asked that the case be adjourned until Fall. Following this the Court recessed and Judge Goddard indicated that he might make a decision in the matter today (Tuesday, June 11). This he did, deciding against a postponement, and the trial got under way.

The National Broadcasting Company, Columbia, Stations WOR, Newark, and WCAU, Philadelphia, in the meantime have signed a 5-year extension of their contracts with the ASCAP.

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AUTO RADIOS MAKE HIT IN FRANCE

Taxis equipped with small radio sets which appeared recently in Paris have met with great success. At present there are 5,000 of these taxis running, and many others are being prepared, Assistant Trade Commissioner Lestrade Brown, of Paris, estimates. One hundred francs per year is paid by the taxi companies to the government for each one of these radio sets installed in their taxis.

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EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT SUES TRANSRADIO

Wythe Williams, European correspondent for the Transradio Press Service, has sued that organization for \$5,000 for news reporting "for which defendant agreed to compensate plaintiff".

In the meantime, without referring to the suit, the following statement was given out by the radio press organization:

"Herbert Moore, President of Transradio Press Service, Inc., June 1, denied emphatically that he was in negotiations with the United Press, or anyone else, for the sale of any interest whatsoever in Transradio or Radio News Association. Such a rumor has been given circulation this week through Variety and has orally been asserted in trade channels. Mr. Moore added that several months ago Mr. Karl Bickel, then president of United Press, initiated some conversations with him on the subject of the purchase or exchange of Transradio stock, which conversations could hardly be termed negotiations, as Transradio was not then, and never has been, interested in selling any part of its properties. With equal emphasis Mr. Moore stated that he was in no way interested in current rumors that Transradio was receptive towards compromise settlements with some of the defendants in the pending action of Transradio against the press associations and broadcast chains."

Columbia was still reported to be negotiating with the United Press for the privilege of broadcasting the latter's news.

Showing what a perplexing situation the radio news problem offers, is the following editorial from the Editor & Publisher:

"It seems to be a fact that the average publisher of a newspaper, whether it employs radio as an auxiliary function or not, is in an attitude of complete indifference to news broadcasting. There have been no protests, known to us, against the sale of press service to radio stations, although that practice involves prior 'publication', on the air, of newspaper news. We are assured that editors and publishers have taken no action, individually or collectively, even against broadcasting of the reports of the A.P., a cooperative publishers' association. The I.N.S. is selling its complete report to broadcasters and advertisers. The U.P. is selling a specially prepared report, made up from its day's grist to broadcasters. Some news is being broadcast by advertising sponsors. Trans-radio is, as usual, serving all comers, including a group of newspapers which maintain radio outfits. Nobody seems to object to any of this, at least audibly.

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"There must be a reason for such an attitude. It would seem to be unnatural for a publisher to approve a prior publication of his news by a rival medium that is supported by advertisers. The debate on the question whether such prior broadcasting of news hurts or aids newspaper circulations has been long and fervid and it remains as doubtful as ever. Some statistics seem to show that circulations have not been hurt. From that fact some publishers hold that their newspapers can stand on their own feet regardless of what radio may do. Others, arguing logically, say that as the citizen does not need to be told twice that a given event has taken place, those who hear the stuff on the air will not read it in print, at least will only use print to confirm their impressions. The logician also asks if it is not true that the press must inevitably lose prestige, if not circulation, when the public begins to think that the place to get news first is by turning dials, rather than printed pages.

"Perhaps the reason publishers are not excited about the sale of radio-news is that they believe the present heavy use of news in broadcasting is only a flurry, that people will soon get fed up on serious current matter via radio and will start to demand more music, light feature and general entertainment on the air. There is serious doubt in routine news, except the more important break will hold the air audience after the novelty wears off. After all, we are subject to customs and habit and it is the American way to read, not listen to news. Besides radio does not accommodate the convenience of the public. News is read at certain fixed hours by most people.

"If these latter considerations are valid, and independent publishers are merely tolerating a condition which they think will soon adjust itself, the failure to protest against the broadcasting of newspaper news would be explained."

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DOCTORS RAP RADIO ADS

A report by the Bureau of Health and Public Instruction of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association meeting at Atlantic City, said of radio advertising:

"The continued low advertising standards maintained by many broadcasting stations, with the resulting amount of fraudulent medical advertising that has gone out over the air, has been responsible for the bureau's receiving and answering thousands of inquiries about radio-advertised nostrum and quacks."

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

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The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

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6/11/35

COPYRIGHT BILL CONSIDERATION GOES OVER

The meeting of the Senate Patents Committee scheduled for Tuesday morning for further consideration of the Copyright Bill, has been postponed until Thursday morning. The reason given was "rush of business on the Senate floor", but the real reason was that the Senators were probably watching the Shriners' Parade.

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NBC ENGINEERS MEET

All divisional engineers of the National Broadcasting Company are meeting in New York this week for their first general conference since the company was founded in 1926.

The engineers will be entertained at a dinner Wednesday night at the Hotel Montclair.

They are A. H. Saxton, of San Francisco; R. H. Owen, of Denver; H. C. Luttgens, of Chicago; F. E. Leonard, of Cleveland; W. J. Purcell of Schenectady; A. E. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., and George O. Milne, of New York.

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WMCA OPENS CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE

Exclusive representation of WMCA in the mid-West has been assigned to Ray Linton, who will act as the station's representative in that trade area. The new WMCA offices are located at 360 North Michigan Avenue in Chicago.

Ray Linton has been prominent in station representation for several years. Five years ago he entered radio, joining the sales staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Chicago key station, WBBM. For the past two years, he has been associated with Gregg, Blair, and Spight, Inc., one of the largest of the mid-Western station representative firms.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its wide range of research programs. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study.

1837-1892

1892-1945

The University of Chicago was founded in 1837 by a group of prominent educators and scholars. It was one of the first universities in the United States to offer a liberal arts education. The university's early years were marked by a focus on classical studies and a commitment to academic excellence. Over time, the university expanded its offerings to include a wide range of disciplines, and it became a leading center for research and scholarship.

The University of Chicago has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study. It has a strong tradition of academic excellence and a commitment to research and scholarship. The university's faculty includes many of the most prominent scholars in their fields, and its students are known for their high academic achievement.

1945-1992

1992-2000

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2000-2010

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 834

BULLETIN: ANNING S PRALL WAS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE
LATE THIS AFTERNOON AS CHAIRMAN OF THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A
7-YEAR TERM

RMA CHICAGO CONVENTION IS BIG SUCCESS

A three-day program filled with future plans for developing the radio industry, many committee and group meetings, problems resulting from NRA code annulment, plus unusual entertainment features marked the eleventh annual RMA convention in Chicago, June 11-13. Over 100 manufacturers attended and the "RMA Cabaret" and membership dinner Tuesday evening was sold out at the 300 mark.

President Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, and other officers were reelected.

Voluntary continuance of a few beneficial features of code operation were arranged for, but without any formal action or resolutions except for development of a plan to continue filing by set manufacturers of open prices. Existing wage scales will be generally continued voluntarily, according to those present.

In the discussions of industry problems resulting from annulment of NRA, a feature of the convention was an address by John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, RMA general counsel, criticizing "New Deal laws". He declared many were contrary to the American plan of government and individual freedom. He deplored "usupation of political power", declared that the American plan was for a government of laws, not of men, and that the latter would lead to political despotism. He also criticized the tremendous debt burden and new laws oppressing business and industry. In discussing the proposal for amendment of the Constitution to meet the NRA decision of the Supreme Court, Judge Van Allen warned that this would give the President power to make "laws" and make Congress and the President the sole judges of their own powers, resulting in "dictatorship or downright despotism."

The industry leaders also were warned by Arthur T. Murray, of Springfield, Mass., Chairman of the Set Division and former Code supervisory agency, against "chiseling" on wages. Industry, instead of the Government, Mr. Murray declared, now has the problem of solving the unemployment situation. He said the electrical code under which radio manufacturers operated imposing a 36-hour maximum week was manifestly unfair when every other industry had 40 hours, and took steps to continue a voluntary plan of filing set prices. The latter, he said, was a tremendous step in the right direction toward a cleaner industry.

The RMA Cabaret, an innovation in industry entertainment, in charge of Chairman A. S. Wells of the Entertainment Committee was a marked success. During the evening the associates of President Muter on the RMA Board presented him with a beautiful silver service in appreciation of his work during the past year. The convention closed on Thursday with a golf tournament by the Radio Industries Golf Club, of Chicago, with nearly 100 entrants at the Olympia Fields Club.

Many veteran RMA officers and members made the convention a reunion. On Tuesday there was an "old guard" luncheon of former presidents, including Arthur T. Haugh, H. B. Richmond and Fred D. Williams, and former RMA Directors.

Further development and increased funds for national sales promotion were voted by the RMA Directors. Chairman Powel Crosley of the Sales Promotion Committee reported substantial success and need for enlargement of the RMA promotion projects.

The present RMA organization was continued for the coming year. In addition to President Muter, other officers and Directors were reelected including Fred D. Williams, of Philadelphia, as Treasurer; Bond Geddes, of Washington, D. C., Executive Vice-President-General Manager and Secretary, and John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, as General Counsel.

Arthur T. Murray, of Springfield, Mass., was re-elected Vice-President and Chairman of the Set Division, and Arthur Moss, of New York City, Vice-President and Chairman of the Parts, Cabinet and Accessory Division. Two new RMA Directors are Roy Burlew, of Owensboro, Ky., succeeding S. W. Muldowny, of New York City, and Henry C. Forster, of Chicago, who succeeds Richard A. O'Connor, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Ben G. Erskine, of New York City, was named a Vice-President and Chairman of the Tube Division. Director Forster also was elected a Vice-President and Chairman of the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division.

Directors George A. Scoville, of Rochester, N. Y.; A. H. Gardner, of Buffalo; W. R. G. Baker, of Camden, N. J., and A. S. Wells, of Chicago, were reelected for three-year terms from the Set Division. Also Directors Arthur Moss, of New York, and N. P. Bloom, of Louisville, Ky., were reelected the Directors from the Parts, Cabinet and Accessory Division.

President Muter continued all RMA Committee Chairmen as follows: Credit Committee, Arthur Moss, Chairman; Engineering Committee, W. R. G. Baker, Chairman; Legislative Committee, Paul B. Klugh, Chairman; Membership Committee, Ben Abrams, Chairman; Trade Promotion Committee, Powel Crosley, Chairman; and Traffic Committee, J. C. Warner, Chairman.

To further develop radio export trade, a new export committee was authorized by the Set Division and Board of Directors. Under Chairman Murray, the Export Committee will be headed actively by Vice Chairman E. G. Hefter, of Chicago.

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CONGRESSMAN CONNERY TRIES TO BLOCK PRALL CONFIRMATION

Where, up to this time, everything appeared to be smooth sailing in the matter of President Roosevelt reappointing Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for a seven-year term, to begin at the expiration of the present tenure of office in July, a squall is in sight because of an objection raised to Prall's continuance by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts. Mr. Connery has questioned Chairman Prall's fitness to continue in view of the ruling of the Communications Commission recently that a song complained of, broadcast during an hour sponsored by the Mexican Government, was not indecent and therefore the stations which carried it should not be deprived of their licenses.

Representative Connery has requested the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler is Chairman, which has Chairman Prall's nomination under consideration, for a hearing. It is doubtful, up to this time, if the Senate committee even intended to hold a hearing on the matter but if the Massachusetts Congressman's request is granted, doubtless many of his esteemed colleagues who joined in with him will likewise ask for a chance to be heard. They are:

Representatives McCormack (D), of Massachusetts; Healey (D), of Massachusetts; Daly (D), of Pennsylvania; Pfeifer (D), of New York; Stack (D), of Pennsylvania; Citron (D), of Connecticut; Kopplemann (D), Connecticut; O'Neil (D), of Kentucky; Igou (D), of Illinois; Higgins (D), of Massachusetts; Fitzpatrick (D), of New York; Welch (R), of California; Smith (D), of Connecticut; McGrath (D), of California; Casey (D), of Massachusetts.

The petition signed by these Congressmen asks that the licenses of all stations of the NBC involved be cancelled. However, the Communications Commission refused to take any disciplinary action in the matter. It was not, however, Commissioner Prall, but Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Commission who took the action. This was in the form of a letter to Rev. John B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, and owners of Station WLWL in New York City, who ruled that the song, the title of which was "En Ellogio de Silves", sung in Spanish, was not indecent. Judge Sykes, quoting a previous decision, said that the true test to determine whether a writing comes within the meaning of the statutes is whether its language has a tendency to deprave and corrupt the morals of those whose minds are open to such influences and that the Broadcast Division, after a careful study of all the facts reached the conclusion that the program did not fall within the definition.

6/14/35

There is no one at this time who seriously believes that Representative Connery may prevent the reappointment of Chairman Prall, but inasmuch as a religious issue is involved, the contention being made that the objection to the Mexican song was merely because of the religious controversy now under way in Mexico, Mr. Prall's reconsideration may receive considerably more publicity than it otherwise would have and one can never tell on the Hill what a thing like that is liable to start.

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NATIONAL NETWORK ADVERTISING SLIGHTLY OFF IN APRIL

Total gross time sales to advertisers during the month of April, the latest period reported by the National Association of Broadcasters, just now available for publication, amounted to \$8,064,921, a decline of 2.7 % as compared with March volume. This decline seems to be less than the usual seasonal one at this period of the year. National network revenues dropped 10.7% as against the preceding month. Regional network advertising rose 6.4%, national non-network volume 11.8%, and local broadcast advertising 6.7%. The increase in the latter two types of business showed a contrary trend from the preceding year, when both declined as compared to March.

Broadcast advertising continued to hold the gains recorded in recent months over the preceding year's volume. Total broadcast advertising during April was 20.9% greater than during the same month of 1934. National network business experienced a gain of 17.6%, regional network volume 32.0%, national non-network advertising 10.3%, and local broadcasting volume 40.0%. The last-mentioned is the largest gain recorded by this class of business since the establishment of these reports.

General non-network advertising rose 19.9% as compared with last April. Non-network business of stations over 1,000 watts in power gained 33.1%, that of stations between 250 and 1,000 watts in power rose 21.8%, while advertising volume of the 100-watt group increased 9.7% as against the same period of 1934. All classes of stations showed increases as against the preceding month.

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MONAGHAN INTRODUCES RADIO BILL

A bill was introduced in the House on Thursday, June 13th (H.R. 8475) by Representative Joseph P. Monaghan, of Montana, "to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by creating and establishing a Federal Radio Commission". The bill was referred to the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Bill provides, among other things "That for the purpose of providing wholesome radio programs more free from monopolistic domination and control on the part of vested interests, and to make available to all our people adequate radio service, there is hereby created a Commission to be known as the Federal Radio Commission which Commission will be constituted as hereinafter provided, and which Commission shall have exclusive control and shall exclusively operate such radio broadcasting stations in such localities and communities as, in their best judgment, will best serve the interests of all our people."

One section of the Bill provides "That the Commission shall provide such programs as, in their judgment, will best permit the educational, cultural, civic and economic interests of all of our people irrespective of locality".

Provision is also made that advertising or sponsored programs shall not exceed more than two hours a day nor more than one hour after sun-down or a total of not more than 20% of the operating time of a station. It also provides that such advertising as is permitted shall be so restricted that not more than 10% of the program shall be devoted to sales or promotional talks.

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BROADCASTERS CALL DIRECTORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters has been called to be held in New York on Saturday, June 22nd.

No purpose of the meeting was indicated but it is supposed to be to discuss the music copyright situation.

A letter by Joseph Hostetler, copyright counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters charges the NBC, Columbia, Isaac Levy, of WCAU, Philadelphia, and A. J. McCosker, of WOR, with weakening the position of the NAB by signing new five-year contracts with the American Society of Composers on the eve of the Government's anti-trust suit against that organization.

Hostetler's letter charges that ASCAP, by making available the new licensing agreement, had succeeded in splitting radio's ranks. It indirectly admits that the Society has outsmarted broadcasting in the recent contract negotiations and states that if Levy and McCosker have received any advantages in their new contracts from ASCAP the facts should be made known to the industry.

In a letter addressed to members of the NAB giving his version of the situation, I. D. Levy declared that he had accepted the contract with the realization that regardless of who won the Government's suit against ASCAP, there would be no final adjudication for at least two years.

If the Government wins the suit, said the letter, the new contracts with ASCAP would be invalid, and if the Government lost, the broadcasters would still have a five-year extension. Arrangement, declared Levy, would be of benefit to broadcasting, with that industry, he felt, having everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Mr. McCosker was reported to have said that he had not as yet signed a new agreement with the Composers.

Walter J. Damm, of WTMJ, owned by the Milwaukee Journal, gave out the following statement:

"With the full realization: 1. That any decision handed down by the lower court in the ASCAP case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and as a result there is no possibility of a final adjudication before December 31, 1935, and possibly for not another year after that; 2. that WTMJ cannot operate without the ASCAP catalog; 3, that if the U. S. Government wins its case any contract between a broadcaster and ASCAP becomes null and void; 4, that if ASCAP wins WTMJ will be protected from any increase in rates for the duration of any renewal of contract; 5, that if Warner Bros. does not renew with ASCAP, then ASCAP is not delivering 'substantially the same catalog' it has been delivering and therefore WTMJ can cancel its contract. WTMJ is willing to consider ASCAP's offer of a five-year extension, operative January 1, 1936, of its license on the basis of present terms."

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DISTRICT COURT UPHOLDS FCC IN APPEAL

The District United States Court of Appeals has upheld the Federal Communications Commission in denying a rehearing to Station WREN, of Leavenworth, Kansas, which had sought permission to intervene in the case of Station WHB, of Kansas City, Mo., which latter station was given permission to operate at night.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a very interesting and informative account of the work done and the progress made.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is a very interesting and informative account of the results of the work done and the progress made.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is a very interesting and informative account of the results of the work done and the progress made.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is a very interesting and informative account of the results of the work done and the progress made.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is a very interesting and informative account of the results of the work done and the progress made.

ASCAP TRIAL GRINDS ALONG

At the end of the second day of the Government's suit, which began last Tuesday, charging the American Society of Composers with having a monopoly on the country's popular music supply, four witnesses had been heard.

Attorney

Andrew W. Bennett, Special Assistant/General, outlining the Government case to the court, made it clear that his principal quarrel with the society was over its system of licensing radio broadcasting companies and requiring each station that uses any music of a member to pay a flat royalty of 5 per cent on its annual gross.

He said the Society, made up of 102 publishers and 973 authors and composers, had compelled radio broadcasting companies to take out a general license. As an example of the alleged unfairness of this system, he told Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard that the Society received 5 per cent of what a broadcasting company got for Father Coughlin's hour, although the priest broadcast no music.

Nathan Burkan and Thomas D. Thacher, former Solicitor General, representing the Society, argued that it had been formed to protect the rights of composers and lyric writers and scoffed at the idea that it was strong enough, as charged, to dominate an industry, including interests such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America.

In 1921, Mr. Burkan explained, "broadcasting entered the picture, and there began a battle to secure rights against the newcomer." This ended, he said, in the licensing system established in 1932.

As another example of oppressive tactics, Mr. Bennett said that the Society charged an electrical transcription fee of 25 to 50 cents for each broadcast of a record, a double fee being charged for the use of a "restricted number."

Mr. Burkan explained that the double fee was charged to hold down exploitation of a song until sheet music and phonograph record sales had had a chance.

The argument seemed to be that even though songs controlled by the Society were broadcast across the continent this was strictly an ethereal business unrelated, for example, to workaday commerce such as the shipment of eggs across a State line.

It is the Government's contention that music is made up of very real and physical sound waves and that the transmission of these from one State to another is an act in interstate commerce.

C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, testified that broadcasting stations frequently traversed State lines with programs and that the Columbia and National broadcasting networks had telephone connections with their stations all over the country.

Raymond P. Robinson, Chief of the Catalogue and Index Division of the United States Bureau of Copyrights, and William C. Siegfried, clerk in the Bureau, testified that from July 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1934, the 102 publishers of the Society and 100 of their subsidiaries, took out a total of 164,773 copyrights.

Thomas Belviso, Manager of the Musical Library of the National Broadcasting Company, testified that music of the Society was indispensable to the radio business. During a typical week, Nov. 11 to 17 last year, Station WJZ and the NBC network, he said, had used 2,125 musical compositions, 1,708 of these being those of the Society.

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COAST GUARD HEAD CREDITS LOW TONNAGE LOSS TO RADIO

Quite a tribute to the part radio has had in saving life at sea and reducing commercial loss is paid by Rear Admiral H. G. Hamlet, of the U. S. Coast Guard.

"The year 1900 may be said to mark the beginning of marine radio communication", Admiral Hamlet revealed. "In that year, the percentage of totally lost tonnage of American vessels over 100 gross tons (excluding vessels trading on the Great Lakes) amounted to 1.20 per cent. For the year 1933, a loss of .21 per cent is shown. These figures, hidden away on an obscure page of that great mass of data called 'Lloyd's Register of Shipping', tell, better than columns of print, the story of the part played by radio in the saving of property."

"At present, no figures are available showing the total number of lives saved through the medium of the radio, but the number of survivors indicated in the following cases is illuminating: 'Titanic', 712; 'Empress of Ireland', 453; 'Vestris', 173; 'Volturno', 521; 'Balmes', 159; and the 'Morro Castle', 423.

"With justifiable pride, the radioman may turn to these impressive facts to point out the importance of his calling, to feel that there is sea history written in terms of dots and dashes; to dwell upon the possibility that he may be permitted to write the next paragraph in the records of marine radio."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR:
I am writing to you to inform you of the results of our recent experiments. The data show a clear trend in the reaction rate, which is consistent with the theoretical predictions. We have also observed some interesting side reactions that we are currently investigating.

The reaction rate was measured under various conditions of temperature and concentration. The results indicate that the rate increases with temperature and decreases with increasing concentration of the reactants. This behavior is typical for an exothermic reaction.

We have also observed that the reaction rate is affected by the presence of certain catalysts. The addition of a small amount of catalyst significantly increases the rate of the reaction, suggesting a catalytic mechanism. We are currently working on identifying the active species of the catalyst.

The experimental setup was designed to minimize any potential side reactions. The reactants were purified and the reaction was carried out in a dry, inert atmosphere. The products were analyzed using standard analytical techniques, and the results were found to be in good agreement with the theoretical calculations.

We are grateful for your interest in our work and for the opportunity to share our findings with you. We look forward to your comments and suggestions. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results in more detail.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]
[Institution]

CHILEAN ARSENAL BEGINS MANUFACTURE OF RADIO SETS

Radio receiving sets are now being produced in Chile by the Government-owned factory at the Arsenal, according to a report from Consul F. B. Atwood, Santiago.

After experimenting with the manufacture of radio sets for the past twelve months, an initial delivery of 600 three and five-tube sets long-wave has been made by the Arsenal, the report states. Nearly all the materials used in the construction of the sets come from domestic sources, it is pointed out, and all the cabinet work is done within the country.

It is still necessary for the Arsenal to import radio tubes, loud speakers, gang condensers, enameled wire and a few other minor components that the Arsenal is not yet equipped to produce. American manufacturers are supplying nearly all the component parts and accessories imported by the Chilean Arsenal for use in the manufacture of the sets, the report states.

As soon as the long-wave sets are successfully established on the Chilean market, the Arsenal plans to undertake the manufacture of all-wave sets, with which it is now experimenting, and short-wave adaptors for the long-wave models are now being sold.

The production program of the Chilean Arsenal calls for the manufacture of another 2,000 radio receiving sets if its initial attempt to market radio sets in Chile proves successful. It is claimed that the new industry will give employment to 1,200 Chilean workmen, the Consul reported.

According to official statistics, there were 16,600 radio sets imported into Chile in 1934, nearly all of which originated in the United States. These sets were valued at \$458,200, U. S. currency, the report shows.

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SUGGESTS PRESIDENT TAKING OVER RADIO AS HE DID GOLD

"The President took over the gold supply because he was forced to do so to protect the foundations of our national currency", says the June 13 Bulletin of the National Committee on Education by Radio. "In like manner, the Government sooner or later may be forced to take over radio broadcasting to safeguard the foundations of our national culture. The vast electrical corporations which control radio broadcasting are increasingly becoming the intellectual and moral bankers of America. They have even less sense of responsibility than the financial bankers of the 1920's."

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WXYZ TO JOIN NBC NETWORKS

Station WXYZ, pioneer Michigan transmitter, will become associated with the National Broadcasting Company as the regular Detroit outlet for the NBC-WJZ network, effective September 29.

WXYZ, owned and operated by the Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation, of which George W. Trendle is President and General Manager, broadcasts on a wave-length of 241.8 meters, 1240 kilocycles, with a power of 1,000 watts.

The station will replace WJR as the regular NBC-WJZ network outlet for Detroit. WWJ, Detroit News station, will remain as the NBC-WEAF network outlet.

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ROYAL TO STUDY EUROPEAN RADIO ON 7 WEEKS TOUR

John F. Royal, National Broadcasting Company Vice-President in Charge of Programs, sails Saturday, June 15, on the "Rex" for a seven-weeks tour of European broadcasting centers. After his first stop in Italy, where he will pay an official visit to the Vatican, Royal will confer with government and radio officials in France, Germany, Russia, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Poland. Educational programs will be his principal interest in this unusual survey.

"We hear a great deal about the progress Europe is making in educational broadcasting", Royal explained. "We often hear they are further advanced in this field than we are. Personally, I doubt that, but I am willing to be convinced. If they are doing anything over there that we could use to good advantage we ought to know about it. I intend to find out exactly what educational programs are being presented by the Polish Polskie Radjo, the German Reichsrundfunk Gesellschaft, the French Radio Coloniale and all the rest."

During his conferences with foreign executives, Royal will outline many international broadcasts to be exchanged in both directions during the coming year.

Max Jordan, NBC Director for Continental Europe, will accompany Royal through Central Europe and Russia and in France and England he will be accompanied by Fred Bate, NBC London and Paris representative.

If Royal's schedule permits he will attend the annual meeting in Warsaw of the International Broadcasting Union. He also hopes to find time for the Helen Wills Moody-Helen Jacobs tennis match in England - not as a program project but because he "collects" famous sports events.

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

From the first settlement in 1630 to the present time. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. In two volumes. The first volume contains the history from 1630 to 1700. The second volume contains the history from 1700 to the present time. Published by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall, 1790.

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many important events. The first settlement was made in 1630, and the city has since grown to be one of the most important in the United States. The history of the city is a subject of great interest and importance, and it is the object of this work to give a full and accurate account of the same.

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The city has been the seat of many important events, and its history is a subject of great interest and importance. The history of the city is a subject of great interest and importance, and it is the object of this work to give a full and accurate account of the same.

MUSIC TABOO IN ARABIA; BUT RADIO THRILLS ARABS

The country of Arabia bans all musical instruments - the phonograph, since its inception, has been tabooed.

The wise old Arab would explain this unusual century-old custom by pointing to the inherent restlessness of Arabian tribes....whereas perhaps the real reason for music-prohibition has been caused by the religious beliefs to which these people hold.

However, even laws in effect for centuries can be changed and it appears as though Arabia, heretofore entirely free of the wails of the saxophone, the jazz-crazed chords of an out-of-tune piano, the piping of the piccolo - is to take to its bosom the marvels of modern radio.

An American manufacturer of radio has dared break this music-taboo and has a powerful Arabian personage, high in government circles, all agog listening nightly to his Zenith short wave radio - tuning in programs perhaps originating in London, Spain or Berlin.

It is to be expected that a liberal-minded government sensing the value of radio, will see fit to discard the old order for the new and permit Arabians the radio thrills Americans accept so glibly.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WTAL, Fla. Capitol Broadcasters, Inc., Tallahassee, Fla., Mod. of C.P. extending commencement date to 60 days after grant and completion date to 60 months thereafter; WSPA, d/b as The Voice of South Carolina, Spartanburg, S. C., license to cover C.P., 920 kc., 1 KW daytime hours only; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to transmit sustaining programs from stations WBBM and QABC-WOBQ to stations of the Canadian Radio Commission; WOL, American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., license to cover C.P. authorizing changes in equipment; KRE, First Cong. Church of Berkeley, Berkeley, Cal., license to cover CP authorizing changes in eqpt. and increase in day power to 250 watts, 1370 kc., 100 w. night, unlimited time; WTCN, Minn. Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., mod. of CP approving changes in eqpt. and antenna system; extending commencement date to within 10 days after grant and completion date to within 90 days thereafter; license to cover CP authorizing new equipt. and increase in daytime power from 1 to 5 KW, and move of station locally, 1250 kc., 1 KW night, specified hours.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 835

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G L P / S D

June 18, 1935

MILLS BADLY OUTSMARTS N.A.B. LEADERS

There were no cheers for the National Association of Broadcasters leadership which has resulted in the virtual splitting of the Association's ranks in the present Copyright mess. The general opinion is that E. C. Mills, General Manager of the Composers, has badly outsmarted the Broadcasters' leaders in so successfully causing a split in their membership.

Furthermore, it seems almost a foregone conclusion that the bold move of Mills in offering favorable music contracts to the networks, Ike Levy, of WCAU, Philadelphia and Alfred J. McCosker, of WOR, may serve to seriously weaken, if indeed not defeat, the Government's anti-trust suit against the Composers.

Nathan Burkan, chief counsel of the ASCAP has already asserted four times during the trial that the Government allegations that an excessive fee was being exacted by the Composers are completely answered by the fact that the country's two great networks, NBC and Columbia, and an outstanding independent station, WCAU, of Philadelphia, on the eve of the trial had voluntarily continued their present agreement for five years.

It is believed the trial may last for weeks and weeks. As this goes on, in the meantime more and more stations having signed up in the scramble to get aboard the band-wagon, the Composers will surely not let the Court lose sight of their smashing victory resulting from the coup d'etat of their Field Marshal Claude Mills.

Insofar as the National Association of Broadcasters is concerned, their next move will probably not be known until after the meeting of the NAB Board of Directors which has been hastily called in New York for Saturday, June 22. Whatever may result from this gathering will only be a preliminary to the controversy over the Copyright situation which doubtless will be waged at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held in Colorado early in July.

"If the Composers were offering the remaining broadcasters who are now expected to sign up such an advantageous contract as Ike Levy, of WCAU, has secured for himself, that would doubtless be very satisfactory", a member of the industry said. "I understand that Ike pays no sustaining fee, that he only pays on the music he actually uses instead of on the entire program, is allowed to deduct his selling expenses and other important concessions.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were eager to learn from them. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream.

The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the people who have built this nation and the challenges they have faced. The story of the United States is a story of the people who have built this nation and the challenges they have faced.

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"If that were the kind of a contract Mills was offering to all of us, it would be fair enough, but it isn't and I believe those who sign up now will do so with heavy misgivings and the feeling that they have been unnecessarily placed in this position by weak NAB leadership and the daring strategy of Mills. The latter will not only seriously influence the outcome of the Government's trial but may very seriously impair the future usefulness of the Broadcasters' Association."

Judge Henry Goddard, in the Federal District Court for Southern New York, where the suit against the Composers is being tried, announced that he had definitely been assigned to another court on July 1 and that if the Composers' case ran beyond that date, which there is every indication that it will, that the completion of the case would have to go over until Fall.

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WARNS PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AGAINST SELLING NEWS TO STATIONS

Addressing the Inland Daily Press Association at Chicago, E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers National Radio Committee, sponsors of the Press-Radio Bureau, assumed a threatening attitude towards press associations who sell news to broadcasting stations.

"In contemplating the future of Press-Radio relations, many of us are opposed to the press associations selling news to radio broadcasters for advertising sponsorship", Mr. Harris said. "We cannot overlook the fact that the responsibility for the actions of the press associations rests with us individually as publishers. We are the principal clients of these press associations.

"The three newspaper press associations depend upon the newspapers of this country for their existence. But the newspapers are not dependent upon them. It is always within the power of an individual newspaper or a group of newspapers to set up a new agency for obtaining news.

"The unlimited free use of radio facilities by members of Congress and the administrative department of our Government offers a challenge to our newspapers. If the Government officials use radio to destroy the public confidence in the matter which the newspapers print, it may not be long before our form of Government will be changed and full dictatorial powers will be lodged in the Washington Government. Should this take place American journalism will be killed.

"You have it within your power to prevent such a situation. Adhere to your functions as disseminators of information in the form of news; advertising and editorial comment; reject propaganda when you know it to be what it is; and treat as

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advertising anything which one is willing to and does pay for in order to bring about its dissemination to the public through other agencies and you have little to fear.

"There is a vast difference between the methods of handling news in a newspaper and in sponsored programs emanating from broadcast stations. Can you imagine a great newspaper - great in tradition, great in its sense of responsibility to its reading public - leading off its principal story on Page One with a paragraph something like this:

"'Ladies and Gentlemen: The double-column story of vast national importance which is herewith presented to you in these columns is presented through the courtesy of Messrs. Blank and Blank, the largest manufacturers and distributors of hot-air appliances in the world. When you read this story, just recall that it has come to you through the courtesy of Messrs. Blank and Blank.

"'We hope you will enjoy it and we especially hope that when you next buy a hot-air appliance you will keep Messrs. Blank and Blank in mind. Try their appliances once and you will never use any others.'

"Or can you imagine a newspaper breaking a news story, or a series of news stories, right in the middle to insert items puffing the products of an advertiser without indicating clearly and unequivocally that the puffs are really what they are?

"Even if they were foolish enough to do such a ridiculous thing, newspapers by law are compelled to mark as advertising all reading matter which is paid advertising.

"When news becomes commercialized it immediately becomes subject to prostitution.

"So again we are faced with the dual problem of protecting our property rights in the news which we gather or pay to have gathered for us and of protecting the public's right to have news which is factual, actual, and presented in a manner where its identity cannot be confused with something else."

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THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK IS A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTRY FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE
PRESENT TIME. IT IS A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTRY AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

THE SECOND PART OF THE BOOK IS A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTRY AS IT IS. IT IS A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTRY AS IT IS AND AS IT WILL BE.

THE THIRD PART OF THE BOOK IS A HISTORY OF THE
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MICHIGAN GOVERNOR OFFERS F.D.R. McDONALD'S YACHT

In the hope of making the invitation extended by the State of Michigan to President Roosevelt to spend the Summer on historic Mackinac Island, more to the taste of a seafaring man, such as the President is, Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald has offered Mr. Roosevelt the use of the yacht "Mizpah", owned by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, prominent explorer and radio manufacturer. The "Mizpah" is described as the finest and largest yacht on the Great Lakes and was considered by President Roosevelt a year ago when there was some talk about the presidential party making a Great Lakes cruise.

Governor Fitzgerald's letter to the President follows:

"The legislature of Michigan recently adopted a resolution inviting you and your family to spend a vacation this Summer on historic Mackinac Island.

"In the hope of making this invitation even more alluring, I am taking the liberty of supplementing it with a suggestion that you include a visit to Isle Royale, and the waters of Northern Georgian Bay.

"Isle Royale, as you probably know, is an unspoiled wilderness in Lake Superior which both the National and State government are considering as a splendid spot for public recreational purposes. A herd of moose on this island has grown to such proportion that the State recently found it necessary to move some of the animals to the mainland. It abounds in other game and is unsurpassed in scenic beauties.

"Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, one of the many conservationists interested in the movement to preserve the beauties of Isle Royale, has offered the use of his yacht, the 'Mizpah', for your voyage. Likewise, he would be honored by an opportunity to pilot you from Isle Royale into the waters of McGregor Bay, off Northern Georgian Bay, for a fishing expedition. He assures me the fish of McGregor Bay are actually as large as those described by fishermen who have been there.

"I trust, Mr. President, that Michigan's invitation impresses you as offering opportunities for rest and recreation that meet both your personal inclinations and your convenience."

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PRALL ON THE JOB UNTIL 1943

The Senate confirming President Roosevelt's appointment of Chairman Anning S. Prall of the Federal Communications Commission for a 7-year term, assures Mr. Prall's service with that body until July 1942. It is thought that Chairman Prall's confirmation was hastened by the objection raised by Representative Connery, of Massachusetts and 16 other Democratic Congressmen who objected to the FCC refusing to take action in the broadcast of an alleged indecent song on the Mexican Government program over the NBC.

One of Mr. Prall's first official appearances following confirmation will be his speech at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Denver early in July at which time he is expected to tell station owners what they may or may not safely broadcast in the way of medical advertisements upon which he has lately been waging war.

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AMENDED COPYRIGHT BILL IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

An amended Copyright Bill introduced by Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, has been favorably reported by the Senate Patents Committee. Few changes are noted from the previous bill which are of importance to the broadcasters. Its early passage in the Senate is predicted.

To provide more protection to the author, Section 1 has been amended to include radio facsimile as well as television, and other phases of broadcasting.

Section 9. Section 11 of the original bill has been amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. That copyright may also be had of any work of an author which has not been published, upon the deposit, with claim of copyright, of one complete copy of such work if it be a book, monograph, essay, article, story, poem, lecture, or similar production, a map, a dramatic, musical, or dramatico-musical composition, a choreographic work or pantomime, or a work prepared expressly for radio broadcasting or electrical or mechanical recording; of a title and description, with not less than five prints taken from different sections of the film, if the work be a motion picture; of a photographic print, if the work be a photograph; of a description and drawings or plans sufficient to identify the work, if it be a work of architecture; and of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof, if it be a work of art, a plastic work or drawing, or a model or design for an architectural work.***"

RECEIVED - 1911

The undersigned, being a duly qualified person, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of [] State of []

Witness my hand and seal of office this [] day of [] 19[]

[Signature]

Notary Public for the State of []

I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified person, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of [] State of []

Witness my hand and seal of office this [] day of [] 19[]

[Signature]

I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified person, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of [] State of []

Sec. 17. Section 25 of the new bill is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 25. (a) That if any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall, subject to the stipulations of this section, be liable:

"(1) To an injunction restraining such infringement except as otherwise provided in this Act. No temporary restraining order shall, however, be issued which would prevent the broadcasting of a program by radio or television, the publication or distribution of a newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or the production substantially commenced or the distribution or exhibition of a motion picture*****"

"(d) In the event that advertising matter of any kind carried by a newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or broadcast by radio shall infringe any copyrighted work, where the publisher of the newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or the broadcaster, shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing and that such infringement could not reasonably have been foreseen, the person aggrieved shall be entitled to an injunction only (1) before work of manufacture of the issue has commenced, or, in the case of broadcasting, before the rehearsal of the program has begun;*****Provided, however, That no injunction shall lie against the completion of the publication and distribution of any issue of such newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or the broadcast of any radio program, containing alleged infringing matter where the work of manufacture of such issue has commenced, or, in the case of broadcasts, where rehearsals have begun*****"

"(h) There shall be no liability, civil or criminal, under this Act, on the part of any person for the following:

"(2) The auditory reception of any copyrighted work by the use of a radio receiving set, wired radio, or other receiving, reproducing, or distributing apparatus, or the performance, other than by broadcasting, of any copyrighted work by a coin-operated machine or machine mechanically or electrically operated or by means of a disk, record, perforated roll, or film, manufactured by or with the consent of the copyright owner or anyone claiming under him, except where admission fees, other than for the ordinary occupation by a guest of a hotel or lodging-house room, are charged to the place of operation or, in the case of restaurants, cover charges distinct from the charges for food, or other minimum charges, are made;

"(4) The merely incidental and not reasonably avoidable inclusion of a copyrighted work in a motion picture or broadcast depicting or relating current events."

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I.T.&T. SHOWS INCREASED NET INCOME

In a statement of consolidated income account of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and subsidiary companies for the three months ended March 31, Sosthenes Behn, President, reports the net income of \$1,228,758 for this period compares with the corresponding net income of \$1,075,477 for the first quarter of 1934 after eliminating the losses of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation and Subsidiary Companies in the amounts of \$661,965 and \$176,710, respectively.

The number of shares of capital stock (without par value) of your Corporation outstanding in the hands of the public at March 31, 1935, remained the same as at December 31, 1934, namely 6,399,002 shares.

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CONTROL OF MUSIC BY ASCAP TOLD

The Government adduced more testimony yesterday (Monday) in the Federal Court in New York to prove that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has a monopoly on the nation's popular music in violation of the anti-trust law.

William J. Benning, program and musical director of Station WTMJ, Milwaukee, told Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard that all his efforts to prepare a musical program without using products of the Society had been futile.

The station, he said, had found only 329 suitable orchestrations of popular songs by non-members of the Society, compared with a total of 9,092 by members. The station's musical library, he said, contained 6,753 popular songs by members and only 294 composed by others.

Nathan Burkan, attorney for the Society, pointed out that there was a large body of music in the public domain.

"But the arrangements required for these are copyrighted by the Society", said Mr. Benning.

"You could hire arrangers yourself if you wanted to, couldn't you?" Mr. Burkan asked.

"We couldn't stand the expense and stay in business", Mr. Benning said.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant social and political changes, including the rise of the American Dream and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to evolve, facing new challenges and opportunities in the global landscape.

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY YEARS

The first European settlers in North America were primarily men seeking economic opportunities. They established small, isolated communities along the Atlantic coast. The early years were characterized by hardship and struggle as the settlers adapted to a new environment. Despite these challenges, the settlers laid the foundation for the future of the United States.

The early years of settlement were marked by a sense of adventure and risk-taking. The settlers faced numerous obstacles, including disease, conflict with Native Americans, and harsh weather conditions. Nevertheless, their determination and resilience allowed them to establish a foothold in the New World.

The early years of the United States were a period of rapid growth and change. The nation's population increased significantly, and its territory expanded westward. The early years also saw the development of a unique American identity, shaped by the experiences of the settlers and the challenges they faced.

The early years of the United States were a time of great uncertainty and challenge. The nation's future was uncertain, and the settlers faced many difficulties. However, their courage and determination paved the way for the nation's future success.

The early years of the United States were a period of significant achievement. The settlers established a new society, and the nation began to take shape. The early years were a testament to the power of human spirit and the pursuit of a better life.

The early years of the United States were a time of great hope and optimism. The settlers believed in the possibility of a better future, and their actions reflected this belief. The early years were a period of great promise and potential.

The early years of the United States were a time of great struggle and sacrifice. The settlers gave up much to build a new life in a new land. The early years were a testament to the strength of the human spirit and the power of community.

CHAPTER II

ARBITRATORS FIND FOR CHINA IN MACKAY-RCA CASE

The Board of Arbitration selected last year to determine whether the Chinese Government had violated its traffic agreement with the Radio Corporation of America by making a subsequent traffic agreement with the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company has handed down a decision in the negative and ordered costs shared equally between both parties.

In finding for the Chinese Government, however, the Board pointed out that the plaintiff had overlooked certain practical considerations in its pleas and it went at length into actions which China could not perform validly under the RCA agreement, which it said might be submitted for arbitration later, if desired, by either party.

Dr. J. A. van Hamel, of Holland, Auguste Hubert of Belgium, and Dr. Reinhold Furrer of Switzerland, were the arbitrators who decided the case, the traffic agreement of Nov. 10, 1928, between China and the RCA having provided for arbitration of disputes. The RCA contended that conclusion of a radio traffic agreement between China and the Mackay company on June 27, 1932, and a supplemental agreement of April 7, 1933, had violated the RCA agreement and asked the arbitrators to order China to cease operating the Mackay circuit, to give the RCA account of all telegrams transmitted over that circuit, and to pay to RCA all sums that would have accrued to it if such telegrams had been handled over its circuits. The RCA asked for costs also.

The arbitrators, after finding that the RCA contract had not been violated and ordering an equal sharing of the costs, said that the other demands made by the plaintiff do not come up for consideration. They did find, "with regard to any other question, concerning the defendant government's practical observance of its positive obligations established by the Radio Corporation traffic agreement", that certain recommendations could be made to the parties concerned, but that such questions were not specifically discussed and brought before the Board for a decision. They could be submitted subsequently for arbitration by either party, if desired, the Board of Arbitration held.

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AN ENGLISHMAN'S IDEA OF AN ANNOUNCER

Professor A. Lloyd James, British Broadcasting Company's expert on spoken English, has revealed what he considers the necessary qualifications for a good radio announcer. They follow: Read a news bulletin full of Japanese, Chinese, Bolivian, Indian, Portuguese, Persian, French and German names without turning a hair; give an S.O.S. in French that has a remote chance of being recognized as French where that language is spoken; read a weather report in such a way that people will really take an interest in that depression off Iceland.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The American Revolution was a major event in this period, and it led to the creation of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the American Civil War. The American Civil War was a major event in this period, and it led to the abolition of slavery in the United States. The period also saw the growth of the United States as a major power in the world.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1945. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the American Civil War. The American Civil War was a major event in this period, and it led to the abolition of slavery in the United States. The period also saw the growth of the United States as a major power in the world.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the rise of the United States as a superpower. The Cold War was a major event in this period, and it led to the end of the Soviet Union. The period also saw the growth of the United States as a major power in the world.

TESTS GIVE G.E. "V" DOUBLET CLEAN BILL

A test of the General Electric "V" doublet antenna erected directional northeast and southwest and compared with three straight doublets, an underground serial and an "L" was made by Charles A. Morrison, President of the Dx'ers Alliance at Bloomington, Ill. Conclusions reached by Mr. Morrison were:

"(1) The "V" Doublet reduced local QRM more than 50% over the other serials. In fact when not a single station could be tuned in through certain types of QRM by switching to the V Doublet, the louder stations would pop right out of the noise. (2) The aerial showed a better all-around efficiency than the other aerials, turning in a better performance on the BCB than any other type. Very efficient on the Ultra-high frequencies, Excellent on 16 meters, Good on 19 meters; Fair on 25 meters, Fair on 31 meters; Average on 49 meters.

"Although it did not show as much signal gain as a Doublet tuned to a given frequency, it did show a much higher ratio of signal to QRM."

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MEASUREMENT OF SOUND TRANSMISSION

RP800 in the June number of the Journal of Research gives a description of the equipment and method now used in making sound-transmission measurements at the Bureau of Standards. The method of measurement is essentially the same as that described in an earlier paper, but the equipment has been improved in line with developments in amplifier circuits, loud speakers, and microphones.

To determine the transmission of sound through the test panel it is necessary to know the average sound pressure in the immediate vicinity of the panel. To make the sound pressure as uniform as possible a revolving loud speaker is used as a moving source, and the frequency is varied through a certain range to give a "warble note" and hence a continuously shifting interference pattern. A thermoelement is used as an integrating device to give the average sound pressure. Measurements are taken at a number of points on each side of the panel at nine frequency bands covering a range from 128 to 4,096 cycles per second.

The results of sound transmission measurements on a number of floor and wall panels are given. Results on the transmission of impact noises are also given for the floor panels, and there is a brief discussion of methods of reducing this type of noise.

Specifications for the construction of the various panels are appended.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and settlement. The second part is the period of the American Revolution and the formation of the Constitution. The third part is the period of the early republic and the expansion of the United States. The fourth part is the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. The fifth part is the period of the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era. The sixth part is the period of the World Wars and the New Deal. The seventh part is the period of the Cold War and the Vietnam War. The eighth part is the period of the 1960s and the 1970s. The ninth part is the period of the 1980s and the 1990s. The tenth part is the period of the 2000s and the 2010s.

The history of the United States is a story of discovery, settlement, and growth. It is a story of the American people and their struggles for freedom and justice. It is a story of the United States and its role in the world. The history of the United States is a story of the American dream and the American way of life. It is a story of the United States and its people, and it is a story that we all share.

OPERATING DATA FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF TELEGRAPH CARRIERS

Compilations by the Federal Communications Commission subject to revision, from reports of revenues and expenses of telegraph, cable, and radio carriers

| For the month of January, 1935 | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Name of carrier | Total operating revenues | Total operating expenses | Operating income ^{1/} | Net Income |
| | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| All America Cables, Inc.: | \$398,947.52: | \$291,471.10: | \$82,759.53: | \$92,094.88 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry.Co.: | : | : | : | : |
| (Lines in U.S.) | 163.78: | 1,404.75: | <u>1,240.97:</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Central Idaho T. & T. Co.: | 219.01: | 37.80: | <u>172.01:</u> | <u>172.01</u> |
| Central Radio Telegraph Co | -: | 110.48: | <u>133.12:</u> | <u>133.12</u> |
| Colorado & Wyoming Telegraph Co.: | 1,203.07: | 669.22: | 453.85: | 190.76 |
| Commercial Cable Co. (N. Y. & Ltd.): | 345,134.56: | 286,082.56: | 45,664.73: | <u>d 37,991.37</u> |
| Commercial Pacific Cable: | 96,598.23: | 62,391.32: | 28,150.52: | <u>45,357.19</u> |
| Continental Telegraph Co.: | 960.93: | 2,196.39: | <u>1,370.07:</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Globe Wireless, Ltd.: | 25,296.49: | 19,956.09: | 5,208.83: | 5,235.97 |
| Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. of Canada: | -: | -: | <u>d 53.65:</u> | <u>3/ 1,044.94</u> |
| Mackay Cos., The (Postal Tel. & Cable Co.): | 1,765,149.79: | 1,696.978.18: | 11,504.95: | <u>d 213,571.95</u> |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc. (Calif.): | 79,026.08: | 75,358.09: | 1,921.97: | <u>d 11,712.72</u> |
| Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc. (Del.): | 65,006.73: | 86,460.00: | <u>d 20,585.33:</u> | <u>d 49,600.70</u> |
| Magnolia Radio Corp.: | 209.10: | 319.38: | <u>d 109.98:</u> | <u>d 109.98</u> |
| Michigan Wireless Telg.Co. | -: | 213.73: | <u>d 213.87:</u> | <u>d 213.87</u> |
| Minnesota & Manitoba Railroad (Lines in U.S.): | 250.82: | 281.40: | <u>d 30.58:</u> | <u>d 30.58</u> |
| Mountain Telegraph Co.: | 270.49: | 266.62: | <u>d 14.77:</u> | <u>d 77.86</u> |
| Mutual Telephone Co. (Wireless Dept. Hawaii): | 4,235.25: | 3,759.58: | 80.67: | 80.67 |
| Northern Telegraph Co.: | 5,173.41: | 3,535.02: | 1,297.45: | 1,414.62 |
| Pere Marquette Radio Corp. | 788.48: | 788.48: | -: | - |
| R.C.A. Communications, Inc.: | 353,398.11: | 304,492.28: | 31,512.91: | 32,931.26 |
| Radiomarine Corp. of America | 71,069.38: | 62,023.16: | 6,650.22: | 7,053.69 |
| Tidewater Wireless Telg.Co. | 367.55: | 388.97: | <u>d 28.12:</u> | <u>28.12</u> |
| Tropical Radio Tel. Co. | 71,776.53: | 45,743.60: | 29,956.46: | 29,229.81 |
| U.S. - Liberia Radio Corp. | 4,925.94: | 4,641.72: | 27.65: | 28.04 |
| Wabash Radio Corp.: | 957.37: | 957.59: | <u>d 0.22:</u> | <u>0.22</u> |
| Western Radio Tel. Co.: | 252.74: | 505.25: | <u>d 258.31:</u> | <u>d 258.31</u> |
| Western Union Tel. Co.: | 6,906,716.86: | 6,111,462.40: | 545,000.46: | 29,080.31 |
| Total | :10,280,098.22: | 9,062,495.16: | 766,323.22: | <u>d 69,814.65</u> |

d Deficit or other reverse item.

1/ Represents difference between columns (b) and (c), also includes deductions for Uncollectible operating revenues and Taxes assignable to operations.

2/ Operating deficit assumed by parent company.

3/ Operated by Western Union Telegraph Co., Lessee.

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AUDIBLE ARTS INSTITUTE COMPILES RADIO PREFERENCES

Pitts Sanborn, Director of the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, which is sponsored by Philco, recently compiled a list of radio program preferences of famous people. It is a painstaking and thorough listing, the report of which covers twelve typewritten pages.

Among those who contributed to the survey were Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Rosa Ponselle, Geraldine Farrar, Frederick Jagel, Paul Althouse and Giovanni Martinelli, singers; Arthur Bodanzky, famous conductor; Daniel Carter Beard, Boy Scout pioneer; Grace Morrison Poole, Pres. General Fed. of Women's Clubs; Belle de Rivera, pioneer clubwoman; Booth Tarkington, Faith Baldwin, Gertrude Atherton, Ellis Parker Butler, Julia Peterkin, Thornton Wilder and Sophie Kerr, novelists; Cecilia Beaux, James Montgomery Flagg, Neysa McMein and Howard Chandler Christy, artists; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, New Jersey; Gov. Edward C. Johnson, Colorado; Gov. Louis J. Brann, Maine; Dr. Karl A. Menninger, psychiatrist; Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association; Dr. Willia R. Whitney of General Electric, winner of the 1934 Edison Medal; Cecil B. DeMille, Motion picture executive; H. W. Phelps, Pres. American Can Co.; James R. Leavell, Pres. Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co.; Judith Anderson, actress; Mary Anderson, Director, U.S. Women's Bureau; Martin Johnson, explorer; Percy Crosby, cartoonist and creator of Skippy; Robert L. Ripley of Believe-It-Or-Not fame; Charles E. Clark, Dean of the Yale Law School; and other equally prominent personages from all walks of life.

The responses indicate that tastes vary sufficiently to provide an appreciative audience for most of the well-known programs on the air. Of approximately seventy-five responses received by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, no two listings were alike in all groups. Two persons from the same profession might agree on one, two or even three choices, but on the fourth choice they would split widely.

The reponses in general support the oft-stated theory that "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men" -- and women; and that it is not at all unusual for famous writers, musicians, industrialists and civic leaders to derive pleasure from both the Philharmonic Symphony broadcasts and Ed Wynn; from the You and Your Government programs and "Amos'n' Andy".

The New York Philharmonic Symphony program was the only program upon which the majority of those participating in the survey seemed to agree. It is listed as a favorite in forty cases.

In the field of music, 56 current programs are named as favorites, with the Philharmonic leading. Nineteen news programs are named, with Boake Carter, Lowell Thomas and Edwin C. Hill grouped for the lead. Popularity of educational programs is evenly distributed among some 40 broadcasts, while the same lack of agreement on the superiority of any one program is noted in the entertainment field, where 49 programs are reported as "favorites."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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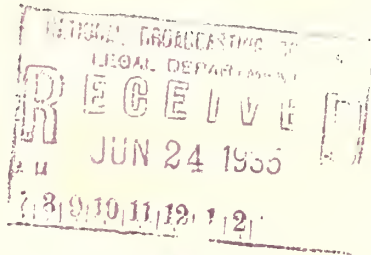
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 836

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HAZARD OF ESTABLISHING FIXED NETWORK COPYRIGHT DAMAGES CITED

Following a recommendation made by the Patent Committee, of which Senator McAdoo, of California, is the Chairman, the new Copyright Bill would pass the responsibility of fixing the minimum amount of infringement damages incurred by a National network to the Court for adjudication.

"The Senate Committee is firmly of the opinion that to eliminate the statutory minimum of \$250 for infringement without proof of damage is to eliminate the chief factor in the use of the law for bargaining, sometimes for coercive purposes, between producers and consumers of copyrighted works", Senator McAdoo reported. "Moreover, since 1909, when the present law was enacted, the methods of using copyrighted works have developed with amazing rapidity. The range of the use of such works has correspondingly increased. A piece of copyrighted music may thus be publicly performed on a phonograph in a bootblack stand or on a broadcasting network covering the continent. For the law to attempt to fix a specified sum as minimum damages, in view of the breadth of this usage, would seem wholly unreasonable.

"Accordingly, entirely apart from the ulterior use of the minimum statutory damages under the present law, it is deemed necessary to make the change which the bill contains. This change does not lessen the value of the section so far as its purpose is concerned. That purpose is to accord a remedy for infringement, not a weapon under which the owners of copyright may stimulate the sale of their works.

"In place of the stated minimum, the bill provides that the courts shall award sufficient statutory damages to prevent infringement and such as may be just, proper, and adequate in view of the circumstances of the particular case. The maximum is fixed at \$20,000, four times the amount specified in the present law. This seems appropriate in view of the vast increases in recent years in the value of copyrightable works."

A remedial provision in the new Copyright Bill, about which there has been important controversy, is that of injunctive relief. Of this, Senator McAdoo's report says:

"Producers of copyrighted works claim that, unless full rights of injunction are accorded them, users of copyrighted works will pay no attention to their rights and will simply remunerate them in damages after having callously used their works in whatever manner was desired. Users of copyright works, on the other hand, claim that unless given a large exemption from the full implications of the law of injunction, they may be put to vast and

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The colonies were established by English, French, and Dutch settlers, and they grew into a powerful nation that was able to win its independence from Britain in 1776.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from Britain, and the War of 1812 was a conflict between the United States and Britain. The Civil War was a conflict between the Union and the Confederacy, and it ended in 1865 with the Union's victory.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. The Reconstruction era was a period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War, and the Gilded Age was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The Progressive Era was a period of reform and social change, and it ended in 1914 with the outbreak of World War I.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I, the Roaring Twenties, and World War II. World War I was a conflict between the United States and Germany, and the Roaring Twenties was a period of economic growth and social change. World War II was a conflict between the United States and Japan, and it ended in 1945 with the United States' victory.

The sixth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the present era. The Cold War was a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the Vietnam War was a conflict between the United States and North Vietnam. The present era is a period of economic growth and social change, and it is characterized by the United States' role in the world.

and unwarranted losses in cases that would be of small use to copyright owners and might, indeed, enable copyright owners to indulge in practices differing little from blackmail.

"For instance, a publication about to go to press might, under present law, be enjoined because of the appearance of a single small item which infringed some copyright. Or a radio broadcaster might be about to begin a program and have that program seriously interfered with through the deletion of some part in which, quite unknown to the broadcaster, claim of copyright existed. In such cases it is obviously better that the copyright holder should run the risk of some loss, which could in all cases be reimbursed in damages, than that the copyright user should be thus placed in jeopardy in the course of his business. Accordingly, the present bill reduces the injunctive remedy, but quadruples the maximum of statutory damages, and continues the present unlimited amount of damages recoverable when actually proved."

Outlining the need for a revision of the Copyright Act, the McAdoo report said:

"More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since there was any comprehensive alteration in the law of the United States granting and regulating copyright. During this period a veritable revolution has occurred in the means whereby literary and artistic works are communicated to the public. So profitable has it become to be a successful author that, perhaps for the first time in history, authorship has been added to the list of professions which the fortunate may pursue as possible avenues to great material riches. Authors and composers have united into powerful associations and corporations for the purpose of protecting their interests and increasing their worldly wealth.

"The newspaper and magazine with circulation measured in the hundreds of thousands, or even millions, the Nation-wide or world-wide broadcaster, and the motion picture, exhibited throughout the cities and villages of the country and of the world, have developed into vast industries, absolutely dependent, of course, upon high-grade authorship for their raw material and furnishing to authors a magnificent and unprecedentedly remunerative market for their products."

It is not known when the Senate will formally take up the Copyright Bill but the supposition is that it is on the President's "Must" legislation and that the consideration will take place at an early date. Likewise, judging from the speed with which the Senate passed the Copyright Treaty, it seems to be an assured fact that no time will be lost in passing the Copyright Bill.

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INCREASED DEMAND IN CANADA FOR AUTOMOBILE RADIO SETS

The seasonal decline in the Canadian demand for standard radio sets which occurs at this time of the year is being practically counterbalanced by increasing sales of battery and automobile sets, Assistant Trade Commissioner A. F. Peterson, Ottawa, informs the Commerce Department.

Radio sales data, compiled by the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada, shows that total sales of radio receiving sets to dealers during April amounted to 8,877 units, valued at list prices at \$762,112, as compared with 8,966 units and \$791,718 in the preceding month. April sales of automobile sets totaled 2,010 units, a gain of 25 per cent over March. Sales of battery sets in April numbered 1,224 units, compared with 778 the preceding month while April sales of A.C. sets, numbering 5,643 units, were 900 units under the March figure.

A generally lower trend in prices of automobile sets, the report states, is indicated by the fact that in March average list value of sales was \$70.40, whereas in April the average was slightly less than \$62.00. Prices of battery sets appear to have been well maintained.

Projected production May 1 to June 30 as reported by members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association totalled 24,314 sets, the report reveals. Canadian radio manufacturers, it is stated, will concentrate on dual wave and A.C. chassis, but in battery sets more than half of the production will be Standard Band sets.

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WIRED RADIO IN CLEVELAND

Wired radio is now reported to be an actuality in Cleveland. It is reported that a program service is being supplied over electric-light wires in the Lakeside Section of that city.

Three programs are supplied simultaneously, one of light music, one of classical selections, and one of special features. Wired-radio receivers are to be supplied at monthly rentals from \$1.50 to \$7 per set. Certain models have space-radio attachments. Wired-radio attachments can also be added to customers' regular space-radio sets.

The wired radio service is supplied by The Musak Corporation of Ohio, a subsidiary of Wired Radio, Inc., and the North American utility interests. Waddill Catchings, prominent financier and manufacturer, is Chairman of the Musak Board, and T. J. Smith, General Manager. Music for Cleveland wired radio is being supplied from recordings produced by the Associated Music Publishers of New York.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of land for the proposed site of the new building for the War Department, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER,
Secretary of the Army.

Very truly yours,
J. H. COOPER,
Secretary of the Army.

Very truly yours,
J. H. COOPER,
Secretary of the Army.

Very truly yours,
J. H. COOPER,
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Secretary of the Army.

6/21/35

COMPOSERS' TRIAL ABRUPTLY ADJOURNED UNTIL NOVEMBER

There was a sudden adjournment of the Government anti-Trust suit trial against the American Society of Composers in New York last Wednesday, as the proceedings were just entering their second week, when Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, before whom the trial was being held, announced its adjournment to the first Monday in November. The reason given was that Judge Goddard had other court assignments after July 1st and since it was apparently impossible to complete the Government presentation by that time, the present seemed an appropriate time to adjourn, it was explained.

While Judge Goddard has previously spoken of his July 1st commitment, the parties to the suit had expected that he might be able to make other arrangements so that the litigation involving the Composers would not be interrupted.

The sudden adjournment evidently came as a surprise to both sides. A leading broadcaster predicted as late as last Saturday that the trial would probably continue for "weeks and weeks". That the Composers thought they were in for a long siege of it was evidenced from the fact that they had taken a suite of offices on the same floor as the courtroom in the Woolworth Building in New York in which they stored their files which had to be repeatedly referred to in connection with the case.

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HOTEL SUES JOLSON FOR RADIO SLANDER

A damage suit for \$100,000 was filed against Al Jolson and the National Broadcasting Company by the Summit Hotel Co. of Uniontown, Pa. It is alleged that Jolson, in an interview with Sam Parks, Jr., International open golf champion, said, referring to the Summit Hotel, "That's a rotten hotel."

Leo L. Heyn, President of the Hotel Corporation, said that he had asked Senators Davis and Guffy, of Pennsylvania, to demand an investigation of the whole practice of commercial broadcasting.

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Page 1

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent, and it ends with the present day. The story is full of challenges and triumphs, and it is a story that we can all learn from.

The first settlers came to the continent in the early 17th century. They were looking for a new home, and they found it in the United States. They built a new society, and they grew a new nation.

The United States has a long and rich history. It is a history of freedom and democracy, and it is a history that we can all be proud of. The United States is a country that has made many contributions to the world, and it is a country that we can all learn from.

CHAPTER I

The First Settlers

The first settlers came to the United States in the early 17th century. They were looking for a new home, and they found it in the United States. They built a new society, and they grew a new nation.

CHAPTER II

CHANGES OFFERED FOR RECORDED PROGRAM ANNOUNCING

It seemed to be the general opinion of those who testified at the hearing with regard to the announcement of electrical transcriptions and phonograph records used in broadcasting, held by the Federal Communications Commission last Thursday, that there was need for the Commission to revise its present regulation which are apparently causing the industries considerable inconvenience. The hearing was held at the request of the World Broadcasting System, which seeks to have transcription announcements removed, and was concluded after an all-day session. It is expected that it will be at least a month before the Commission reaches a decision in the matter, and it wouldn't be surprising if, before they were heard from, it might be well along in the Fall.

Arthur Church, of Station KMBC, of Kansas City, Chairman of the Commercial Division of the National Association of Broadcasters, said that the Association favored the removal of present restrictions.

Philip Hennessy appeared as counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, and Duke Patrick for the Columbia Broadcasting System. The case marked the first appearance of the newly organized Local Broadcasters, Inc., a group of 100-watt stations, which were represented by George O. Sutton, counsel, who sought to have restrictions lightened on phonograph records as well as electrical transcriptions.

Mr. Sutton made a proposal to the Commission which seemed to be favorably received which was, briefly, that it was to be a "recorded program" and not have it interrupted every few minutes, as it now is, with "This is a phonograph record", or "This is a player-piano record".

Also Mr. Sutton suggested that in the case of a musical performance or a speech which could not be concluded on the dot, that it be allowed to run on a little longer without interruption. He argued that symphony orchestras, or even political speakers, like Huey Long, were allowed to run over their time without an interruption and he thought the same privilege should be accorded to all classes of broadcasting.

Mr. Sutton's suggestion, in part, was as follows:

"Each licensee shall make a clear and concise announcement at the beginning of every program as to the use therein of any mechanical reproduction, phonograph record, electrical transcription or other recording, unless the use thereof is merely incidental as for identification or background."

Mr. Sutton did not define the exact form of the announcement but added this proviso:

"The announcement hereby required shall be repeated every 15 minutes until the conclusion of the program unless such repetition would interrupt a single consecutive recorded speech or single consecutive recorded program and in such cases the announcement shall be made as soon as possible thereafter and in no event later than the next station identification announcement time."

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CANADIAN RADIO COMMISSION O.K. UNTIL 1936

The life of the Canadian Radio Commission in a bill about to be introduced at Ottawa has the assurance of being extended to March 1936, and perhaps considerably longer if further legislative action is taken.

Anticipating the continuance of the Commission, a budget of \$1,500,000 has been approved for the Commission and elaborate plans are being made to erect new stations by way of further building up the Canadian coast-to-coast network, which is claimed to be the largest in the world.

Declaring that propaganda is evidently being used to overthrow the present system, Premier Bennett declared that it will be strengthened by the Government, and not weakened.

"The truth is that the effort to destroy this public utility is very well known", the Premier intimated. "A country as poor as we cannot spend at once the money that is required to make this facility as perfect as it should be. The more I see of it, the more determined I am that this facility should not be yielded to any private enterprise. That is my firm conviction and I say that very strongly. The life or death of our adventure in the field of public ownership depends largely on our willingness to nurse this infant until it can become strong enough to fend for itself."

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SOL INTRODUCES COPYRIGHT BILL IN HOUSE

A Copyright Bill identical to that which Senator Duffy introduced in the Senate, has been introduced in the House by Representative Sol Bloom, of New York. The Bill has been referred to the Patents Committee of which Representative Sirovich, of New York, is Chairman. No decision has been reached or date set with regard to hearings.

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

16 STATIONS WHICH BROADCAST "MARMOLA" PROGRAM SAVED

Sixteen broadcasting stations cited to appear before the Broadcast Division on October 3, 1935, and prove they are operating in the public interest were removed last Wednesday from the hearing docket and granted licenses for the regular period, except WBAP whose facilities are being requested.

These stations were in the group of twenty-one reported to have carried a program entitled "Marmola", an alleged fat-reducing preparation, condemned by the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, and the Supreme Court.

Upon further consideration and review of the technical and service records of these stations, the Commission decided to remove them from the hearing docket and grant regular renewal licenses. Evidence was also submitted to the Commission showing that these stations carried the program in question for very short periods, discontinued it after receiving complaints or when informed the Commission had received complaints, and no other comparable programs were carried.

The sixteen stations removed from the hearing docket on this issue were: WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; WHEC, Rochester, N.Y.; WIOD-WMBF, Miami, Fla.; WIRE, Indianapolis, Ind.; WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas; WBAL, Baltimore, Md.; WGR, Buffalo, N. Y.; WHO, Des Moines, Ia.; WIND, Gary, Ind.; WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WJJD, Chicago, Ill.; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WOW, Omaha, Nebr.; WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind., and KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.

The five stations left on the hearing docket are: WSMB, New Orleans, La.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; KFRC, San Francisco, Cal.; KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; and KNX, Los Angeles, Cal.

These stations not only carried the "Marmola" program but have been cited for violating various Rules and Regulations of the Commission. Some of them also carried other medical programs condemned by the Federal Trade Commission.

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BEN BERNIE STIRS DRY CONGRESSMAN'S IRE

As a result of one of Ben Bernie's "Alma Malter" broadcasts, Representative Culkin, of New York, has gone on the warpath not only denouncing Bernie, demanding that Commissioner Prall shall do something about it, but has introduced a bill in the House to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio. A similar bill has been introduced at each of the past sessions of the Senate by Senator Capper, of Kansas, but have not been pressed.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the expansion of the United States into the western part of the continent, and the Civil War.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I, the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, and World War II.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the modern era.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the modern era.

Declaring that the "shameless abuse of radio broadcasting" was contributing to the breakdown of the morale of the American people, Representative Culkin said:

"When the eighteenth amendment was repealed we were assured that the bar was gone and that the liquor interests had learned their lesson. Despite these promises the bar is back and thousands of people are being killed on the highways through the operation of cars by drunken drivers. In addition to that there comes over the radio nightly a glorification of booze. This goes into the homes of our people, where children and youths are indoctrinated with the fictitious merits of 'John Barleycorn.' I have introduced a bill today (June 18) which will prohibit the sending of this destructive antisocial advertising into the homes of America. I invite the sympathetic support of the Members of the House.

"At this time I particularly wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that this group of advertisers, who are trying to make the youth of America 'alcohol conscious', have no respect for American tradition, however sacred. A national broadcast on last Tuesday night used Lincoln's Gettysburg address as a medium for this nefarious practice.

I have filed a protest with the Chairman of the Communications Commission, Hon. Anning S. Prall, and am appending it and his answer hereto."

"June 6, 1935.

"Hon. Anning S. Prall,
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission,
Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Commissioner:

"On Tuesday night of this week I had the misfortune to be listening in on a Nation-wide broadcast which came from Hollywood and was made by one Ben Bernie.

"He was indoctrinating the youth of the country on the fictitious merits of alcohol and used as his vehicle a paraphrase of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. There is no spoken word in the English tongue more beautiful in thought and expression than this same brief but matchless oration. I have seen it stated that it is the first classic of the English tongue. This musical mountebank paraphrased the Gettysburg address into an appeal to the country to drink a certain brand of beer. He mutilated the address to this end and subjected it to his misplaced and vulgar comedy.

"I realize that you have no power of censorship over these stations, but you do have the right to refuse to issue a license.

Cannot this power be exercised in some way so that this shameless performance will not be repeated?

"With regards, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Francis D. Culkin,

Member Congress, Thirty-second District
New York"

"Federal Communications Commission
June 12, 1935.

"Hon. Francis D. Culkin,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Congressman Culkin:

"The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 6, 1935, making reference to a broadcast over a Hollywood station by Ben Bernie.

"With regard thereto, you are advised that although the Commission may not take any action directly or indirectly to censor programs broadcast by radio stations, the Commission has the power to take into consideration the past activities of stations when acting upon their applications for renewal of license.

"This matter is being given appropriate attention by the law department of the Commission. In order to aid it in this work, the Commission will appreciate your advice as to the station or stations which, to your knowledge, have carried the program in question.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Anning S. Prall, Chairman"

The bill which Representative Culkin introduced in the House (H.R. 8404) has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate Commerce and has as its objective prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of intoxicating liquors. One section of the bill referring to broadcasting, is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful to broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, or for any person operating any such station to permit the broadcasting of any advertisement of intoxicating liquor or the solicitation of an order for intoxicating liquor."

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HUEY PLANS COUNTRY-WIDE SOUND TRUCK TRIP

Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana's Kingfish and the Roosevelt Administration's constant critic, will make a barnstorming tour of the country this Summer, preaching his share-the-wealth gospel, his secretary, Earle J. Christenberry, said.

Moreover the Kingfish will take along his two famous sound trucks to facilitate his speechmaking. Christenberry said that the schedule had not been completed but that Senator Long would open his tour in New England and gradually work his way around the country.

His first speech is scheduled for July 13 at Stamford, Conn. All the meetings will be held under the auspices of the Long share-the-wealth societies which he has organized throughout the country. Most of the share-the-wealth members will get their first opportunity during this tour to see and hear the Kingfish in person.

Kingfish Long and his sound trucks are famous in the swamplands of Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as the mountainous sections of the latter States. In those districts his meetings attract huge crowds to find amusement, if not always political inspiration, in the Kingfish's words and antics. Whether conservative New England will react in the same way remains to be seen.

Senator Long's sound trucks first became nationally famous in 1932 when he stumped Arkansas and concededly carried the State over strong opposition for Mrs. Hattie Caraway for the Democratic senatorial nomination. He works the trucks in relays. As he speaks from one truck in a small town, the other proceeds to another town and on arrival immediately begins playing popular tunes to attract an audience.

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HITCH IN FCC INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATE OPINION

It was said at the Communications Commission today (Friday) that there would be at least another week's delay in giving out the basis for the opinion reached by the FCC in coming to the conclusion that officers or directors could not serve on more than one common carrier. The detailed opinion was supposed to have been given out Monday, June 17, but has been held up since then.

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BUSINESS SO GOOD PHILCO HAD TO GET BIGGER SHIP

"The hum of Philco's factories in the mass production of high quality, popularly priced home and automobile radio receivers, proves that realization is sometimes even greater than anticipation."

So say officials of the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, Philadelphia, in stating that their factory-distributor, eight-day Caribbean Cruise - May 18th to 26th, 1935 - to Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., "was a great success from every standpoint."

So eager and so many were the distributors who wanted to see the new 1936 line, that it was necessary to charter an even larger ship than had been already engaged. So enthusiastic was the reception given the current models, priced from \$20 to \$600, that Philco is employing over 8,000 skilled workers full time at the highest wages paid in the radio industry.

To again increase the lead over the 103 radio manufacturers, which it claims to have held during the past five years, Philco has added a dealer and consumer financing plan to its record breaking advertising and merchandising campaigns.

It is expected that Philco's sales during the coming twelve months will be higher than ever before.

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DECISIONS OF FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

Applications Granted - WNAX, The House of Gurney, Inc., modification of C.P. for approval of transmitter site and make changes in equipment; WREN, Jenny Wren Co., Tonganoxie, Kans., consent to voluntary assignment of C.P. to Wren Broadcasting Co., Lawrence, Kans.; KGHL, Northwestern Auto Supply Co., Inc., Billings, Mont., special experimental authorization to operate on 780 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlimited time for a period of 90 days; KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., mod. of license to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., regular license for 1240 kc., 1 KW unlimited time; KTAT, KTAT Broadcast Co., Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, regular license for 570 kc., 500 w. night, 1 KW day, unlimited time; WJW, WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio, license to cover C.P. to operate on 1210kc. 100 watts, unlimited time (C.P. authorized new equipment); WHBY, WHBY, Inc., Green Bay, Wis., license to cover C.P. to operate on 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlimited time;

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF BOSTON

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME.
CONTAINING THE HISTORY FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1780.

THE SECOND VOLUME.
CONTAINING THE HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1780 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 837

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June 25, 1935

RADIO ENGINEERS ALREADY FOR DETROIT MEETING

Arrangements have been completed for the Tenth Annual Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers to be held in Detroit for three days beginning Monday, July 1st. After an official greeting by Stuart Ballantine, President of the Institute, and H. L. Byerly, Chairman of the Convention Committee, the Engineers will lose no time in getting down to business.

There will be two technical sessions each day, the first in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The program follows:

Monday Morning, July 1st

"Electron Beams and Their Application in Low Voltage Devices", by H. C. Thompson, RCA Radiotron Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N. J.

"Frequency Control by Low Power Factor Line Circuits", by C. W. Hansell, F. H. Kroger and P. S. Carter, R.C.A. Communications, New York, N. Y.

"Design and Equipment of a 50-Kilowatt Broadcast Station for WOR", by J. R. Poppele, Station WOR, Newark, N. J.; and F. W. Cunningham and A. W. Kishpaugh, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.

Monday Afternoon

"Automatic Selectivity Control", by G. L. Beers, RCA Victor Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.

"Automatic Frequency Control", by Charles Travis, formerly of RCA License Laboratory, New York City, read by D. E. Foster, RCA.

"Radio Panel Lamps and Their Characteristics", by J. H. Kurlander, Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Magnetron Oscillators for Generating Frequencies from 300 to 600 Megacycles", by G. R. Kilgore, RCA Radiotron Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N. J.

"An Unattended Ultra-Short-Wave Radio Telephone System", by N. F. Schlaack and F. A. Polkinghorn, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.

"Some Notes on Piezo Electric Crystals", by Isaac Koga, Tokyo University of Engineering, Tokyo, Japan.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PASSED MAY 15, 1890
RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1891

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES

Tuesday Morning, July 2

- "Recent Developments of Class B Audio and Radio Frequency Amplifiers", by L. E. Barton, RCA Victor Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.
- "General Theory and Application of Dynamic Coupling and Power Tube Design", by C. F. Stromeyer, Revelation Patents Holding Company, New York City.
- "Notes on Intermediate-Frequency Transformer Design", by F. W. Scheer, S. W. Sickles Coil Company, Springfield, Mass.
- "Some Theoretical Considerations Relating to Vacuum Tube Design", by G. D. O'Neill, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Salem, Mass.
- "Ratings and Operating Information on Large High Vacuum Tubes", by R. W. Larson, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and E. E. Spitzer, RCA Radiotron Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N. J.
- "Analysis of the Operation of Vacuum Tubes as Class C. Amplifiers", by I. E. Mouromtseff and H. N. Kozanowski, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, July 3

- "A New Tube for Use in Superheterodyne Frequency Conversion Systems", by C. F. Nesslage, E. W. Herold, and W. A. Harris, RCA Radiotron Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Harrison, N.J.
- "A New Type of Gas-Filled Amplifier Tube", by J. D. LaVan and P.T. Weeks, Raytheon Production Corporation, Newton, Mass.
- "Ultra Short Wave Propagation Overland", by C. R. Burrows, Alfred Decino, and L. E. Hunt, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.
- "Comparison of Cosmic Data with Characteristics of the Ionosphere at Washington", by E. B. Judson, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
- "A Study of Radio Field Intensity Versus Distance Characteristics of a High Vertical Radiator at 1080 Kilocycles", by S. S. Kirby, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

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CUBAN RADIO IMPORTS SHOW APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT

Although imports of radios into Cuba during May were appreciably under the preceding month, aggregate receipts for the first five months of the current year were markedly in excess of the corresponding 1934 total, according to the Commerce Department.

Radio receiving sets imported into the Cuban market in May, the report shows, totaled 1,639 units compared with 2,605 units in April, and 1,521 units in May, 1934. Total imports during the January-May period of 1935 amounted to 11,007 units, as against 5,903 units in the corresponding period of last year.

Cuba's import trade in radios, it is pointed out, continues to be characterized by a constant shifting in the position of the various makes entering the trade. Five or six of the outstanding makes maintain a fairly steady month-to-month business, but the remainder of the business fluctuates widely, with large imports one month in a brand or make that does not appear again for several months, and with small quantities of new makes appearing each month.

Cuban imports of Dutch Phillips radios - the only non-American competitor - continued at a low level, with only two units reported in May, and a total of only 48 units for the first five months of this year.

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PITTSBURGH STATION FAVORED FOR DAYLIGHT INCREASE

The application for an increase of its daytime power of 1,000 to 5,000 watts of WCAE, Pittsburgh, has been favorably recommended to the Federal Communications Commission by George H. Hill, Examiner in the case. In his conclusions, Mr. Hill set forth that there is need in the Pittsburgh area for the increased daytime power and that no objectionable interference would be caused by it.

Examiner Hill also said that the station was technically and financially qualified to make the improvements requested. WCAE, which is the only outlet of the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company in the Pittsburgh area, the next nearest being Station WTAM, at Cleveland, which latter station is reported to be received unsatisfactorily during the daytime hours in the Pittsburgh area, showed a net operating profit for 1934 of \$93,468.98.

Counsel for WCAE in the case were John M. Littlepage, Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., William A. Porter and R. F. McCauley.

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N.A.B. SAYS MEMBERS MUST REACH OWN COPYRIGHT DECISIONS

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters in New York City last week passed a resolution standing pat on their previous position with regard to the use of copyrighted music but at the same time advising broadcasters they must come to their own decision in the matter. The resolution follows:

"Whereas a full report covering the recent negotiations with ASCAP has been made to the Board by A. J. McCosker, Chairman of the Copyright Committee, heretofore appointed, and certain of the members of the committee; and by Edward Klauber, representing the Columbia Broadcasting System; A. L. Ashby, representing the National Broadcasting Company; and I. D. Levy, representing Station WCAU; and Mr. J. G. Hostetler, Copyright Counsel for the Nab, the Board makes the following declaration of principles and facts:

"1. The Board reiterates that the so-called 'per piece plan' or 'measured service plan' is the fairest and best to be followed in paying for the use of copyrighted music, in that it enables each broadcaster to pay a price fixed by the individual owner of copyrights, competitively, and compels no person to buy or pay for more than he actually uses.

"2. The Board believes that the two networks and Station WCAU when they accepted a five year extension of the present contract, did so only after the NAB Copyright Committee found it impossible to work out with the Copyright Committee of ASCAP a 'per piece' or 'measured service' plan prior to the expiration of present contracts; and that when they accepted such contracts it was because the networks and WCAU felt that it was necessary for the industry to have available upon the best terms possible, the repertoire controlled by ASCAP; and for the reason that it was impossible to operate a radio broadcasting station without the use, to a greater or lesser extent, of the music so controlled.

"3. The Board of Directors believes that every broadcaster must come to a decision as to whether or not he desires to extend his present contract for a period of five years from January 1, 1936 (1) in the light of the requirements of his station; (2) his contract commitments, if any, either to the networks or advertisers, and (3) the fact that the suit being prosecuted by the United States has been continued until early in November, 1935, and therefore in all probability cannot be decided by the trial court prior to the date of the extension of the present license already granted which is January 1, 1936.

"Accordingly the Board attaches hereto a letter from E. C. Mills of the American Society of Composers, dated June 17th, which was sent to the Chairman of our Copyright Committee, and which was presented to the Board on June 22nd."

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The letter from Mr. Mills reads as follows:

"This confirms my previous telephone conversation with you as Chairman of the Copyright Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters to the following affect:

"ASCAP offers all broadcasting stations an opportunity, regardless of membership in your Association, to extend the terms of their present license agreements, as now in effect, for a period of five additional years, as from January 1st, 1936. As you have been previously advised, pursuant to understanding reached with your Committee, ASCAP agreed that all present license agreements with broadcasters would be extended to December 31, 1935. The purpose now is to offer all broadcasters without exception an opportunity to extend their existing agreements for an additional five years from January 1st, 1936.

"All licenses are renewable under their present terms, except as to Stations WEAf, WJZ and WABC, the sustaining fees of each of which has been by agreement increased \$25,000 per annum, effective January 1, 1936.

"We shall be glad to receive the written request of any station for an extension of its present agreement as above provided for. All of such requests will be promptly covered by a brief rider to be attached to the present agreement, providing for the extension."

According to reports from New York, NBC, Columbia, et al. signing up new contracts appeared to doom the Government's case against the Composers from the very beginning of the trial. According to one observer, the real reason for the Government asking for an adjournment until November was that their case went poorly and was badly handled and that they asked for time out because they were about "on the ropes". The Composers were said to have consented to an adjournment with the greatest reluctance.

The Broadcasters' Directors at their New York meeting unanimously ratified the act of Philip Loucks, Managing Director of the NAB, in sending out the letter of Mr. Hostetler to the membership at the time the advance copyright agreements were signed. Isaac D. Levy, of Station WCAU, had questioned the authority of Mr. Loucks to do this. Loucks and Hostetler still cling to the idea that the signing of the 5-year contracts on the eve of the Government suit was a mistake and that it will greatly weaken the Government case. Doubtless more will be heard on this at the Colorado convention.

The impression got out that James W. Baldwin would be elected to succeed Phil Loucks, who recently resigned, at the New York meeting but this has gone over to the July convention at which time the term of Loucks expires.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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A committee of five was appointed at the New York to study ways and means of continuing any benefits resulting from the Code. The members are: A. J. McCosker, WOR, Newark, Chairman; John Shepard III, Yankee Network, Boston; Stanley Hubbard, KSTP, St. Paul; A. B. Church, KMBC, Kansas City; and E. A. Allen, WLVA, Lynchburg, Va.

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A BRAWL FOR PRALL

The following invitation has been extended to the radio industry in Washington to celebrate the confirmation of Chairman Anning S. Prall for a 7-year term on the Federal Communications Commission by Sol Taishoff, of Broadcasting Magazine, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee:

"Come one, come all
To Brawl for Prall
Friday, June 28
7 o'clock, don't be late

"Hay-Adams House is the place
Plenty of good parking space
Barrels 'n' barrels of good beer
Spiked to knock you on your ear.

"We'll fill the joint with good cheer
Eats include right side of steer
Real spirits too, if you choose
But you'll have to order booze.

"Prall's 7-year term, we'll celebrate
So lend a hand you hardy mate
And haul aboard the foamy deck
By sending in your \$3.50 check.

"Do it now - don't hesitate
So we can plan this royal fete
Send your filthy dough
Or else be labelled a so 'n' so."

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COPYRIGHT AND TELEVISION IN SPOTLIGHT AT NAB CONVENTION

Lively topics of discussion at the 13th Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters will include the copyright situation and a Government report on the present status of television here and abroad. Those attending the sessions will assemble at Colorado Springs Sunday, July 7, at which time the Fifth Annual NAB Championship Golf Tournament will be held. The sessions will conclude Wednesday, July 10th.

A tentative program follows:

Monday, July 8 - 9:30 A.M.

Address of the President: Mr. J. T. Ward, WLAC, Inc.,
Nashville, Tennessee

Hon. Anning S. Prall, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.

"Television in America and Europe", Mr. Andrew W. Cruse,
Chief, Electrical Division, U. S. Department of Commerce

Report of the Managing Director: Mr. Philip G. Loucks,
National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D. C.

Monday - 2:00 P.M.

Report of Commercial Committee: Mr. Arthur B. Church, Chairman,
Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Missouri

Report of Special Committee on Trade Practices; Mr. Alfred J.
McCosker, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York City

Report of Engineering Committee: Mr. Joseph A. Chambers, Chairman,
Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Report of Legislative Committee: Mr. Philip G. Loucks, Managing
Director, National Association of Broadcasters, Washington,
D. C.

Tuesday, July 9 - 9:30 A.M.

Report of NAB Copyright Committee: Mr. Alfred J. McCosker,
Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Report of Treasurer, Copyright Fund: Mr. Isaac D. Levy, WCAU
Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Report of Mr. Joseph C. Hostetler, of Cleveland, NAB Copyright
Counsel.

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'No afternoon session scheduled for Tuesday

Tuesday - 6:45 P.M.

Annual NAB Banquet: Presentation of Trophies to winners of Golf Tournament.

Wednesday, July 10

Report of Resolutions Committee
Report of Nominating Committee
Election of Officers
Installation of Officers
Adjournment

The Convention Committee is composed of Edwin M. Spence, Baltimore, Md., Chairman; Guy Earl, Hollywood, Cal.; E. B. Craney, Butte, Mont.; Ralph R. Brunton, San Francisco, Cal.; Glenn Snyder, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Meyer, Bismarck, N. Dak.; William H. West, East St. Louis, Ill.; Hugh A. L. Halff, San Antonio, Tex.; Hoyt B. Wooten, Memphis, Tenn.; E. D. Gluck, Charlotte, N. C.; Credo Harris, Louisville, Ky.; Campbell Arnoux, Norfolk, Va.; Roy F. Thompson, Altoona, Pa.; Paul W. Morency, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Burton, Boston, Mass., and C. D. Mastin, Binghamton, N. Y.

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TRIAL OF LOUD SPEAKER STIRS UP LOUD SPEAKER

Reminiscent of the days when Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, refused to use the first dial telephone, was a row stirred up in the House during a try-out of an RCA-Victor amplifying system. It was installed as the result of a resolution introduced by Representative Stephan, of Nebraska, former editor and radio announcer. Mr. Stephan's secretary said that evidently the machine had not been properly adjusted and that Mr. Stephan was disappointed in the first day's performance. A representative of the RCA-Victor Company, who asked that his name not be mentioned, said the apparatus seemed to him to be working all right, that he sat in one of the galleries, and if anything the amplification was not loud enough.

Speaker Byrnes was understood to be annoyed because of the loud reverberations when he pounded his gavel and after adjournment was quoted as saying, "This loud speaker foolishness will be out of here in a couple of days. Don't worry about that." Congressman Blanton of Texas was another complainant.

It was believed after another day or so's trial, if that is permitted, the Congressmen would get used to the apparatus and perhaps like it. Several other systems have been installed in the past but none has been allowed to remain.

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1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation.

3. The third part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the political situation.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the social situation.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the cultural situation.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the international situation.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the future prospects of the country.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the role of the government.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the role of the people.

The fact is, if for no other reason than service to the Press Gallery, an amplification is badly needed for both the House and Senate as half the time it is impossible to hear what those on the Floor are talking about. Not long ago Ed Wynn, the comedian, sitting in the visitors' gallery of the House said the Congressmen must be telling off-colored jokes because they were speaking so softly no one could hear them.

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CABLE-RADIO MERGER SHOWS INCREASED PROFITS FOR 1934

A substantial improvement in earnings is recorded in the annual report of Cable and Wireless for 1934, Alfred Nutting, Clerk, American Consulate General, London, reports. Receipts from messages and wayleaves amounted to £4,787,993, or £181,872 more than in 1933. Revenue from shares in subsidiaries was £3,966 higher at £64,090. Government and other securities yielded £16,429 more at £31,105, and receipts from the charter of cable ships, etc., increased by £19,075 to £97,776. On the other hand, investments in traffic and other companies gave £9,759 less at £102,966.

The total revenue comes out at £4,777,281, compared with £4,576,532, after £306,649 (against £295,813 in 1933) to taxes. Expenses totaled £4,151,735, a reduction of £215,246. Included in the sum are £135,882 (£137,097 in 1933) to cable renewals and £68,000 (£88,500 in 1933) written off in respect of losses of subsidiaries and the cost of terminating a joint purse agreement and other outgoings. Working expenses at stations were £107,047 lower at £2,252,563.

Net profit amounted to £625,546, an increase of £415,994 over 1933. Including £60,576 brought in, the total available is £686,122. The net profit of £625,546 compares with £209,000 in 1933, £80,000 in 1932, and £75,000 in 1931. The directors recommend a dividend of 2 percent on the £30,000,000 of share capital, as against 11s. 8d per cent for 1933. This will require £600,000, and leaves £86,122 to be carried forward, an increase of £25,546 over the sum brought in.

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ADVERSE REPORT ON KALE'S FREQUENCY CHANGE APPLICATION

Examiner John P. Bramhall has recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that Station KALE of Portland, Ore., be denied permission to change its frequency from 1300 kc. to 1250 kc. and from specified to unlimited hours of operation. The Examiner set forth that Portland, Ore., is now being served by 7 broadcasting stations in addition to KALE, with two unlimited station, one of which is owned by the stockholders of KALE, Inc., and therefore believed that no additional service is needed for that area.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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 ::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::
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Cooperating with the Department of Justice, the National Association of Broadcasters has sent to every broadcasting station in the United States and to all members of the Association, an identification card of William Mahan, wanted in connection with the kidnaping of George Weyerhaeuser at Tacoma, Wash. This included two excellent photographs of Mahan, a full face and profile, a complete description of him, his criminal record and a reproduction of his fingerprints.

If and when the Transradio Press Service suit for \$1,170,000 against the Associated Press, United Press, Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and others, charging them with a broadcast news conspiracy in restraint of trade, comes to trial, it may be as long as two years before the case can be heard owing to the overcrowded condition of the U. S. court docket.

More than 200 Zenith radio distributors gathered at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago last week to learn of Zenith's Fall advertising program.

Favorable report has been submitted to the Commission with regard to granting the applications for 100 watt stations to the Paris Broadcasting Co., Paris, Texas, on 1500 kc., frequency, and the East Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Texas, on 1500 kc. The Dalls Broadcasting Co. was favorably recommended for a 100 watt station on 1500 kc. for daytime operation hours and from 8 P.M. to midnight but denied 7-8 P.M. operation.

An adverse report was submitted with regard to Centennial Broadcasting Corp. at Dallas, for a 100 watt station on 1200 kc., unlimited time.

A regular television-telephone service between Berlin and Munich, Germany, will be inaugurated early next year, a United Press dispatch from Hamburg reports.

"What was claimed to be the first practical two-way television apparatus was demonstrated to scientists in the institute of German electro-technicians gathered here. Each partner to the telephone conversations clearly saw the other during the demonstration."

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These results suggest that the use of the proposed model is not only feasible but also effective in predicting the behavior of the system. The model's performance is comparable to that of the traditional model, and the results are consistent with the experimental data. The model's ability to predict the system's behavior is a significant improvement over the traditional model, and the results are consistent with the experimental data.

6/25/35

The purchase of WDAG and KGRA, two radio broadcasting stations at Amarillo, Tex., by the Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., owned by Wilbur C. Hawk and Gene A. Howe, owners of the Amarillo (Tex) Globe News, recently took place. The combined station will be known as KGNC, with Tex Taylor and Wes I. Izzard, managing editor of the Globe, as managers of the station.

The number of persons in Germany subscribing to the Federal broadcasting service totalled 6,734,745 on May 1, 1935, which represents an increase of only 9,529, or 0.14 percent, over the preceding month, Vice Consul C. T. Zawadski, Berlin, reports.

E. C. Layman, owner of Layman Distributing Co., Oklahoma City, handbill distributors, was fined \$11 in police court on charges of operating a "sound truck" for advertising purposes in violation of city ordinances.

Theodore C. Streibert was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Radio Quality Group, Inc., of Station WOR. The Board of Directors of the Radio Quality Group, Inc., in addition to Mr. Streibert and A. J. McCosker, also includes the following: Jack I. Straus, Paul Hollister, Donald K. David, and Hector Suyker.

Mr. Streibert is assistant to Alfred J. McCosker.

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KENTUCKY COLONELSHIP MAY BRING MORE HONORS TO PHIL

Gov. Ruby Lafoon, of Kentucky, made Phil Loucks, retiring Managing Director of the NAB, a Colonel last week.

"Having achieved such great prominence", a friend remarked, upon hearing that Loucks had failed to escape a Kentucky Colonelcy, "I am now going to use my influence to get Phil's name placed on the mailing list to receive a Sears-Roebuck catalogue."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 838

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Stamp: JUL 20 1935

BROADCASTERS FIGHT TO FORESTALL COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT

An urgent appeal has been made by the National Association of Broadcasters that every member who believes that the \$250 statutory minimum damages for innocent infringement of music copyright should be eliminated from the law should write, wire or telephone his Senator immediately asking that he use his influence to secure passage, without amendment of the Copyright Bill introduced by Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin. The Duffy Bill, which has been favorably reported to the Senate and which was introduced earlier in the week with quite a display of fireworks, does not carry the \$250 minimum damage clause to which the Broadcasters object.

Because of the sharp difference of opinion between the National Association of Broadcasters, which is making every effort to arouse its members as are the other organizations concerned, and the American Society of Composers and the Authors League of America, the latter two favoring the retention of the minimum damage clause, there will unquestionably be a heated debate when the Senate again discusses this provision.

Senator Duffy, when the Bill came up ~~this~~ week, fired the opening gun when he said:

"There is in this particular bill one matter to which authors object; that is, we have eliminated the provision for \$250 minimum statutory damages, which has been made a racket in this country by the organization familiarly known as the 'ASCAP', the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. The United States Government is now conducting a prosecution against that organization in a case which, I understand, was commenced in New York last week. The authors do object because the minimum of \$250 statutory damages has been eliminated. On the other hand, the maximum has been largely increased, from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and the courts will give the authors full protection, but they will not be able to go into a boot-black stand or a little pool hall somewhere and hold up the proprietor for \$250 as a minimum if this bill shall become a law. There are many things in the bill which the authors very much desire, and of which they are very much in favor."

Senator Copeland, of New York, said, when Senator Wagner of the same State objected to the consideration of the Bill until the Senators had had more time to inform themselves about it, that he was very glad his colleague had objected because he had been quite overwhelmed with protests from New York State against the Bill. Senator Copeland added:

"There seems to be a feeling that it will work a great injustice; that it will deny to American authors certain rights to which they feel they are entitled, and that it is not a good bill and ought not to be passed. I do not profess to have any knowledge of it at all and I am simply reciting to the Senator what is coming to my desk in the way of protests."

Senator Copeland said that he had received a telegram of protest from John Erskine, "one of the most popular writers of the day", and a similar message from Gene Buck, head of the Composers. Senator Copeland read the telegram from Mr. Erskine which was as follows:

"I sincerely hope you will oppose copyright bill S. 3047. The bill gives foreign authors basic copyright without formality, but denies it to American authors. The bill seems to protect chiefly the commercial enterprises which live on the authors."

Senator Copeland thereupon expressed the hope that Senator Duffy would not press the consideration of the Bill on that particular day in order to give the Senators more of an opportunity to look into it.

"I think that should be done; but I desire to give notice that as early as possible I shall try to have the bill considered by the Senate, because we are holding up the Copyright Union treaty until this bill can receive consideration by the Senate", Senator Duffy replied.

"If the bill is a meritorious one, of course, I have no desire to delay its consideration", Senator Wagner said. "I have received protests from a number of people in New York in whom I have very great confidence, who tell me that the bill is unfair to their profession. I did not, of course, wish to be discourteous to the Senator in making the objection. I thought he had in mind persuading me to withdraw my objection."

"In view of these protests, not having had an opportunity to study the bill in detail, I shall have to press my objection today. I will confer with the Senator a little later on."

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, served notice that he would have several amendments to offer to the Copyright Bill.

Senator Duffy, during the course of the discussion said that in a very large measure this bill is an enabling act.

"The Copyright Union Treaty, or convention, was reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee and is now on the Executive Calendar, although we had a gentlemen's understanding that it would be held on the calendar until the present bill could receive consideration by the Senate", the Senator concluded.

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"All users of music are interested in having the \$250 statutory minimum damages infringement clause knocked out because very often it hits the little fellow like a man running a hot-dog stand, or a shoe-shining stand who has a radio, and instantly violates the law", a broadcaster said. "This is an injustice to the small user of music. On the other hand, we have no objection to the large increase from \$5,000 to \$20,000 in maximum damages, or the provision to allow the court to give the authors full protection."

It is not definitely known when the Copyright Bill will again be considered in the Senate but it is expected that it may come up at almost any time. There is apparently a consensus of opinion that the Copyright Act will be passed before the close of the present session.

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RCA NAMES TELEVISION COMMITTEE

Plans for RCA's field test of high definition television to begin some time next year are being developed under the direction of an inter-company committee named by David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America.

The committee, headed by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President and General Manager of the RCA Victor division of RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., will draw on the broadcasting, communication and manufacturing experience and resources of RCA in formulating the details of the field test. Five other leading authorities on radio and electronics who will serve with Dr. Baker in constituting RCA's Television Committee are - R. R. Beal, RCA Research Supervisor; C. W. Horn, Director of Research and Development, and O. B. Hanson, Chief Engineer for the National Broadcasting Company; C. H. Taylor, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering for R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; and J. C. Warner, Vice-President and General Manager of the Radiotron Division of RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc.

In a statement May 7th announcing RCA's plan to conduct a field test on high definition television, Mr. Sarnoff pointed out that from 12 to 15 months would be required for the construction of a transmitter and experimental receiving sets, and that then RCA would be in a position to test television possibilities under actual operating conditions.

"Nobody knows how long it will take to iron out some of the deep wrinkles in television as we know it today", Dr. Baker said following a meeting of the RCA committee. "We have made a great deal of progress in our research laboratories during the past three years, and we hope that the experience gained in the field test will enable us to determine more definitely the possibilities of television service with standards that will be

acceptable to the American public. In the meantime there are innumerable problems both technical and non-technical that can only be solved through the operation of a controlled field test. We must study transmission and reception factors, we must design and re-design, build and rebuild apparatus, and we must evolve an entirely new broadcasting technique. While the difficulties are many, we are confident of the ultimate results."

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HOUSE RIPS OUT LOUD-SPEAKER

Speaker Byrns was correct in his prediction that the loud-speaker system installed by the RCA Victor Company to help members and the gallery follow the discussions in the House of Representatives, "will be out of here in a couple of days; don't worry about that." As a matter of fact the system was only in use part of one hectic day and has now been taken out entirely.

Although Speaker Byrns has refused to be quoted further, it is generally understood that it was because of his annoyance at the reverberation of the hammering of his gavel that experiments ceased, rather than due to any imperfection in the loud-speaker system.

"The whole trouble in both the House and Senate is that they are so old-fashioned they will not tolerate any innovations whatsoever", an observer of the situation remarked. "It is a fact that a certain member tried to have a refrigerating system installed in the House where they could get ice water at any time but this was not permitted, the members preferring to stick to their old custom of drinking Poland water and putting ice in it."

Although the attempts to have amplifiers installed in the House and Senate, where oftentimes in the galleries it is impossible to hear what is being said on the floor, an RCA Victor loud-speaker system was used in the Senate Committee room in which Nye munitions hearings were held and worked very satisfactorily. Also the same system is used in calling Senators' cars from the Senate garage.

However, judging from the excitement created by the installation of the loud-speaker system in the House, during which time the Congressmen became so impatient that they wouldn't even give the engineers time to adjust the apparatus properly, it may be quite a long time before a similar installation may again be made in either House or Senate.

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TELEVISION CABLE HEARING SET FOR JULY 15

The application of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company for authorization to construct a coaxial cable from New York to Philadelphia, as a part of the experiment to determine the future possibilities of the coaxial cable in television as well as telephone and telegraph use, has been set for hearing before the Commission en banc for Monday, July 15th.

All parties interested in, or who may be affected by, the use of the coaxial cable, if and when it may be devoted to general commercial use, will, upon application to the Federal Communications Commission, be afforded opportunity to participate in the hearing.

The Commission feels that it is in the public interest to ascertain in advance the facts surrounding the future uses to which the cable may be put.

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CHINA BEGINS TO WAKE UP ON RADIO

The Chinese Government Ministry of Communications is now operating Station XQHC, in Shanghai, is increasing the power of that station to 500 watts, with crystal control, and will use it for training center for Chinese radio technicians and announcers.

Within the next 12 months an increase to 1,000 watts is anticipated, German Telefunken equipment having been ordered. The station is now under the control of the Director of the Bureau of International Telegraphs of the Ministry of Communications. When alterations have been completed it will probably rebroadcast international programs, and will later serve as a feeder to the 75,000 watt station of the National Government at Nanking

The City Government of Greater Shanghai is erecting a 500 watt station in the New Civic Centre in the Kiangwan district. and a 400-watt station is scheduled for construction in the French Concession at Shanghai by the French Municipal authorities during the year.

An order has been placed with the China Electric Company by the Canton authorities for a 15,000-watt broadcasting station (British equipment), which is expected to be one of the most modern stations in the Far East when completed during 1936.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The history of the United States is a story of exploration, discovery, and growth. It is a story of the struggle for independence and the establishment of a new nation. It is a story of the development of the United States as a major world power, the expansion of its territory, and the growth of its population. The history of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness, and of the belief in a better future for all.

Although there are 102 broadcasting stations in China, according to A. Viola Smith, Trade Commissioner, only some 10 are of commercial importance. Exactly half of these stations are located in Shanghai, the center of radio development. Only one of them, however, with the exception of XQHC, which the Government is bringing up-to-date, has crystal control. Studio equipment in all stations is very limited and in most stations, obsolete type.

In addition to commercial stations, Government stations now accept radio advertising. Such advertising is uncertain, however, as advertisers' control over programs is restricted. It is understood that these stations may be prohibited from receiving any advertising except for "native products". Efforts are being made to include "products manufactured in China" in the regulation so as to permit the advertising of products made under foreign control.

A number of American manufacturers are sending their own electrical transcriptions of American programs for use in China, and there appears to be accommodation for greater use of this method.

The Chinese programs rank about as follows in popular appeal: (1) Chinese Story Teller; (2) Chinese Comedy Act, consisting of two musicians and three comedy singers; (3) Novelty groups of five, two story-tellers, two musicians, and one singer. Lessons in English are enjoying a popular vogue. Many Chinese retail shops have sets receiving popular foreign music programs. Automobile dealers are sponsoring advertising over three or four Chinese stations between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 A.M. to reach a certain select Chinese audience. Some Chinese stations are carrying on programs up to 5 A.M., in order to reach the "mah jongg clientele."

Class "A" commercial stations charge about \$30 an hour for its time and pays the talent as follows:

"A" Class Orchestra, generally a remote - \$50.00 per Hour; Chinese Orchestra - \$35.00 per hour; Chinese Story Tellers - \$6.50 per hour; Chinese Comedians (group) - \$20.00 per hour; Vocal Artists - US \$3.50 to \$35.00 per hour.

Chinese

A complete report on the/broadcasting system and other phases of radio has been made by the Commerce Department comprising of a multigraphed bulletin of 25 pages. This is titled - "Radio Markets -- China", and copies may be had by sending 25¢ to C. T. Murchison, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

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The first of these is the fact that the
 the whole of the country is now in a state of
 the most perfect order and tranquillity. The
 the people are all happy and contented, and
 the government is all-wise and all-just.

The second of these is the fact that the
 the whole of the country is now in a state of
 the most perfect order and tranquillity. The
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6/28/35

PAUL SPEARMAN RESIGNS AS FCC GENERAL COUNSEL

A veteran in the field and one who has helped to make considerable radio legal history, Paul D. P. Spearman has resigned as General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, a position which he has held since last July. He was the first one to serve in that capacity with the new Commission. Mr. Spearman, however, was associated with the old Radio Commission for two years as Assistant General Counsel.

Mr. Spearman, a native of Mississippi, who was formerly associated with the firm of Littlepage & Littlepage in Washington, has not as yet announced his plans. His letter of resignation to the Commission follows:

"Because of the personal sacrifice involved, I should have hesitated to become your General Counsel but for the fact that I realized my doing so would give me the opportunity and privilege of serving, at least in a small way, the administration of President Roosevelt. Moreover, I have had the honor and privilege of working with you for a year and believe I can say, without being immodest, that the Commission's work and accomplishments during this year have been of such an order that you must take personal pride in them. If I may be permitted to claim a small share of the credit for this success, I shall be happy.

"The honor which comes from serving with an important commission, especially during its most important year - its first - and the pleasure which has been mine from associating with the Commission and its staff, more than compensates for any personal loss to me.

"I believe that the present staff of the Law Department is equal to any problem which may confront it. In view of this, and in view of my desire to return to private practice, I hereby tender my resignation, to be effective at the close of business on June 30, 1935.

"During the year many problems have confronted your Law Department. Some of them will arise time and again in the future and if the occasion presents itself when I can be of service to the Commission I shall be only too glad to respond to your command. To be of service to you in the future would be an honor and a privilege which I would welcome.

"May I take this opportunity to say that I shall ever think of the Commission and its staff as my warmest friends?

"With kind personal regards to each of you and an earnest prayer for the continued success of the Commission and its staff."

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The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a great power.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the reconstruction of the South, the growth of the United States, and the establishment of the United States as a world power.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the continued growth of the United States, the struggle for peace, and the establishment of the United States as a world leader.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the end of the world. This period is characterized by the continued growth of the United States, the struggle for peace, and the establishment of the United States as a world leader.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of the world to the beginning of the next world. This period is characterized by the continued growth of the United States, the struggle for peace, and the establishment of the United States as a world leader.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of the next world to the end of the next world. This period is characterized by the continued growth of the United States, the struggle for peace, and the establishment of the United States as a world leader.

6/28/35

Chairman Anning S. Prall, replied as follows:

"The Commission yesterday (June 26) received and accepted your letter of resignation as General Counsel to become effective June 30, 1935.

"At that time the Commission requested me to acknowledge your letter. In your letter you paid this Commission and the members of its staff a very high compliment on the work which they have performed, and you ask that you be permitted to claim a small share of the credit for the success of the work that has gone before. I believe I may say, and I am sure my colleagues will join me in saying, that a large measure of the success is due to your efficient and painstaking studies of the problems which have come before us during this past year.

"In your return to private practice, the Commission wishes you a full measure of success and is sincere in its appreciation of your offer of further service."

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MACKAY CONTRACTS FOR DIRECT RADIO TO NORWAY

A contract has been made between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for the opening of a direct radio telegraph circuit between the United States and Norway.

Mackay Radio has filed application with the Federal Communications Commission to obtain approval for this new circuit. It will add one more European link to the Mackay Radio System which also has radio circuits to the major countries of South America and to China and Japan as well as ship-shore and domestic radio telegraph services.

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TEXAS 100-WATT FAVORABLY RECOMMENDED

The application of the Palestine Broadcasting Association of Palestine, Texas, for 100 watt station on a frequency of 1420 kc., daytime operation, has been favorably reported on by Examiner Ralph L. Walker. The president of the Palestine Association is John Calvin Welch, a clergyman.

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NBC PROGRAM POLICIES PRAISED

Messages from the Federal Communications Commission, the Women's National Radio Committee, the American Association of Advertising Agencies and other organizations praising the progress made by the National Broadcasting Company during the past year and a half in eliminating objectionable advertising from the air were read last Tuesday by Edgar Kobak, NBC Vice-President in charge of sales, at the second day of the NBC Sales Management Conference at the Westchester Country Club, at Rye, N.Y.

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of NBC, presided at the session, which centered about a discussion of the Continuity Acceptance Department, which was established by NBC early in 1934 in an effort to clear the air of questionable advertising copy.

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, expressed himself as follows in a message to NBC officials:

"I have been advised of and have noted with interest the policies you have effected in the handling of broadcast advertising by your company. This work is in the right direction and I hope you will continue to give the Continuity Acceptance Department the authority and freedom of action it must have if it continues to operate in the interests of good advertising. You have my best wishes in your efforts and the results you have secured."

John Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, commented on the part NBC has played in making broadcasting more acceptable and welcome in the American home.

"You have done pioneer work in this regard", he stated, "for which advertisers and agencies should be deeply grateful. Undoubtedly, there have been a number of objections on the part of broadcasting sponsors who wish to use more license than is good for the medium and for those who use it, and you are to be commended for taking a firm position in this regard."

Stuart Peabody, Chairman of the Board of the Association of National Advertisers and Director of Advertising and Commercial Research for the Borden Company, wrote Mr. Kobak as follows:

"Personally, I believe that recent activities have stirred this matter up beyond its real importance. As opposed to the method of adopting and publishing a so-called Code of Ethics, I personally prefer the quiet way in which you work with your advertisers."

In discussing the broadcasting company's policies, Mr. Kobak said:

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The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

6/28/35

"The National Broadcasting Company took the lead more than a year and a half ago in insistence upon good taste standards and has refused a number of accounts which we considered not suitable for the air. This work is going along quietly and efficiently with one thought in mind, to protect the consumer and the listener and at the same time to give the conscientious manufacturer a fair opportunity to sell his products. As broadcasters, we have the right to censor all advertising, but I have found recently that manufacturers are doing everything they can to abide by our suggestions to clean up advertising copy and thus make censorship unnecessary."

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FCC FIXES GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RATES

of the Federal Communications Commission
The Telegraph Division/Thursday fixed the rates for government telegraph messages for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935. For the most part the existing rate of forty per cent (40%) of the commercial rate now in effect was continued. For serial messages and time wire service, however, where the commercial rate is substantially below that for full rate telegrams, the government rate was fixed at eighty (80) per cent of the commercial rate. Commissioner Payne voted against filing the rate at eighty (80) per cent and favored establishing it at forty (40) per cent for these two services. The minimum charges for serial messages and timed wire service were fixed at fifty-four cents and forty-five cents respectively. Previous orders by the Postmaster General had fixed the minimum charges for day messages, day letters, night messages and night letters at approximately the commercial minimum and the Division's action carried that same principle into the more recently established serial messages and time wire service.

The new order also provides that if any new telegraph services are established during the fiscal year covered, the government rate will be fixed for such services at the time they are placed in operation. The text of the order will be released within the next few days.

The principal telegraph companies coming under the order had requested that the government rate be made the same as the commercial rate. The Telegraph Division of the Commission will continue its study of the proper level for government rates with a view to determining what changes, if any, should be made at the time of issuance of the order covering the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936.

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My dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I have been very busy lately but I have managed to find some time to write you. I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I have been very busy lately but I have managed to find some time to write you.

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6/26/35

HOUSE FOOD AND DRUG BILL HEARING UNDECIDED

In all probability a decision will not be reached as to whether or not hearings will be held, and if so when, on the Copeland Food and Drug Bill in the House until Representative Sam Rayburn, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, appoints a sub-committee to take up the matter which will be about Monday, July 1st. The Food and Drug Bill was recently referred to the Rayburn Committee for consideration but Mr. Rayburn said that the whole committee will not be able to take it up until the Wheeler-Rayburn Utilities Holding Company Dissolution Bill is out of the way, which may be sometime.

As the Copeland Bill now stands, publishers, radio broadcasters, advertising agencies and others would not be liable for the false advertising penalties under the conditions which are described thus:

"No publisher, radio broadcast licensee, advertising agency or other agency or medium for the dissemination of advertising shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of Subdivision (4) or (5) of Paragraph (a) of this section by reason of the dissemination or any false advertisement when such dissemination is caused by the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or seller, residing in the United States, of the article so advertised; but such manufacturer, packer, distributor or seller shall be amendable to the prosecution and penalties provided for violation of such subdivisions.

"It shall be unlawful for any publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, advertising agency or other agency or medium for the dissemination of advertising wilfully to refuse on reasonable request of an officer or employee duly designated by the Secretary to furnish to such officer or employee the name and post office address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor or seller, residing in the United States, who caused him to disseminate any such advertisement and any publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, advertising agency or other agency or medium for the dissemination of advertising who so refuses shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be subject to the penalties prescribed by Paragraph (b) of this section."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, and they built a nation that has become a model for the world. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness, and of the power of the individual.

The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness, and of the power of the individual. It is a story of the people who have built this nation, and of the challenges they have faced. It is a story of the triumph of the human spirit, and of the power of the American people.

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Heinl Radio Business Letter.

Jan. - June 1935.

Jan - June 1935

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